General.

Labor - 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc

ANOTHER DIXIE FIRM ASKS LOW WAGE APPROVAL

Pro American

6-30-34

WASHINGTON—Despite the decision of General Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator, against the approval of a low wage differential for colored employes of the Southland Manufacturing Company of Montgomery, Ala., the Central Weaving and Spinning Company of Fayetteville, N.C., has filed a petition with the NRA to exempt them from paying their more than five hundred colored employes the minimum code wage of $12 per week.

At a hearing before members of the Labor Advisory Board, presided over by Deputy Administrator William L. O'Brien, Tuesday morning, a repetition of the endorsement of low wages for colored employes, by supposedly prominent colored citizens, was exposed.

School Men Endorse Petition

J. W. Blackburn, principal of the E. E. Smith High School of Fayetteville, N.C., and E. O. Armstrong, teacher in that school, sent letters to be read before the hearing endorsing the petition by J. A. Neides, white, president of the company seeking the exemption.

Present at the hearing for the Central Weaving and Spinning Company were J. A. Neides, president; Max Leftkowitz, treasurer; W. O. Nuske, of the Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce, and Walter S. MacRae, of the company, all white.

Inefficiency Charged

The petitioners presented a plea similar to the one presented by the Southland Manufacturing Company, stating in part: "It is imperative that we be exempted from the low wage scale of $12 because of the inefficiency of the colored people in Fayetteville."

They told the board that the inefficiency was "due to low moral and natural inaptitude." They added that their employes did not object to a low wage and that they were "content, cheerful, and in a cooperative attitude."

Oxley Fights Move

Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, commissioner of conciliation in the Department of Labor, representing the Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins, made a vigorous plea in behalf of the colored employes. He urged the board "to follow the precedent established in the decision handed down by General Johnson in the case of the Southland Manufacturing Company."

33-Year Record Cited

Attacking the charge that the colored people in Fayatteville are inefficient, Mr. Oxley, himself from North Carolina, told the board that the fact that the Central Weaving Company has been employing colored labor for thirty-three years should indicate that these employes are plenty efficient.

"In view of their thirty-three years of experience in the company's employ," Mr. Oxley said, "and in view of the fine educational facilities made available for them in Fayetteville, to say that they are inefficient, due to low morals and mental inaptitude, is a gross misrepresentation of the truth."

Endorsers Scored

The Commissioner scored those colored individuals who had sent letters endorsing wage differentials for colored labor, and made a request that the letters from Messrs. Armstrong and Blackburn become a part of the permanent record. This request was granted.

It was revealed, from the payroll sheets which were displayed, that the company has been paying some of its colored workers as low as three cents an hour. One worker was recorded as having received $1.45 for 69 1-2 hours of labor.

Denial Expected

While no decision was rendered following the hearing, the AFRO learned from reliable and exclusive sources that the petition would be denied.

Members of the board present at the hearing were: William L. O'Brien, deputy administrator, presiding; C. T. Blau of the legal department; Mercer G. Johnston, of the Consumer's Advisory Board; James P. Davis, of the department of research and planning; and Francis Gorman of the American Federation of Labor, all white.

Greensboro, N. C., News

February 19, 1934

DR. ROBERT WEAVER SPEAKS AT A. AND T.

Discusses Recovery Program, With Particular Reference to Negro Population.

In his address at A. and T. college yesterday afternoon Dr. Robert C. Weaver, of Washington, associate adviser on the economic status of the negro, outlined the national recovery program. Music was rendered by the Choral club. The speaker was introduced by President F. D. Bluford. Rev. J. C. Melton led the devotional service.

Dr. Weaver named and defined the more important features in the recovery program and demonstrated the functions of various elements. Then he attempted to deal with the position of the negro under the recovery program.

"The first effects of the NRA naturally involved a certain amount of maladjustment," the speaker declared. "Since the negro was often a marginal laborer, the change necessarily intensified the displacement in his case.

"The problems facing negroes may be broadly divided into two classes: First, there are the immediate problems which concern the extension of the benefits accruing from the new deal to the negro population. Second, there is the more important matter of planning the program for future national economic development."

COLUMBIA, S. C.
RECORD

JUL 7 1934

CAMPAIGN EXPERIMENT.

To the Charleston News and Courier the attendance troubles which have bedeviled the state campaigners almost ever since their take-off at Lexington are of obvious origins and simply remedied.

The difficulty, as it sees it, is merely that the office-seekers are putting on a poor show, they are talking about things that the voters are not interested in, they have nothing to say.

And the remedy is to talk about any number of things.

"This republic (South Carolina is a part of it) is," The News and Courier points out, "seething with change. There is, or is said to be, a mighty 'emergency'. Tremendous innovations of law and conduct have been introduced by the Washington government that touch the lives of every man, woman, child, in South Carolina. What is said of them by the twenty-four speakers who draw no audience worth mentioning?

"Mass meetings of citizens protesting about 'relief' are held in Columbia and elsewhere. They are not mentioned by the candidates.

"Labor union men in convention ask for ratification of the federal child labor amendment. It is not mentioned on the stump.

"Newspaper editors and job printers in convention protest that state candidates bopycott their shops. Has it been mentioned on the stump?

"The Duke Endowment charges that a Greenwood county PWA project would be 'a government subsidy to a single textile corporation.' Will that be mentioned on the stump?

"Numerous complaints are heard that NRA codes work injustice to small concerns in South Carolina. Others deny it. Is that menteioned?

"The question of inflation of the currency and 'silver' is again imminent and growing in acuteness. The late Senator Tillman, Senator Latimer, Representative Talbert, Representative Stokes, Representative Brawley, Representative Elliott, Governor Evans, numerous others, did not fear to discuss that subject pro and con. It was in his first campaign for senator that Captain Tillman gained his soubriquet, 'Pitchfork', by criticizing President Cleveland. Who mentions the currency issue now?

"The very life of the state as a political entity, as it has been known since 1789, is at stake. What candidate is aware of it?

"An 'anti-lynching bill' is pending in congress. Is any candidate aware of it?

"Among farmers is considerable difference of opinion about the Bankhead law. Has any candidate anything to say about it? Two members of the national house from South Carolina voted against it.

"There is a steadily increasing demand from South Carolina for federal assistance for schools. Every intelligent man knows that if it be granted it will be followed by important changes in educational policies in respect to negro schools. Have candidates no opinions?

"Are the candidates for or against the measure of Senator Sheppard, of Texas, (author of the Eighteenth amendment resolution) to empower congress by another amendment to control the traffic in intoxicants? Bishop Cannon favors it.

"Between 1894 and 1900 federal questions were constantly debated on the stump in South Carolina. Now, in 1934, federal questions are far more numerous and of immeasurably closer import to the South Caroliniaas. 'Mum is the word.'"

Some of The News and Courier's suggested sub-

jects obviously concern affairs that no governor in South Carolina has anything to do with and some of them are possibly beyond the depth of some of the candidates, who are not all of them experts on the currency for example.

And The News and Courier is probably over-optimistic in believing that the voters would attend the campaign meetings were the candidates to take to discussing federal relief for schools and the Duke Power company's opposition to Greenwood PWA hopes. The trouble is not entirely with the candidates; South Carolina's interest in political discussions has declined as its leadership in national affairs has declined. The voters have other amusements—baseball and golf, tennis and swimming, the movies, the automobile and corn liquor. No matter what the candidates have to say, nor how they say it, The Record fears, there will be few to hear them. Eight orations by eight Ciceros or Chathams might be a rather big dose for present-day South Carolinians and the eight candidates for governor are not generally speaking orators of the type of Cicero and Pitt.

But the candidates' views or lack of views, their knowledge or lack of knowledge of such matters as The News and Courier suggests may be of some importance and the experiment of enlarging the campaign discussions to embrace these federal issues that concern the state and its people at least has interesting possibilities. The candidates could do worse than try it out.

Weddings Mean Temporary Jobs For Many, Says Employment Head

A few years ago a wedding meant work for the preacher, the florist and the brides' dressmaker. But now, according to Miss Irene Colwell, of the community employment service, the matrimonial bells ring in good news for a large number of job hunters. One unemployed woman spent a very profitable day this week addressing brides' invitations. Many butlers, maids and even an occasional footman from the negro service bureau are called for by families who want to give daughter a good "send-off" on her great occasion.

In spite of the fact that July brides are scarcer than those taking the steps in other months, Miss Colwell states that July's quota of jobs is about the same as that for other months and that more applicants have been placed within the past two weeks than in any other equal time in the last five years.

The most profitable call for temporary employment came in several days ago, when an actress telephoned from a local hotel for someone to pack her luggage and mend her clothes. It was an all-day job for the woman who answered the call, but she returned that afternoon laden with spoils. The actress had bought more new clothes in Atlanta than she had room for in her suit cases, so she donated the old dresses and knick-knacks to her maid-for-a-day.

All of which shows that the moneyed class has a heart after all. The most kindly thought of all was expressed by a gentleman who called Wednesday and asked for a one-legged carpenter. He would have nobody with two legs, he said, because a man with a peg-leg would need the job more.

An increasing interest has been shown in the occupational testing department, located in the office at 85 Poplar street. Letters from all over the United States have been received from persons who have read of the service and want to be tested by mail. During the month of July the community service placed 312 persons, 68 of whom recently graduated from local high schools.

9 Auto Makers Have Colored Workers Now

Three Manufacturers Admit They Have Not One Colored Person Employed.

FORD COMPANY LEADS IN HIRING WORKERS

Auburn Has Sold 50 Cars in Washington Alone.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Nine out of twelve auto makers employ colored workers. The other three employ none at all. Twenty other manufacturers of cars declined to answer a questionnaire submitted by William Anderson, 504 Twenty-fourth Street northeast.

Mr. Anderson's survey was originally designed to find out how many of the thousands of auto patents were granted colored persons.

Questioned 32 Car Makers

Mr. Anderson studied economics and marketing at Columbia and Howard universities. He wrote to thirty-two auto makers, but only 12 replied.

He found no patented improvements contributed by colored auto workers, and that several of the companies had not a single colored worker.

Survey Made Public

Very much surprised, Mr. Anderson hastened to make public the results of his survey.

"The Auburn Company," he said, "for example, has sold between forty and fifty cars in Washington, according to a report given me by the office here. This means that we have spent $50,000 with the company here. Yet, in the Indiana plant there isn't a single colored person working.

"The 'don't-spend-your-money-where-you-can't-work' slogan should apply here also."

Ford Is Leader

Henry Ford, chief employer of colored men in his Detroit plants, advised Mr. Anderson that these workers have added unpatented improvements or they would not have been retained.

The following replies were received by Mr. Anderson:

9 Companies Employ Colored

Ford Motor Co.

"I do not recall the number of any patent which has been issued to a colored person in connection with the Ford car.

"With reference to unpatented improvements, there have been a considerable number of colored people who have worked with this organization, and there is no doubt that their work has been creditable or they would not have been retained."

* * *

General Motors Truck Corp.,
Pontiac, Mich.

"The number of Negro employees in our organization is very small, and we have no record of any patent being granted to a Negro employee in connection with any device or improvement suitable for use in this business."

* * *

The Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co.
Buffalo, N.Y.

"In reply to your request of May 29 I wish to advise that we have checked our records and find that at no time has a Negro employee contributed to our company any invention, either on a company agreement or for a cash consideration."

* * *

Hupp Motor Car Corp.
Detroit, Mich.

"In reply to your letter of May 15th please be advised that no Negro in our employ has contributed to the company in the line of invention."

* * *

Hudson Motor Car Co.
Detroit, Mich.

"Answering your recent letter, must advise that none of our Negro employees have contributed to the company in the line of inventions."

* * *

Graham-Paige Motors Corp.
Detroit, Mich.

"In reply to your letter of May 15, wish to advise that we do not recall ever having any colored employees in our organization that have patented any new and useful devices."

* * *

Chrysler Corp.
Detroit, Mich.

"In answer to your letter of May 11th we wish to state that we have no record of a *negro employee in our organization to whom a patent has been issued or in whose name an application was filed."

*Note small "n."

* * *

Duesenberg, Inc.
Indianapolis, Ind.

"Replying to your inquiry of May 11 regarding inventions by Negro employees, we have no record at this plant of any inventions being presented to us from Negroes since Duesenberg, Inc., was organized in September, 1926, and I have not been able to find any record of such cases in the old company."

* * *

Studebaker Corporation
South Bend, Indiana

"In reply to your letter of June 20, The Studebaker Corporation does not employ many Negroes in its plant. So far as we are aware, no Negro employee has ever suggested an invention which has been adopted by our company. Our records show that we have no patents or applications for patents which were filed by a Negro employee."

Three Employ None

The Nash Motors Company
Kenosha, Wisconsin

"We have your letter of May 15th and wish to say that we have no Negro employees at the present time and in the past have had very few in our employ.

"We do not know of any Negro employee in our organization to whom a patent has been issued."

* * *

American Austin Car Co., Inc.
Butler, Penna.

"In reply to your letter of May 5, we have no *negro employees. There are only a few *negro families in Butler, a fact which is mentioned so that you will understand that there is no discrimination in our organization."

Note small "n."

* * *

Auburn Automobile Co.
Auburn, Ind.

"We do not have any Negro employees in our company and, therefore, would have no contribution to our line of inventions."

ASKS REMOVAL OF CLARK FOREMAN, NEGRO ADVISOR

Secretary Ickes Told That Atlanta White Man is Fostering Jim Crow

In a statement to The Tribune this week Miss Gretchen McRae who has been waging a fight against segregation and discrimination in the various departments of the government over a period of years, asked Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, this week to dismiss Dr. Clark Foreman, white, Advisor on Negro Affairs.

Miss McRae recently saw Dr. Foreman and following her talk with him she states that she is more convinced than ever that he is actively propagating a policy of segregation.

In a statement Miss McRae said:

"The whole set-up of Advisors on Negro Affairs is a parallel in principle to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and lowers the status of colored citizens relatively to the status of wards, and therefore infringes on their constitutional rights.

"His position separates and isolates the administrative affairs of colored people from those of other citizens. The designation of his job declares that the administrative affairs of colored people are segregated under his supervision, which merely adds segregation in assignment and supervision to that segregation which they already suffer, segregation in placement.

"Colored citizens should not be hampered by extra supervision which means less freedom, and which takes them out of the main channels of employment, administration and supervision, and shunts them into isolated and proscribed channels. Colored citizens have every right to have their cases considered in the regular routine of business before each and every department without being penalized by blanket discrimination at the outset.

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General.

New Deal to Date

By Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

The New Deal is violently attacked from both sides. Recently Mr. Ralph Robey wrote a burning book entitled, "Roosevelt versus Recovery," perhaps the most vehement Tory assault on the New Deal.

Now Mr. Benjamin Stolberg and Mr. Warren Vinton throw their hats into the ring with an article in The American Mercury on the "New Deal versus Recovery." This analyzes the New Deal from the advanced progressive point of view and is, to my mind, the most fundamental criticism of the New Deal yet written, in the same way that Louis Hacker's "Short History of the New Deal" is the best historical summary of the Roosevelt administration yet contributed.

I am as much prepared as ever to defend the New Deal against the Tories. Mr. Roosevelt still stands out like St. George against the pirates of the Old Guard. But, unfortunately, he seems to me extremely vulnerable to attacks from the progressive angle.

* * *

Like Prof. Hacker, Messrs. Stolberg and Vinton find that "The One Big Happy Family Theory" on which the New Deal has been built simply does not work in the terminal stages of finance capitalism. Each important member of the family is at the throat of each of the others. The big industrialists elbow out the little fellow, as the Darrow report, whatever its other weaknesses, made very apparent.

Capital squeezes labor, and the creditor class corners the farmers and the lower middle class.

Messrs. Stolberg and Vinton point out that the basis for the depression and our present troubles is that same hogging of the social income statistics of 1933 reveal to be still going on, in spite of the alleged crusade to save the forgotten man.

During this same period the working classes increased their real earnings by only 4.9 per cent. The farmers were actually getting less in 1929 than they were in 1923. "In other words, during prosperity the national income was being grossly redistributed—upwards." The result was the crash of 1929 and the subsequent futile efforts to bolster up those who were responsible, without making them pay the penalty for their exploitive policies and their evil deeds.

Mr. Roosevelt made his great mistake by not nationalizing the banking system when he had the God-given opportunity early in March, 1933: "There is little doubt that in those crucial days the New Deal could have nationalized our banking system. During that week Mr. Roosevelt was God."

* * *

The farmers have fared best under the New Deal, but though they have saved their homes and farms for the time being they are still saddled with the mortgages and debts which most of them can never pay. The government has secured the mortgage holders more handsomely than even banks regard as necessary. Moreover, the higher prices that the farmer has to pay for the goods he buys have eaten up most of the advantage coming from higher farm prices and government bounties.

Capital has run away with the NRA and successfully defied Section 7A, as well as dictating the codes under which it operates. While unemployment and relief have steadily mounted during the last year dividends increased 16 per cent between June and November of the present year.

The New Deal accepted the A. F. of L. as the proper spokesman for labor, and Mr. Green boasted when Section 7A was passed that he would organize 25 million workers. But he did exactly what might have been expected of him—essentially, nothing.

The middle class, vast but diversified and unorganized, is hopelessly squeezed between Big Ownership above and the workers below.

Sooner or later the New Deal must make its decision as to whether it is going to serve the upper class or the masses—the manipulator or the forgotten man. Perhaps it has already done so.

Labor—1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

PORTSMOUTH, VA.
STAR

APR 8 1934

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

In the twenty-four days ending last Thursday one hundred and seventy-five persons were placed upon the rolls of private industry here through the National Re-Employment Service office, under the direction of T. A. Brittingham.

The absorption of this many workers by local private industry is a good sign, an indication of some reliability, that the general condition of business in this community is improving, or has improved to the point that a sizeable number of workers can again be gainfully assimilated.

Some of this re-employment may be of seasonal character, but for the most part, it is believed, with the present trend of the Recovery arc, it is just as permanent as Recovery, and may be expected to rise with corresponding increasing business. Such being the case, the ability to absorb 175 workers, heretofore idle, in stead jobs, is encouraging, to say the least.

Latest figures available at the National Re-Employment Service office here indicate that there are in Portsmouth and Norfolk county a grand total of 7,819 unemployed. Certain it is that there are that many applications for work on file at the office, and while some may be employed now on an irregular schedule or part time basis, that number must be largely placed in permanent jobs before a condition of normalcy may be attained.

The large majority of those registered are negroes, whose work, for the most part, is of the common labor variety—a type of work which almost universally is being either done by workers or individuals now on the job, when it consists of odd jobs, or is being allowed to slip by until the Recovery Arc reaches a higher level.

An exceptionally valuable work is being done here by the National Re-Employment Service and in order that this work may proceed with the greatest results for the greatest numbers, employers and unemployed are urged to cooperate to the fullest extent. Employers are urged to make known their needs without delay when a vacancy occurs, while unemployed are warned that their applications must be renewed every two weeks to keep them on the active list. Applications that are not renewed every two weeks are classified as "dead" and lose their priority and effectiveness if a call for labor comes in.

The National Re-Employment Service is a cog in the gigantic National Recovery machine. There is no charge attached to its service, and no strings, other than cooperation. To be effective in its every phase that cooperation is essential. To hasten recovery that cooperation is invaluable.

The record of the twenty-four days between March 12 and last Thursday is ample proof of the effectiveness of the system, but more than that, it is an unusually reliable sign that business generally in this community is "looking up."

COLORED LABOR AND THE NEW DEAL

Editor, The Advertiser:

The chief purpose of the new deal enunciated, and being stubbornly fought for by our President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, is a wider distribution of the national income. More pay for industrial workers, and a larger income for the farm group, is the chief objective of his wise leadership.

In reference to the industrial group, and in particular those who are in the textile industry, the President wisely made a fair wage differentiation, as between the northern and the southern mills. Some industrialists claim that it is too small, and others are seeking to becloud the issue, and would have us believe that none exists at all. Saying that they face ruin if they are forced to pay as much as the northern manufacturers. To the contrary, there does exist a wage differention.

A few mills that employ colored labor have been recently playing up the indolence of southern labor, and subsequently the inefficiency of negro labor, ostensibly for the purpose of opposing the program of the President. In this connection, they have had the active support of a few negro leaders. These have gone so far as to state that their own group is not competent as yet to receive just and fair consideration, in the matter of hours and wages, as other groups. This is not only unjust to the negro, but is entirely unfair to other workers, and is diametrically opposed to the tenets of the new deal.

All labor must stand on its merit. In the affairs of the world, merit alone must count and will ultimately triumph. No cringing, nor whining, no apology, but honest and efficient service rendered for equal pay. This will be the foundation of success for all labor.

In the rehabilitation program of the President, no difference is being shown between races. What affects one, affects all. The benefits of the program are being extended to all alike. This is as it should be.

Quoting Dr. Clark Foreman in his recently published "The New Nationalism" — "Let the exploiters of negro labor realize now that if they expect to compete with other sections of the country, they will have to give their employes an equal chance to become good citizens. Unfair discrimination and exploitation is made unprofitable under the new deal."

Those who oppose this narrow program are called radical. A writer has said that "radicalism is never bitter, since it sucks at the breast of Mother Nature. It is healthy, for it will eat no canned ideas, but only the fresh grown. It is tolerant, as it knows that it will triumph, being the truth, and having the cooperation of the stars. So it can wait."

In conclusion, selfishness and intolerance must have no place in the new order, if it is to succeed. In solid phalanx let all races move together for the upbuilding of our great country. Let us join hands with our great President, whose program is "All men up and no man down." "All men make up mankind — their united tasks the task of mankind."

Montgomery, Ala. OSCAR E. SAFFOLD.

TRENTON, N. J.
TIMES

MAR 17 1934

AMERICANS FIRST

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir—The past few days I have had occasions to pass several CWA projects. Reading in the press of the orders to lay off certain quotas of men each week, I have stopped by these projects and wondered why in all this number of men there are so few native Americans. When I say few, I mean practically none. I suppose if there were a few lucky enough to slip in on these jobs, they were among the first to be laid off.

As I see it, the foreigners and Negroes are preferred over and above an American for work on these projects. Still to watch them it is easily seen that they have not a speck of gratitude for what they are getting. Their idea is that we Americans have to keep them, and this we are doing whether we like it or not. It would be so much cheaper to pay them to stay home and save the money required for their tools, because they do not use them anyhow.

I believe that if Americans were given these assignments they would be grateful enough to show some effort for their money. An American does not like to receive charity, in fact most of them are too proud to even apply for it. It seems that the foreigners and Negroes glory in receiving this charity, and it is no secret that they are on the preferred list in Trenton. They surely must vote right and for the right people.

What would happen to American people in a foreign country appealing for aid? Would they be placed ahead of that country's natives? There is only one answer, they probably would not receive any aid at all. Over here we pet them, baby them, and place them above our own people, in fact, we are teaching them to expect us to keep them. Why not take care of our own first? My idea of charity for them would be to load them all on a boat and ship them back to their native lands, F. O. B.

This preference for foreign and Negro labor has long ago crept into local factories and business houses. Principally, I believe, because they work cheaper, their living standards being so much cheaper than the average American. Surely not because their work is superior, for after all these employers are getting only what they are paying for, and that is very little.

There are also great numbers of foreigners and Negroes in our city and county departments. These positions pay fair wages, but try and get one of them if you happen to be a native American. This is because an American votes intelligently, while most of the foreigners and Negroes are easily lead, in fact shown where to put their marks. It is generally understood

[illegible] these foreigners are naturally [illegible] or born here, but it is still [illegible] attention that they should be [illegible] off the preferred list and the [illegible] Americans given a chance.

WM. T.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

PORTSMOUTH, VA.
STAR

APR 8 1934

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Montgomery, Ala. OSCAR E. SAFFOLD.

TRENTON, N. J.
TIMES

MAR 17 1934

AMERICANS FIRST

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir—The past few days I have had occasions to pass several CWA projects. Reading in the press of the orders to lay off certain quotas of men each week, I have stopped by these projects and wondered why in all this number of men there are so few native Americans. When I say few, I mean practically none. I suppose if there were a few lucky enough to slip in on these jobs, they were among the first to be laid off.

As I see it, the foreigners and Negroes are preferred over and above an American for work on these projects. Still to watch them it is easily seen that they have not a speck of gratitude for what they are getting. Their idea is that we Americans have to keep them, and this we are doing whether we like it or not. It would be so much cheaper to pay them to stay home and save the money required for their tools, because they do not use them anyhow.

I believe that if Americans were given these assignments they would be grateful enough to show some effort for their money. An American does not like to receive charity, in fact most of them are too proud to even apply for it. It seems that the foreigners and Negroes glory in receiving this charity, and it is no secret that they are on the preferred list in Trenton. They surely must vote right and for the right people.

What would happen to American people in a foreign country appealing for aid? Would they be placed ahead of that country's natives? There is only one answer, they probably would not receive any aid at all. Over here we pet them, baby them, and place them above our own people, in fact, we are teaching them to expect us to keep them. Why not take care of our own first? My idea of charity for them would be to load them all on a boat and ship them back to their native lands, F. O. B.

This preference for foreign and Negro labor has long ago crept into local factories and business houses. Principally, I believe, because they work cheaper, their living standards being so much cheaper than the average American. Surely not because their work is superior, for after all these employers are getting only what they are paying for, and that is very little.

There are also great numbers of foreigners and Negroes in our city and county departments. These positions pay fair wages, but try and get one of them if you happen to be a native American. This is because an American votes intelligently, while most of the foreigners and Negroes are easily lead, in fact shown where to put their marks. It is generally understood that they vote the way of the boss, whether he is of the CWA, local or county government or a privately owned enterprise.

If we could be rid of the foreign element we would not need extra prosecutors, extra court sessions, for which we have to import a judge from another county, and our jails would be too large instead of overcrowded. Court expenses and jury fees would be cut more than half. We could get along with a much smaller police force, and transferring the liquor dispensing licenses

held by foreigners. Or, perhaps if we rid the police force of foreigners, there would not be more than half as many positions now managed by foreigners on the list. Just another example that the foreigners must be these foreigners are naturalized or born here, but it is still the intention that they should be given a chance.

Racial Quota in Industry

N. Y. HERALD
FEB 25 1934

Dr. Kelly Miller Suggests Special Remedy for Discrimination Against Negro Workers

To the New York Herald Tribune:

There is much complaint about discrimination against the Negro under operation of the N. R. A. codes. The last release of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People considered such discrimination in detail. These complaints fall under two heads: (1) The codes themselves permit such discrimination under the guise of regional or local differentials, and (2) where the wage level is mandatory under the codes employers often supplant Negro by white workfolks.

President Roosevelt undoubtedly intends that the blue eagle shall exhibit no black feathers, but that there shall be fair and impartial treatment under his sheltering wing. Those in charge of the N. R. A. are as fair on racial issues as they feel they can afford to be in face of the existing state of public sentiment. In the South there is the traditional bias as to differentiated treatment of the races that only a radical or revolutionary change in public sentiment can remedy. Not only is the Negro required to do the same work for less wages, but he must pay the same scale of prices for inferior accommodation, for instance, in railroad travel. This has become a part of the mores of the South, which the N. R. A. is impotent to remove.

In the North the discrimination takes a different form, which nevertheless assigns the Negro to an inferior place in the industrial world. In the South the Negro is permitted to work in many lines of skilled labor, even if at a lower wage compensation, while in the North he is not allowed to work at all. He is confined to the lower level of manual and menial labor. The mores of the North are as exacting as those of the South so far as racial discrimination is concerned, albeit they are manifested in different forms in the two sections.

The N. R. A. acts on the fascistic principle of regulating industry through the co-ordination of capital and labor. Organized labor and organized capital are given full sway in their respective spheres, the government holding the balance true, to see that neither shall interfere with the just prerogative of the other nor defeat the public welfare. The government cannot compel organized labor to include the Negro, nor can it require capital to hire him. It can only demand of labor unions to treat all of its members alike, white or black, and demand of capital a fixed rate of wages and working hours of all employees alike. This leaves the Negro at the tender mercy of labor unions on the one hand, and capital on the other. The judge has nothing to arbitrate unless instances of partiality or injustice are brought to his attention.

There is a surplus in the labor market which will continue for as long a time as we can now look ahead. The Negro is the marginal or left-over man. The white workmen belonging to the preferred class will be considered first. There is not enough work for white workfolk, if not a single Negro were employed. Labor organizations no longer have incentive to include the black competitor who might underbid the white at lower wages. This the N. R. A. forbids. Capital can no longer rely upon him to offset the exorbitant demands of the white labor unions. The N. R. A. also forbids this. Thus the black workman stands distraught. N. R. A., however justly operated, can be of little benefit to him against capital and labor. As a matter of fact, according to the statement of the N. A. A. C. P., his industrial lot has been made worse rather than better under the operations of the N. R. A.

The fundamental problem recurs: What is to be done with or for these several millions of unemployed or underemployed Negroes? The nation cannot wait until the unemployed whites are taken care of before giving serious attention to this indigent black contingent. They are an integral part of our national population and cannot be allowed to starve or to be reduced to a perpetual state of pauperism. Long-continued public dole will lead to the enfeeblement of will and weakening of character already too weak in those attributes which are requisite for an independent and self-reliant citizenship. The employers must either furnish the Negro work or support him in idleness. The white working-man must share with him either his work or his wages.

Henry Ford, without posing as a philanthropist, has been the Negro's greatest benefactor. He has not given him dole, but work. While labor organizations have rebuffed him, Ford has given him a chance. While other great industrial concerns have employed him grudgingly, Ford has accorded him his full quota of opportunity. He has taken him into his factory in proportion to his numbers. His opportunity for advancement and promotion has been limited only by the sky above and his own ability within. This is far better than the dole of the government or the benefactions of philanthropy. The only worth-while help is that which helps the helpless to help themselves.

As the government is assuming the direction if not the control of industry during the depression, the end of which is not yet in sight, it will do well to take lessons of Henry Ford. It can not or will not banish race discrimination in industry. When the railroads were operated under government control during the war, race distinction and discrimination in work and travel continued as under private ownership and operation. Here, then, we have a great body of citizens shunted aside at the behest of race prejudice. If they can not or will not be included in the general equation, they must be dealt with by a special formula. Just as special provisions are made for child labor and for minimum wage and hours of work for women, why not for the comprehensive inclusion of the Negro in the working equation? Both the labor unions and the employers might under government agreement be required to include a fair quota of Negroes in the leading lines of industry. It is only in some such way as this that the unemployed Negro contingent can be dealt with efficiently. This proposal is somewhat drastic, but a drastic situation calls for drastic treatment. Unless something is done, the great standing idle army of Negroes will constitute a menace to the entire industrial economic and social structure.

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Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1934.

New York Times

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COLUMBUS, O.
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FEB 22 1934

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Your editorial, "Forgetting 12,000,000," of Feb. 10, is more than a mere statement of the plight of the 12,000,000 Negroes in America. It is an objective crusade in their defense, for which we are very thankful.

It is the general belief, shared in almost universally by Negroes, that the NRA, in its present application, is sounding the death knell to their opportunities to lift themselves from an economic status so low that they are unable to provide for themselves the primary needs of life. Consequently, the Negroes are accountable for a disproportionate amount of the unsocial and anti-social phases of society.

It is interesting to note how greatly the Columbus Negroes are affected by their unfair share of unemployment. In 1930, being 11.3 per cent of the population, they were 37.6 per cent of the unemployed. Between 80 and 85 per cent of the wage-earning Negroes have been unemployed during this depression, and in the remaining 20 per cent are included the Negro business and professional men. Between 35 and 50 per cent of all the people on relief in 1933 were Negroes.

The health situation of the Columbus Negroes is serious. Last year their infant mortality rate practically doubled, and over the same period the whites' increased 3.9. In 1932, the Negroes' rate was 69.6 per 100,000, and in 1933, 123.9. The white infant death rate in 1932 was 57.1; in 1933, 61. Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis increased among Negroes in 1932 from 128.5 per 100,000 to 141 in 1933, and in the meantime the white pulmonary tuberculosis death rate decreased from 41.5 in 1932 to 37.2 in 1933. A recent cursory examination of 1000 Negroes found 93 per cent to be in need of dental care, over 50 per cent seriously so.

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which is the unfair share of unemployment which the Negroes have to make it possible for Negroes to live without a large Negro population has near so many. Although the lack of funds to develop anything approaching standards of us fail to realize and apathy of the public of decency, it may find many of its aforementioned facts are serious social problems disappearing.

We venture to say that it will find in many of its serious social problems opportunities to work and disappearing.—N. B. Allen, Executive Secretary, Columbus Urban League.

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General

Labor - 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Inter-Departmental Group Probes Labor, Loans, Farms At Confab

Vital Problems of Negro Discussed At Washington Conference—Consider Status of Skilled and Unskilled Workers—Next Meeting In Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 15—The Inter-Departmental Conference Group, organized at the suggestion of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to discuss problems concerning activities of the various Federal units represented which are considered of importance to Negro welfare, held its second meeting Friday, March 2, in the Department of Commerce. An official release states:

"Problems associated with the participation of Negro skilled and unskilled labor in the set-ups of labor organizations, as well as various aspects of the rural situation, particularly in regard to loans and acreage reduction as applied to Negroes, were the principal topics of discussion at the second meeting of the Inter-Departmental Conference Group held in the Department of Commerce on Friday, March 2.

The following subcommittees were set up to study the two problems:

LABOR:
Eugene Kinckle Jones, Department of Commerce, chairman;
Dr. Charles F. Roos, NRA,
Edward F. McGrady, Department of Labor,
Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Department of Interior,
Forrester B. Washington, FERA and CWA.

AGRICULTURE:
J. Phil Campbell, AAA, chairman;
Dr. Clark Foreman, Department of Interior,
Bruce Melvin, CCC,
H. A. Hunt, FCA,
Forrester B. Washington, FERA and GWA.

The Group was received by Secretary Roper who gave a brief talk of welcome and good-will. The Commerce Department meeting was held at the invitation of Eugene Kinckle Jones of that department, with Robert L. Vann, representing the Department of Justice, acting as chairman.

Dr. E. H. Shinn, of the Department of Agriculture, invited the Group to hold the next meeting in the Department of Agriculture, and his invitation was accepted unanimously. The date of the next meeting will be set when the labor committee is prepared to report, which is expected to be within the next month.

The Inter-Departmental Conference Group, made up of representatives of the various departments and emergency administrations of the Government, was organized at the suggestion of Hon. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. It held its first meeting in the Department of the Interior on Wednesday, February 7. The purpose of the group is to discuss problems concerning activities of the various Federal units represented which are considered of importance to Negro welfare.

The names of the members of the Inter-Departmental Conference Group, with the Federal organizations they represent are as follows:
Dr. E. H. Shinn, Extension Service, Department of Agriculture;
William D. Bergman, Chief of Appointment Division, Navy Department;
J. Phil Campbell, Regional Assistant, Division of Program Planning, Agricultural Adjustment Administration;
Dr. Floyd W. Reeves, Tennessee Valley Authority;
Forrester B. Washington, Director of Negro Work in the Civil Works and Federal Emergency Relief Administrations;
W. H. McReynolds, Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury Department;
Eugene Kinckle Jones, Adviser on Negro Affairs, Department of Commerce;
F. D. Searle Chief, Division of Civilian Personnel, War Department;
J. J. McEntee, Assistant Director of the Emergency Conservation Work;
Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Bureau of Education;
Bruce Melvin, Subsistence Homesteads Division, Department of Interior;
Dr. Clark Foreman, Department of Interior;
Robert L. Vann, Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice;
Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Labor;
Dr. Charles F. Roos, Division of Research and Planning, National Recovery Administration.

The remarks of Secretary Roper follow:

'It is a pleasure to welcome you here. One of the most encouraging things that I have experienced during the past year is the general willingness on the part of people in all segments of our economic and social life to cooperate in these very tragic times. In carrying out any program it is very vital that you associate with us in our work and study people who have sympathy and who have a willingness to cooperate and who can work with other people. I think we have been very fortunate in getting the group of people to Washington that we have to represent the interest that you have primarily in mind.

'It is a source of comfort to me to have Eugene Kinckle Jones advising and working with me, because of his breadth of knowledge and his contacts with important phases of social life. I said to this group of sixty business men who come into conference here at intervals that I have a certain yardstick I use in measuring a man or woman's capacity as an adviser—and it is a very simple one, namely, is the person able to overflow in his thinking and in his sympathies so that persons outside of his own group will receive benefit? In other words, if a man thinks only of his own sector in any business sphere and cannot proceed beyond that he is not much of an adviser. We can get plenty of advisers of this type. But if he is big enough to think in terms of the full perspective he is an adviser capable of making real contributions. Now that applies to this group. We want you to think, of course, of your own segment, but I want to think of you in my relationship here as American citizens. Therefore, I suggest that you do not confine your thinking primarily to any one sector. We are all, as it were, bound together through a perfectly wonderful asset, that is indivisible into parts in its major aspects. That applies at this moment as we relate it to American citizenship, the privilege of living in a country like this where men and women get more out of living under our institutions than any other country. This is a great asset and it is indivisible. You can not run off with any part of it. And the greatest assets of life are indivisible—we have them in common.

'It is, therefore, exceedingly encouraging, exceedingly helpful, if we keep this broader prospective. This means that you must hold your mind's eye inclusively. As I look upon this work we are doing here I think of it as a great map. Your segment has a place in the map. The map wouldn't be complete if you took it out and yet it wouldn't be worth much if it weren't related to the other divisions of the map. Therefore, as you study your problems, feel sure that we want your suggestions for all segments about which you are thinking and studying. A new mind brought into the solution of any problem is always valuable. For this reason it is necessary to meet in conference. About your own problems, yes—but also about the broader problems of your times. The difficulty we have in working out the problems of this era is getting men around the table and having them gladly throw the problems on the table so that they may perceive the relationship. And the only society that is worth preserving is that society which is willing to recognize responsibility as well as rights. The balancing of those two factors completes the picture of life.

'Now you are here to study these conditions so as to get what the President calls 'a more abundant life.' That more abundant life comes from a breadth of vision, a breadth of sympathies, and a breadth of cooperation.

'We want to cooperate with you here in whatever way we can, but remember we want you to cooperate with us. The greatest thing in life is the knowledge of having performed a service, of having really constructed something. It is therefore worthwhile to get and keep the big vision of life. I am perfectly willing to let the details be worked out by men like you'."

LEADERS OF CONGRESS ARE CALLED

'I'm A Tough Guy,' Warns Roosevelt As Great Welcome Accorded

BLANKET NRA CODE GOES PAST APRIL 30

President Maps Calendar With May 15 Tentative Date For Quitting

age-Herald

WASHINGTON, April 13—(AP)—President Roosevelt left off dealing with sharks Friday to take on Congress again with a jovial declaration to a congressional welcoming delegation that 'I am a tough guy; come down and see me.'

His sun-tanned face lighted with a broad smile as the president told the congressional group aboard his special train:

"I have come back with all sorts of new lessons which I learned from the barracuda and sharks."

Vice President Garner and Speaker Rainey headed the congressional parade that marched from the capitol to the Union Station behind the Marine Band in an unprecedented performance.

Veto Overridden Two Weeks Ago

It was just two weeks ago that Mr. Roosevelt left the station with Congress overriding in stampede spirit his veto of the veterans' pay allowances.

Since then Congress has taken action along several other lines that were not in complete conformity with presidential desires. Changes have been written into the Roosevelt-approved stock exchange bill in Senate committee; the House has voted down a presidential proposal to bar political considerations from influencing appointments in the Home Loan Corporation.

Mr. Roosevelt later called congres-

sional leaders for conferences over the week-end on the entire legislative situation. He arranged for a meeting with the Senate group. On Sunday he will talk with members of the House.

An effort to organize the administration program for a quick wind-up of Congress is expected in the conferences.

Bank Bill Not Favored

Indication was given at the White House, meanwhile, that the president is not inclined to favor the McLeod bill to pay off depositors in closed banks.

President Roosevelt announced still later the administration would extend the blanket NRA code beyond April 30, permitting employers who have not had opportunity to arrange for codes to use the Blue Eagle emblem so long as they observe the spirit of the NRA.

Congressional leaders have set May 15 as a tentative adjournment date, although agreeing that June 1 is the more likely time. In the month or month and a half until then, the national legislature will find plenty to keep it busy in White House requested legislation, to say nothing of bills not on the administration list for which there has been much clamor.

Almost all the leadership of Capitol Hill listening to the president, as he spoke from the rear platform of his train, got the distinct impression he was coming home to take firm command of the legislative program and to wind up the session within the next month or so.

Goes Directly To Desk

In a business mood after two weeks in tropical waters, Mr. Roosevelt went directly to his desk at the White House and met in regular session with his cabinet. He went over a batch of accumulated bills and signed 27 measures, including the Johnson act prohibiting financial transactions with foreign nations that have defaulted in their debt obligations.

The welcoming delegation assembled at the capitol almost an hour before the train was due. After several speeches, the House members, most of them top-coated to ward off the early Spring chill, set out behind Speaker Rainey and the Marine Band to march four abreast to the station.

Congressmen March Briskly

The band piped martial music. The congressmen marched briskly.

Senators, however, had decided against the march to the station and went there separately. This action drew a statement from Representative Cannon (D., Wis.) later in the day in which he made some caustic statements about senatorial dignity and wound up by observing "Some of the senators should be following a plow instead of a brass band."

There have been no instances in recent history of a parade by Congress to the station to welcome a president back home.

At the station the crowd marched down to the lower levels where the band stationed itself at a spot near which the presidential car stopped. It played "Happy Days Are Here Again," the Roosevelt campaign song, as the president appeared.

Family Goes Aboard

Mrs. Roosevelt and her daughter, Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Dall, and son, Elliott, went aboard the train to greet Mr. Roosevelt and his eldest son, James.

Speaking to the congressional group the president said:

"I am very glad to see you all, and it was mighty good of you to come down here. I can't be truthful and say that I am glad to be back, because I am awfully sorry to be back.

"But while I have been having a wonderful time, I gather also that both houses of Congress have also been having a wonderful time in my absence.

"And furthermore, I expected on this trip to get some good publicity about the fish I was catching, but you couldn't get any publicity, in view of the fact that here in Washington apparently you good people have been going from Wirt to Wirt.

"The newspaper boys, coming up on the train, have been trying to make me say that I hoped Congress would go home very soon.

"I can't say it, because I hope you will stay just as long as you like to. For you younger people in both houses, speaking from the experience of many years in Washington, I want to point out to you the advantages of the Washington climate in July and August. It rarely gets over 110 here. There is no humidity, and I don't mind if I stay here all Summer.

"Well, anyway, I wish you had the chance that I had to get away for two weeks. It has been a wonderful holiday, and I come back with all sorts of new lessons which I have learned from barracuda and sharks.

"I am a tough guy!

"So if you will come down and see me as often and as soon as you possibly can I will teach you some of the stunts I learned.

"Anyway, many thanks, and I will see you all very soon."

Delegation Applauds

The congressional delegation, which included some Republicans, applauded frequently.

An accumulation of mail will receive the attention of Mr. Roosevelt Saturday. He will attend the dinner of the Gridiron Club, a Washington newspaper organization, Saturday night.

Speaker Rainey urged divergent congressional groups seeking action on silver to unite behind some particular plan and promised his assistance in getting it before the House.

An advocate of remonetizing the white metal since the days of William Jennings Bryan, Rainey asserted in a formal statement that there was "an overwhelming sentiment" in the House for such action. He said it reflected the views of the country generally.

Meanwhile, Senate silverites laid plans to bring up an omnibus silver measure carrying three plans for improving the economic status of the metal. The measure has been reported to the Senate by the agriculture committee with its approval.

Vote Tuesday Agreed

The House banking committee agreed to vote Tuesday on a bill by Goldsborough, Maryland, providing for a federal monetary authority with power over the issuance of currency. A silver remonetization amendment is attached to the Goldsborough bill.

The Senate committee investigating air mail was told, meanwhile, that an independent line official "bombarded the Postoffice Department with pressure from Democratic politicians and others "who help keep the well-known Democratic donkey alive" in an effort to obtain a mail contract.

This was brought out while Senator Austin (R., Va.) was directing the inquiry into the activities of transport operators without mail contracts before and after contract cancellation.

The "bombardment," a letter attributed to Arthur S. Hanford, Jr., Sioux City, Iowa, and directed to W. A. Patterson, president of the United Air Lines, said, was to obtain a contract to carry mail from Omaha to St. Paul and Minneapolis for the Hanford Air Lines.

"Take Off Political Heat"

A concession by Hanford that it might be a "smart thing" for him to agree to a consolidation with another line to "take off some political heat," and to put W. W. Howes, first assistant postmaster general, "in a more receptive state of mind" also was read into the record.

Simultaneously, new difficulties and new strategy sprang up about the McLeod bank pay-off bill, with President Roosevelt indicating he did not favor the measure and a move taking shape in the House to block adjournment until the bill has been considered.

Representative Dingell (D., Mich.) started a petition to pledge members to vote against adjournment until the bank bill has been acted upon. He said he already had assurances of scores of signatures.

The Federal Trade Commission was charged, in the meantime, by the Associated Gas & Electric Company with "a cheap political trick" in citing on its record the purchase by Associated of a power company owned by W. T. Thayer, New York state senator, at $42,000 more than its book valuation.

Another development Friday was testimony that the electric power industry in 1929 gave its approval to a plan to select utility executives in every state who would further cooperate with heads of educational institutions.

Other developments:

Chairman Jones, of the House agriculture committee, said the Chicago Board of Trade and other grain exchanges had studied up ways of barring cooperative organizations from membership. Howard Ellis, general counsel for the Chicago Board of Trade, denied the statement.

The Senate interstate commerce committee approved the Dill-Rayburn communications regulation measure.

The thirty-hour week was demanded for the oil industry by Harvey C. Freming, president of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America.

NEW YORK EVENING WORLD — Telegram

MAR 19 1934

COMMITTEE TO STUDY NEGRO LABOR ISSUES

Agricultural Problems Also Will Be Analyzed by Experts of Washington Board.

By Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—A new interdepartmental committee has been formed to take up labor and agricultural phases of the Negro problem.

A report on the question of participation of skilled and unskilled Negro labor in labor organizations is expected at the next meeting, to be held in a few weeks. A special committee on labor questions is surveying the situation, and another committee is investigating the farm problems of Negroes with particular reference to loans and acreage reduction programs.

Organized at the suggestion of Secretary of Interior Ickes, the Interdepartmental Conference Group has a membership of fifteen officials directly interested in Negro problems. Eugene Kinckle Jones, adviser on Negro affairs for the Commerce Department, is chairman of the labor sub-committee.

PROTECTION ASSURED TO NRA COMPLAINERS

Severe Penalty Provided For Violations By Employers

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Workers who make complaints or give information on alleged National Recovery Administration code violations by employers, were given complete protection in an executive order issued by President Roosevelt and published today by the recovery administration.

The order decrees that no employer subject to a code shall dismiss or demote an employe for making complaints or giving evidence with respect to code violations, under penalty of a $500 fine, six months imprisonment or both.

When the Southern States Industrial Council meets in Atlanta on Tuesday and Wednesday for this week its announced agenda includes wage differentials, sub-normal wage-earners, tariff restrictions and freight rates. Fully to deserve its name, it seems to us, the council should add one more subject—Pittsburgh Plus (or the "steel price differential," as some new-fangled folks prefer to call it). Southern industrialists who are willing almost to fight another War Between the States for their wage differentials if need be, ought surely to be willing to shed a few paltry drops of blood to destroy the tyranny of a Pittsburgh Plus price differential whose burden falls eventually upon every economic activity of this section.

LABOR POINTS THE WAY

Labor was given a position under the new deal which was all that it could hope to attain. Yet it is not satisfied. It is piling up demands and threatening to strike if they are not granted.

We call attention to this situation, not to criticise labor. We believe that its course is exactly what is proper in a democracy. If it does not work in its own interest, it does not use a privilege which it has. At the same time, if it does not serve itself, it may as well know its interests will be neglected.

There is a lesson for Negroes in what labor is doing. Even more than it, they should be diligent in their own behalf. Being for the most part drawn from the white part of the population, labor suffers no race or color handicap. It faces only the class problems. Negroes face both. If labor must unite and insist even to the point of putting its own welfare first, how much more must Negroes!

It is easy to say that groups which insist upon their own program are selfish. But if they were to work for some other program, would not those who benefit by it be selfish? The truth is the good of the whole is made up of the well-being of all its parts. Until Negroes get work, a living wage, and opportunity, this nation cannot be its best. Active help from outside was needed to lift them out of their slave status, but once out, they should not need guardians of their liberty. Some things a man ought to do for himself.

We would have Negroes less truculent than labor. We believe they would be. It is both their racial inheritance and their training to be diplomatic. But under the velvet exterior there should be a steel will to work through to the full measure of American citizenship. It is nothing less than an outrage that a stranger from Europe can get whatever is offered the public, and in a few years become one of the sovereign people whose will is law, but a black man whose ancestors have helped build this country, cannot get his human needs supplied even when he offers the market price for them.

Labor-1934

General.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

THE GRANDFATHER CLAUSE OF THE NRA

The American citizen, without respect to nationality, sympathizes with President Roosevelt in his gallant fight to carry out the spirit and intent of the national recovery act; it appears, however, down in the South definite and extraordinary efforts are being put forth to nullify the economic intent and purpose of the NRA with respect to the black citizens of the South.

Clinging to the traditions of the past the South prefers to defer the improvement of our national condition rather than to permit black people the enjoyment of the benefits that the improvement will bring. It is clearly apparent to those who briefly reflect on southern economic and industrial conditions that the spirit of the "grandfather clause" which is a part of the political scheme of the South has been effectively grafted into the operations and interpretations of the NRA in respect to its application to our group.

The autocracy of the South, notwithstanding the power of the president, is determined to disfranchise the black man of the full benefit of his economic life as they relate to the NRA in the same proportion as he has been disfranchised of his political rights. It has been well said "the entire system of the South is paternalistic." That is true, but it is a "paternalism" that is peculiarly southern.

When we say that it is peculiarly southern we mean that it savors of all the hate and prejudice that has sprung from slave ideas so long characteristic of southern economic and social justice. Unfortunately a great portion of the South is still bound by an inescapeable loyalty to a lost cause whose basic foundation had neither honor nor respectability.

The cotton and lumber interests of the South aided and abetted by those who control the big plantations, have for the past 50 years governed and directed the social and economic interests of the black people in their communities. This same interest has been sufficiently influential to write into the NRA and its subsidiaries their economic opinions to the disadvantage of the black citizenry of the South.

This fact has been most noticeably established through investigation made by John P. Davis and brought out at a recent code hearing in the city of Washington. Mr. Davis' investigation disclosed that two members of congress representing certain districts in South Carolina and Georgia, respectively, were exercising their influences in urging a downward revision of 25 to 30 per cent in wages to be paid the black people in their states.

The purpose of their activities in urging this downward revision of the code in southern sections is plainly obvious. They represent the mill interests. The mills own the stores. The mills fix the prices of the food that the workers eat. The mills own the shacks in which the workers live. Thus can be seen just how far and in what manner this paternalistic spirit of the South operates. The president of the United States is making a great fight against greed and corruption, but he is but one man against a wicked, insidious and damnable system.

RACE SACRIFICES MOST UNDER NRA EDITOR AFFIRMS

Wilson, N.C. Audience Hears Address On Recovery Program

WILSON, N. C.—The February forum of the Inter-Fraternal Alliance had as speaker Sunday P. B. Young, Sr., editor of the Journal and Guide, who discussed "The Negro's Part in National Recovery." The meeting was held at the First Baptist Church.

Prof. E. M. Barnes, principal of the Wilson High School, who is secretary of the Alliance, presided and presented the speaker. After reciting some of the difficulties members of the race are having with administrators of various provisions of the NRA, Mr. Young declared that "In the same measure that we have borne the maximum of labor and sacrifice in return for the minimum of the rewards of labor and sacrifice in all the crises in America's history, we are playing that role in the great drama now depicted on the American stage."

Mr. Young said that the general concensus is that fundamentally the NRA is the best way out of our national economic difficulties, and quoting a recent Roosevelt biographer, listed the objectives of the National Industrial Recovery Act as "security, happiness, self-respect, a decent standard of living for the ordinary man, the idea of generally distributed well-being as expressed in our Declaration of Independence, or in any summary of the aspirations of a democratic or socialistic state."

Injustices A Boomerang

The apparent determination, the speaker said, on the part of certain geographical divisions to deprive workers in the lower wage brackets of the benefits of the primary purpose of the Act—to increase buying power—would greatly retard or ultimately prevent recovery unless the administration of NRA could be brought into consonance with the purpose of it.

Among those in the audience were Prof. C. H. Hamlin, head of the department of social science, Atlantic Christian College, (white), and a group of students.

Following Mr. Young's address the meeting was thrown open for discussion and questions. That the address had awakened interest was attested by the number of questions asked the speaker.

Civic League Formed

At the close of the forum there was a meeting of the Wilson Civic League during which time a lively discussion developed on the need of a civic organization representing all groups of Negroes in the city. Dr. B. O. Barnes, temporary chairman of the league, made a report for the civic, fraternal, religious organzations and various social clubs with respect to the civic needs of the city. The league went on record as not being a political organization but an organization for the general advancement of the race throughout the city.

Mr. Young was invited to address two student groups during class hours Monday morning at hte Atlantic Christian College. He also visited the Wilson High School.

While in Wilson Mr. Young was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Darden at their beautiful home on Pender Street. Mr. Darden is one of the leading citizens of Eastern North Carolina. Mrs. Darden proved to be a most congenial hostess. Mr. Young was accompanied by W. P. Millner, a new member of the Journal and Guide advertising staff.

The Southern Climate And The 30-Hour Week

Much has been written on the subject of the relationship between wages and the efficiency of labor. One of the most interesting points raised in connection with wage differentials between the South and the North is that the warm climate of our own region tends to make workers less productive. The heat is destructive of energy. Therefore, in a given time, a worker in Georgia or Florida cannot be expected to get as much accomplished as would be the case in Michigan or Minnesota.

Any objective mind would at once grant the justice of such a point of view. Over the same number of hours, labor in the South probably does not turn out the same volume of work as it does in the North. If a man is to be paid solely on a basis of what he actually does, there is some equity in the claim that wages should be higher north of the Ohio River.

Another important factor enters into the picture again, as a result of the discussion of the Connery bill in the labor committee of the House of Representatives. This measure would place labor, all over the country, on a 30-hour week basis. That the bill has no great chance of being enacted is more or less of a foregone conclusion.

Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, in his first appearance at the Capitol as head of the NRA, has expressed his disapproval of the Connery proposals. And Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company and a man who has been in close touch with the federal administration, stated his belief that the adjustment of hours could be accomplished much better through the NRA than by a congressional enactment.

Again, the whole matter of a "flat" working week was thrashed out with some thoroughness when the matter was before Congress last year. At that time, enough criticism developed to convince any reasonable person that a stipulated hourly schedule could not possibly be applied to every branch of American industry. Varying conditions in the different fields, as it was shown, would make such a scheme impossible.

Unless the Connery bill should receive the magic influence of a favorable word from the White House, one may assume that it will not be too seriously considered at this time.

With respect to a uniform schedule of working hours for the same types of industry in different parts of the country, there is one aspect of the matter which has not as yet been aired to

any extent. An eight-hour day in July in the state of Michigan is not equivalent, in terms of the work accomplished, to an eight-hour day in Mississippi.

If it should be argued that a worker in a Michigan lumber mill ought to work the same number of hours as a man similarly employed in Mississippi, then the Mississippi wage scale would have to be lower than that in Michigan. Otherwise, the cost of production in the Mississippi plant would be comparatively so high that the Southern mill would not be able to meet the lower cost of per-unit production in the North. This condition, of course, would apply to other branches of industry as well as to lumber mills.

Just as a tentative hypothesis—one which might be worthy of further consideration and careful examination—it might be possible to compensate for the climatic differences by establishing a somewhat longer working week in the South than in the North. By means of such a plan, fair industrial competition between the South and the North might hinge, at least partially, upon hours of labor.

If the hours in this section could be made slightly longer than those in cooler climates, the per-unit costs of production in some types of industry in the South might be lowered sufficiently to justify at least a narrowing of the wage differentials between the South and the North.

It is obvious that acceptable industrial codes cannot bear the same stipulations for all parts of the country, with respect to both hours and wages. Thus far, most of the discussions have dealt with wage differentials. What could be done with adjustments based upon hour differentials? The question seems to be worthy of study and comment

17 U.S. Advisers on Negro Problem Begin Conferences

By EUGENE DAVIDSON

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Seventeen officials of the government who are charged with seeing that the Negro gets a square deal under the new administration met last Wednesday morning at the Department of Interior. This was the first of a series of conferences on the Negro problem in America. The group is not an official organization, but rather a group of individuals who have or are supposed to have the best interests of the colored citizen at heart.

The meeting was the result of a suggestion made to Dr. Clark Foreman, Advisor on the Economic Status of the Negro in the Interior Department, by Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes. Dr. Foreman called the meeting and the following officials were present: Dr. Clark Foreman, white; Dr. E. H. Shinn, white, of the Extension Service, Department of Agriculture. Phil Campbell, white, of the Agriculture Adjustment Administration; Forrester B. Washington, director of Negro work Civil Works Administration; Eugene Kinckle Jones, advisor on Negro affairs, Department of Commerce; J. J. McEntee, white assistant director of Emergency Conservation Work; Henry A. Hunt, assistant to the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration; Edward F. McGandy, white, assistant secretary of the Department of Labor; Dr. Charles F. Roos, white of the Division of Research and Planning, National Recovery Administration; William D. Bergman, white, chief of the Appointment Division, Department of the Navy; G. R. Clapp, assistant directior of Personnel, Tennessee Valley Authority; W. H. McReynolds, white administrative assistant to the Secretary, Treasury Department; W. D. Searle, white chief of the Civilian Personnel Division War Department; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Senior specialist in Negro Education, Department of the Interior; Bruce Melvin, white of the Subsistence Homestead Division, Interior Department; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, associate Advisor on the Economic Status of the Negro, Interior Department and Robert L. Vann of the Department of Justice.

Foreman Calls Meeting

The meeting was called by Dr. Foreman, who sent out letters to the various governmental agencies asking that some person having to do with the fair treatment of Negroes be designated as a representative at the conference. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Foreman who asked Mr. Vann to preside.

Most of the time of the first meeting was occupied by accounts from the various members of the work of their departments and a short discussion concerning the proper methods of future functioning by the group. It was decided that no formal set-up should be made, but that frequent meetings should be held for the discussion of particular aspects of the problem. The next meeting, it was agreed will be held in the Department of Commerce on March 2.

DIFFERENTIALS ON LUMBER APPROVED

Certain Products Of Small Mills Are Included

NEW ORLEANS, April 13—(AP)—Officials of the Southern Pine Association announced here Friday that the Lumber Code Authority at Washington had approved the proposals of the lumber men for lower price differentials for sub-standard products and certain products of small mills effective April 23.

The differentials were adopted at the annual convention of the association held in New Orleans early this month.

Complaints that may be registered against the schedule will be heard at a series of meeting of a special board of review created by the code authority. The meetings will be held at Atlanta, Ga., April 18; Shreveport, La., April 20, and Jackson, Miss. April 21, each hearing opening at 9:30 a.m.

The members of the board of review are Emmett B. Ford, of New Orleans; W. H. Fields, of Pineapple, Ala.; H. Dixon Smith, Columbus, Ga.; C. C. Sheppard, Clarks, La.; W. A. Holt, Oconto, Wis., and Fred Bringardner, Lexington, Ky., all members of the code authority.

Permanency of the new price differentials will be determined by the findings of the board of review, it was said.

PAYMENT OF CODE FEES IS REQUIRED UNDER NEW ORDER

Ruling Clears Way For Early Distribution By The NRA Of "Code Eagle"

WASHINGTON —(AP)— President Roosevelt Saturday issued an order under which future display of the Blue Eagle will be allowed only to those firms which contribute to expenses of code administration wherever such outlays are required.

To protect employers from racketeering by organizers of industrial groups, the president required that all code authority rates of assessments and budgets of expenditures must be approved by Administrator Johnson before a penny can be collected.

The executive order does not command that every firm under every code pay dues, but substantially leaves this government-controlled method of financing administration the only avenue which may be followed.

Industries, under the order, will not be required to, but will have the right to apply to NRA for approval of a financing plan, which shall be put into effect if Johnson "shall find approval by him of such a clause is necessary."

Non-payment will constitute violation of the code, subject the firm involved to withdrawal of the Eagle, deprivation of all other code privileges and expose it to suit for collection on the part of the code authority.

The president's order cleared the road for early distribution of the new "Code Eagle," the same Blue Eagle symbol shown in the past, but with a serial number and the name of the coded industry added to record affirmative compliance with the proper code by the firm displaying it.

The Code Eagle has been held up for months pending settlement of the question as to how proper financing of industrial self-government was to be obtained without invasion of the individual firm's constitutional rights.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Increase Mass Work Among 11,000,000 Negro and White Women Workers

Women Workers Doubly Exploited in U. S. Industry

By ANNA DAMON

Can we speak of winning the majority of the working class in the U. S. A. for the final struggle of power without bringing to the forefront the struggle around the daily needs of the eleven million doubly exploited wage earning Negro and white women and leading the fight for their demands?

Can we speak of an effective struggle against fascism and imperialist war without winning the millions of toiling women in the U. S. away from the ideological and organizational influences of pacifism and patriotism?

The 13th E. C. C. I. Plenum Resolution on fascism and the danger of war and the tasks of the Communist Parties points to the immediate necessity of broadening our work among women:

"Increasing the mass work among women, at the same time promoting and training even now a body of active Party women who, during the war, could in a number of cases replace mobilized comrades."

What is the meaning of this declaration in the thesis of the E. C. C. I. Plenum?

Why is this great emphasis now placed on work among women in the present period of intensified struggle against fascism and war?

Precisely because without the tens of millions of Negro and white women employed in industry and agriculture, without the women employed in their homes, without the wives and daughters of the workers there can be no serious thought of putting up effective resistance against fascism and imperialist war rushing upon us.

Since in war time practically the entire male population capable of carrying arms will be sent to the front, almost three quarters of the workers employed in industry will be made up of women; the one million Negro domestic workers will be placed in factories. This means that the women will make up the bulk of factory workers producing war materials as well as manning transportation.

Women Will Replace Men in the Coming War

How important the U. S. government considers women for use in the war can be seen by the statement of Major General Ely of the U. S. Army, made in April, 1931:

"Women will play a greater part in future wars. Governments, including our own, have been studying the use of women in war. Woman power in many instances supplements and in other cases supplants man power in war."

There are in the U. S. close to eleven million wage earning women, two million of whom are Negro women. That is 22 per cent of all wage earners. In addition there are twenty-three million housewives, millions of whom are employed part-time or doing sweat shop work at home and are not listed as wage earners.

It is significant to note that during the ten years 1920-30 (post war period and crisis) the number of women wage earners increased by two and a quarter million. This means an increase of 26 per cent, whereas the number of men increased only by 15 per cent and the general population by 16 per cent. These figures show that women are displacing men in many instances as a cheaper labor source, which has the effect of a general lowering of wages for all workers.

Due to rationalization and mechanization of factories women are to be found in almost all industries and can at a very short notice replace men. Over 180,000 women are working in metal industries including iron and steel, 50,000 in the automobile industry, 25,000 in rubber factories, 82,000 in the making of electrical supplies, and 86,000 in chemical industries, 452,000 in the textile industry. The rayon plants employ from 50 to 60 per cent women.

With so many millions of women in production coupled with the fact that night work for women has been re-established since the N. R. A. the way is paved for factories to be run full speed at a 24 hour stretch during war time by women.

Increase Work Among Factory Women

Generally speaking, along with the improvement of the Party's mass work, we also see improvement in our work among women—substantial increase of Negro and proletarian women in the Party; in unemployed and farm movements, in our mass organizations, etc. This, however, cannot be recorded as a result on our part of systematic planned work among women based around their demands. It is rather due to the abilities of our Party and the Trade Union Unity League to involve women in the general strikes and struggles of the workers and to the increased militancy and radicalization of the workers which is reflected among the women masses.

Among the million and a quarter workers involved in strikes since Roosevelt's administration at least 300,000 were women workers in textile, needle, shoe, food, furniture and other factories. In addition to these, wives of workers in basic industries, in mining, metal, auto, played their part in the strikes, and proved the most militant fighters.

The Party and the T. U. U. L., however, underestimated the readiness for struggle among the masses of women (not in theory, but in daily practice.) We did not recognize the need for special forms of agitation and propaganda against fascism and war to follow up the program laid down at the Anti-War Congress. At the numerous Anti-Fascist meetings leading speakers did not show concretely what Fascism means to women, against wage discrimination, high cost of living, relief for unemployed women, etc., and the way out by contrasting conditions of women under Fascism with those under Soviet rule.

Didn't Lead Fight Against Code Discrimination

Let us take as an example the Industrial Codes. Here we have a concrete instance where the government gave official sanction to use women as a cheap labor source by fixing lower wages for women in 25 per cent of all the Industrial Codes, in auto, shoe, printing, cloak manufacturing, etc. Also, no code was drawn up to fix wages for domestic workers who embrace three million women, out of whom 1,138,000 are Negro. Then too, the N. R. A. gave the official sanction through General Johnson, Frances Perkins & Co., to do away with the meager labor legislation barring women from working nights in textile mills in Massachusetts. Surely these issues gave the Party and the T. U. U. L. an opportunity to develop struggles and involve thousands of women around their particular demands, but we did not do it on a large scale.

While we did raise the demand "For equal pay irrespective of sex, color, or age" at the code hearings, we did not bring these issues before the workers in the factories and working class neighborhoods. We did not make the fight against wage discrimination a part of our fighting program against Roosevelt's N. R. A. in the shop nucleus, or trade unions.

Pre-Convention Discussion

Learn to Carry on Bolshevik Work Among Women

The fact that only 15 per cent of the T. U. U. L. membership are women and only 30 per cent of the Textile Workers Industrial Union are women, coupled with the fact that in recruiting during November, December (1933) and January (1934) of the 66 textile workers to the Party only 11 were women. This shows that there is still a lack of political understanding regarding the increasingly important role of women in the economic and political life in the United States.

Comrade Kuusinen's report of the 13th E. C. C. I. Plenum states, "We have not yet learned to carry on Bolshevik work among proletarian women. The first task of all Sections of the Comintern in this sphere is to get rid, once and for all, of the under-estimation of this work, to get rid of the idea that this work is not part of the general Party work." This applies with full force to our Party.

Space does not permit discussion of the problems of work among unemployed women, struggles against inflation and high cost of living which directly affects the women who make up 90 per cent of the consumers, the struggle for children's demands, etc., which would prove that the Party still does not recognize special work among women a component part of general Party work.

Make Turn Toward Systematic Work Among Women

The districts should without delay review International Women's Day campaign and the status of work among women and lay immediate plans of work in connection with May Day campaign and the International Women's Congress Against War which will be held in Paris in August.

The plan should be in line with the concentration of work of the District. Each District must choose one or two important factories where women are employed. There the shop nucleus or individual Party members must be made responsible to form circles by grouping contacts of women with a view of developing women's delegate meetings. At these factories as well as other large factories where women are employed the Party must carry on simple agitation through shop gate meetings and meetings in neighborhoods, THE WORKING WOMAN, shop bulletins, group meetings, etc., based around the grievances of the women. The Party must link up these grievances with the danger of fascism and war and the need for the women to

Must Win Over Women to Gain Majority of Working Class

organize a struggle against them.

The fractions in the trade unions especially textile, auto, mining, steel and A. F. of L. opposition should review their work among women and work out ways and means of recruiting women into the T. U. U. L.; how to build Auxiliaries; how to begin a movement in the A. F. of L. opposition among women, especially in the Hosiery Workers Union.

Win Women for United Action

Through the fractions in the National women's organizations and in the mass and language organizations, Councils of Unemployed, I. W. O., F. S. U., L. S. N. R., I. L. D., plans should be laid for broadening the anti-fascist work among women. Special women's mass meetings, forums, education classes should be arranged as well as women's literature to be issued.

The mass organizations under our influence should take initiative in penetrating the Federation of Women's Clubs, Women's Trade Union League, Young Women's Christian Association, Girl Scouts, Cause and Cure for War, Women's League for Peace and Freedom as well as church and neighborhood organizations under bourgeois leadership.

With the correct approach we can win masses of Negro and white women for united action against lowered standards of living, against fascism and war.

Let us carry through in life the decisions of the 13th Plenum of the E. C. C. I. and the 8th Convention Resolution of our Party which states:

"The Party must take the initiative in leading struggles in defense of the daily needs of white and Negro women in factories, among the unemployed, to combat the pacifist and reformist propaganda carried on among women, and win them for united fight against fascism and war."

Amend The Wagner Labor Bill

KELLY MILLER

Senator Wagner is one of the best friends the Negro has in public life. His address in the Senate on the Parker nomination was by all odds the best forthright defense which the Negro has received in public debate since Reconstruction. As further guarantee of the genuineness of his purpose, he is co-author of the Wagner-Costigan Anti-Lynching bill. Senator Wagner was chiefly concerned with the welfare of labor as a whole without reference to any particular segment. The bill is indeed well calculated for the accomplishment of that purpose. It gives to organized labor the exclusive right of collective bargaining and control in all issues arising between labor and capital. A well meaning and well thought out scheme it only all labor was white. But unfortunately, the Negro colors and complicates every equation into which he enters. He is a laboring man, par excellence. There should be no schism in the ranks of the labor world. What ever militant labor is able to wrench from unwilling capital redounds to the benefit of all who labor, white and black alike. This is the simple dictate of logic. But race prejudice does not follow the formulas of logic. Organized labor has been the persistent enemy of the Negro ever since the collapse of the Knights of Labor under T. V. Powderly. Its successor, the American Federation of Labor, operates on the exclusive principle. It is the aristocrat of the labor world. In it there is no place for the Negro except after a sinister fashion. Some twenty of the great unions do not admit Negroes at all. Some admit him to his own racial unions in which he is circumscribed to such fields and spheres of work as the race has already found to do, such as miners in the South and stevedores on the dock. Wherever he is admitted to mixed unions, it is mainly a gesture which opens the door of opportunity to his hopes but slams it in his face when he applies for a job. They do not allow him to work unless he is qualified according to the union test, and will not allow him to qualify under their code. He is thus left outside of the pale. The Negro workman has no chance in the textile industries above the level of a cleaner, watchman or janitor. In the transportation industry he is suppressed to the bottom ranks of a manual and menial toil. He is ineligible to membership in the several branches of railroad brotherhoods. These are but typical of the spirit and purpose of trade unionism. As industry becomes regimented under the NRA, if the Wagner bill, unamended, has its way, the Negro will be left out in the cold.

The Negro has perhaps a better chance in the Ford factories than in any other large scale industry. Mr. Ford insists upon hiring his men on the basis of their merit without regard to race and without outside dictation of the unions. The day the NRA assumes control of the labor in the Ford factories, the Negro will be shown the door.

The places which the race now holds in the higher levels of skill in the industries throughout the country have been accorded by capital against the persistent protest of organized labor. These unions will not allow the Negroes to work in times of peace and strenuously object to their supplanting themselves as strike-breakers. But capital has utilized the marginal Negro workers to resist the extravagant demands of the white workmen. It is in this way that the Negro has gained his foothold and is maintained in his place by capitalistic support. Left to the tender mercies of labor unions, the Negro would find himself in the textile industry and in railroad field. In every issue between capital and labor, the Negro finds that he is not directly involved and yet he is hidden in the woodpile.

In the meantime every effort should be made to amend the Wagner bill so as to safeguard the rights of the Negro in the premises. Unless this is done it is easy to foretell the doom of the Negro in American industry.

Secret Sheet Urges $9.50 Weekly Wage

WHITES WOULD GET $12 UNDER CODE

All Dixie Employees Are Asked to Petition NRA for Inferior Status for Black Workers.

[AFRO Bureau]

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Refusal of NRA officials here to grant a code differential based on race to the Southland Manufacturing Co. of Montgomery, Ala., despite endorsement of Dr. Robert R. Moton, and the discovery of a secret document insisting upon lower wages for colored labor in the South are listed among the week's highlights in the nation's capital.

Members of the labor advisory and industrial advisory boards of the NRA, it is reported turned down the petition of the company, a textile concern, to be excused from paying the code wage minimum, and advised General Hugh S. Johnson to deny the request.

Several weeks ago Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee wrote to A. D. Whiteside, deputy administrator here, endorsing the application of the Southland concern for "further extension of relief," stating that "I am convinced that the management is making an honest effort to conform to the NRA code in the industry."

Hires 300 Women

At that time, it was reported, the company was employing some 300 women and wanted to pay its colored workers nine dollars a week instead of the twelve-dollar minimum wage specified in the code. Dr. Sidney Hillman, of the national labor advisory board, was then quoted by John P. Davis as saying that he could not understand how intelligent colored leaders could argue for lower wages.

It is felt by many that Dr. Moton was an unwitting aid to a scheme aimed at defrauding thousands of workers throughout the South of their rightful earnings.

Subsequent developments and the revelation of secret documents, said to have been circulated among Southern manufacturers by I. F. Ames, white, said to be a native of Ohio and owner of factories in Selma, Alabama and Cleveland, Ohio, urging that the manufacturers stick together in their insistence upon lower wages for their colored employees, substantiate this assertion.

Adoption of a "sub-normal" code for colored workers on the ground that they are "at the bottom of worthwhile accomplishment in the affairs of the world since the beginning of time," is urged in literature and questionnaires sent out by Ames.

Call Mentality Low

One circular, bearing the name of Ames and containing the statement that "unfortunately, the African Negro must be placed very low in the scale of intelligence," sets forth purported figures from U.S. War Department intelligence tests taken during the World War, attempting to show that ninety-eight out of every one hundred colored men examined were below the average intelligence.

Thirty-seven were recorded as having inferior intelligence and thirty as having very inferior intelligence. Seven of every hundred were classed as "unteachable." Along with these figures was submitted another circular citing reasons for the imperative adoption of a sub-normal wage code.

"A shirt factory at Montgomory, Alabama," one circular sets forth (evidently the Southland Company), "employs about three hundred colored girls and produces 16.2 garments per capita as compared with 23.3 garments per capita at Defiance, Indiana, where the same company operates a factory with white girls on identical work."

Apparantly to clinch such a statement with Southern factory owners, the document continues:

Say Girls "Satisfied"

"Many colored girls are satisfied to work at low wages, providing they have plenty of leisure and little is expected of them. There is a great variety of ambition which greatly diminishes their industrial value. They are careless, even the best of them, and require endless supervision. This is one of their worst characteristics from the industrial standpoint. Also, they do not perform dependable work.

"They are more efficient in the North because necessity drives them to greater and more sustained effort. But while in the North they are more capable than they are in the South, their efforts there are still far below those possible from the white race.

"It is an established fact over the entire nation," the document continues, "that, generally, a colored man or woman should be and is paid less than a white man or woman, the reason being that their performance, responsibility and capability are less. This fact has been established and has been in existence since the beginning of time, and at a crisis like we are passing through, it certainly will prove disastrous to fail to consider just what all this means.

Won't Lower Wages

"I suggest that a minimum rate for a 40-hour week is hereby established for men at the rate of $9.50 per week, South; at the rate of $10.50 per week, North. Women at the rate of $8.00 per week, South; $9.00 per week, North. Boys and girls over 16 and under 19 years of age at the rate of $6.00 per week, South; $7.00 per week, North."

Ames, who signed all of the documents sent out, and also gave his address as Selma, also sent out a "yes and no" questionnaire of twenty questions, three of which are reproduced as follows:

Do you believe that the difference in industrial capability between white men and women and colored men and women is 25 to 35 per cent?

At the same wage rate per hour or task for white men or women and colored workers, men or women, would you employ white people?

Is it not a fact that the Negro to find employmnt in competition with a white man or woman must be in a position to sell his labor at a lower rate than that paid the white worker?

At the time of the original request of the Southland Company for exemption from the code minimum, it was reported that the company had threatened to take its plant out of Montgomery and fire all of its colored workers unless the exemption were granted.

The denial of exemption, however, will not result in such action, is the general belief in official circles here.

NRA REFUSES MOTON APPEAL FOR LOW WAGE

Afro-American 3-31-34

Ala. Co. Must Pay Its Girls Code Wage in Bag Factory.

Baltimore, Md.

DIXIE CIRCULATES UGLY DOCUMENT

Afro-American 3-31-34

General.

Labor-1934 I

Occupation, Wages, etc.

WHAT IS THE NEGRO'S LABOR PROBLEM?

Christian Recorder
8-23-34

No time in the history of America has the Negro been in a more difficult situation so far as labor is concerned than today, except the years immediately after the emancipation of the slaves. Then the most sudden and revolution labor change occurred in the entire history of the Negro, indeed in the history of the Western world. The Negro survived that change even though he was ignorant and unlettered. This change is not so great, great as it is, as was that one, and the Negro can be depended upon to meet it successfully. Philadelphia, Pa.

But in order to meet it we must clearly understand it.

What then is the Negro's labor problem to-day?

The great American Labor Problem today is the democratization of industry—by which is meant the fullest participation of labor in the management of industry, as we set forth in another editorial. In so far as the Negro as an American laborer, that is also his labor problem. But in labor as in everything else in America there is a double standard. When white labor fights for better working conditions, Negro labor is not considered. And the very men who fight to give white men better conditions, oppose Negroes having them.

In the past the labor union has been most unfair to the Negro. It has robbed Negroes of thousands of jobs, and "double crossed" Negroes hundreds of times. We have little encouragement to expect better things. Yet what the labor unions want for white labor we want for all labor. Theoretically the Negro should join the white man for better conditions. Practically when a Negro joins a union, and goes on a strike to help his white brothers out, when the strike is over the Negro has his union membership and the white man has the Negro's job. Hence forward the membership is impotent in helping the Negro get a job. Hence thousands of Negroes say "What's the use."

On the other hand, the largest majority of good jobs which Negroes have they got in "open shops" and do not owe to the unions.

Therefore it is folish for Negroes to expect much help from labor unions. They won't get it.

Samuel Gompers, the greatest labor leader America ever had, said once to the editor, be pushed to the wall be forced on "relief", be made the scum of the earth, unless they learn to use (a) economic organization—for jobs; (b) labor organization both with and independent of whites; (c) political organization and (d) personal efficiency. Strange to say personal efficiency will count much in holding the job; but less in getting it than organization.

Our motto should be organize 12,000,000 Negroes in the next five years for jobs.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
TIMES STAR

AUG 17 193

TVA Labor Policies

For probably the first time since reconstruction days after the Civil War a labor policy which recognizes all labor rights has been put into effect in the Southland. The Tennessee Valley Authority, the body created to develop the great domain occupying parts of seven States, has adopted an attitude which must appear almost Utopian for the region.

While all of the labor policies of the agency are noteworthy none is more so, in view of the geographical and political environment, than its policy toward Negro labor. A study of census figures covering the region, especially the long stretch called Muscle Shoals where most of the industrial work will be concentrated, revealed that the population is 20 per cent Negro. Accordingly, the TVA laid down the rule that 20 per cent of all labor employed, both skilled and unskilled, shall be Negro. Moreover, rates of pay and hours of labor shall be exactly the same for Negroes as for white men.

In view of the fact that seven States affected by the policy are states of the Old South, in view of the fact that the Tennessee Valley Authority was set up by a Democratic Congress, many of the leaders of which are Southern men, the establishment of absolute industrial equality in the Tennessee Valley is almost revolutionary.

Especially remarkable is the ruling that an equal proportion of skilled labor jobs at equal rates of pay shall be given to Negroes as to whites.

In these States it has not been the custom to follow this course. A reason for this, according to Southerners, is that it is difficult to find Negroes having the same degree of skill as white men. The answer of the TVA to that is that those Negroes who do possess technical skill shall not be discriminated against because it has been the custom of the region to depend on white men for technical proficiency.

A scale of wages has been set for workers on the great Norris and Wheeler Dams as follows: skilled workers, $1 per hour; unskilled, 45 cents an hour; handy men and helpers, 55 cents to 75 cents an hour. The Public Works Administration, although a federal body just as the TVA is, adopted a different policy toward Negroes and, indeed, toward Southern labor generally. Differentials are recognized by the PWA just as by the NRA. For example, the PWA wage rates are somewhat higher in the northern region of the Tennessee Valley domain, chiefly in Tennessee; and they are somewhat lower in the southern area, notably Alabama. The TVA adopts a standard and sticks to it.

A 33-hour week is worked but on an ideal basis. The workday is only five and one-half hours for six days. There are four shifts so that the erection of the dams goes steadily forward and, at the same time, furnishes a maximum volume of work.

It is the policy of the TVA to give preference to residents of the seven States. This patronizes home talent and also prevents the outside ranks of the unemployed from being swelled by Tennessee Valley men.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
STAR

AUG 28 1934

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THE statement made by Oscar DePriest, only Negro member of Congress, that the Federal cotton control program is leading to the enslavement of the colored people in the South, bears out the prediction made by the Texas Weekly when the plan was proposed. The Chicago representative says that 30 per cent of the Negro cotton share croppers, field hands and laborers in the gins have been thrown out of work by the cut in cotton acreage. The Texas Weekly program, he says, is being engineered by the "hierarchy" of Southerners in Congress." "It is leading to the permanent pauperization of the Negroes," he pointed out why that would happen, and its prediction evidently has come to pass.

It was a foregone conclusion that the owners of large acreages of cotton lands would take advantage of the opportunity to profit under the law by cutting down the areas they let out on shares, if there was a prospect of a good price for what they could raise. A system that lowers production 40 per cent and throws 30 per cent of the producers out of work may be a boon to the 70 per cent in a position to take advantage of the plan. It is poor consolation to the 30 per cent made helpless.

Representative DePriest insists that the purchasing power of Negroes in the North, as well as in the South, has been lowered and their standards of living dropped as a result of the NRA. The recovery declares, and will continue to do so while the North is practically impotent in Congress.

General.

Labor- 1934 I

Occupation, Wages, etc.

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Nation - N.Y.

SEP 5 1934

In the Driftway

THE Drifter, who has heard a great deal about the class struggle recently, feels that it is time somebody said a good word for the Arkansas mules. There, at least, is a class, or a species, which has succeeded, whether by shrewd tactics or mere obstinacy, in maintaining something that approximates the American standard of living. When the FERA came to Arkansas, so the Drifter is informed, there was some difficulty about imposing the minimum FERA wage scale of 30 cents an hour and $2.40 a day upon the local politicians who administered the relief projects. The latter insisted that the local scale of 75 cents a day for Negro laborers was ample; that Negroes receiving this wage were "fat and sassy"; and that their picturesquely large families were both an ornament and an asset to the Southland. They argued further that to pay more would mean that less swamp land would be drained, that less wealth in the form of reclaimed land would be created. The Negroes and their families, it appeared, were not wealth; they were either a means to the creation of wealth or else a liability. Finally, if the 30-cents-an-hour scale were adopted, the economic equilibrium of the region would be upset.

* * * * *

REPLYING to these arguments, the FERA representative pointed out that there seemed to be certain imperfections in the local economic equilibrium; otherwise, why the necessity of federal relief projects? Also, what about the mules? The mules, it appeared, were getting $1.25 a day, plus 50 cents' worth of food, plus a certain amount of personal valeting, plus the attentions of a veterinary when and if needed. The Negroes who worked in that malaria swamp got no personal valeting, no medical attention, and no food beyond what 75 cents a day would buy them. They were free American citizens. They were not property, not wealth. Indeed, the local politicians were rather revolted by the idea of interfering with the right of their black brothers to work for 75 cents a day. But they were equally revolted by the idea of paying less than $1.25 a day, plus food, plus veterinary service, for the mules.

* * * * *

THE mules really were fat and sassy, and any attempt to pay them less than a living wage presumably would have been met by uncompromising revolt, by sabotage, and by the derisive laughter for which that species is famous. The Drifter, who at one period of his career drifted into the army, has known many mules and many Negroes. He learned to like the Negroes greatly and to dislike the mules most heartily. But it would appear that the Negroes have something to learn from the mules in this much-discussed matter of tactics.

THE DRIFTER

Negroes and NRA

MILITANT watchdog of the rights of Negro workers under NRA, the Joint Committee on National Recovery, representing twenty-two Negro religious and fraternal organizations has been active in Washington and in the field. Typical of its activities are two problems recently tackled.

The committee submitted a brief on the cotton-ginning marketing agreement, reviewing the fight made to have cotton-gin labor classified as industrial labor in order to bring it under an NRA code. Late in June, the Labor Advisory Board gave gin workers an industrial status, which means that the industry must submit a code. In its four-months season, the industry employs about 90,000 workers, some 62,000 of them Negroes. Wages in 1931–2 ranged from 7½ to 10 cents an hour, with workdays 10 to 18 hours long. Under an NRA code, the Joint Committee hopes that both wage levels and hours of work will be improved.

The committee has also helped in defeating the petition of the Reliance Manufacturing Company, one of the world's largest shirt manufacturers, for an exception from the Cotton Garment Code wage provisions for their plant in Montgomery, Ala., the Southland Manufacturing Company. This concern, employing 274 Negro women, sought to have the minimum wage cut from $12 to $9 a week, on the ground that Negro labor was less efficient than white. John P. Davis, executive secretary, investigated the plant. He reports, "I found archaic machinery, bad machine location, bad plant management and inefficiency bred by starvation wages." The code authority has ruled against the company, and the girls are to receive back-wages for 10 weeks.

In addition to its other functions, the Joint Committee (717 Florida Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.) is gathering valuable material on the condition of Negro workers in industry.

$1 HOUR, 30-HR. WEEK SOUGHT BY LONGSHOREMEN

George W. Millner At Wage Conference In New York

Definite information concerning the outcome of a wage conference in New York Tuesday between representatives of 40,000 longshoremen and freight checkers employed in ports all along the Atlantic seaboard, and officials of the New York Shipping Association, relative to a new working agreement for longshoremen, was lacking as late as Wednesday afternoon pending the return of George W. Millner to the city.

Mr. Millner, third vice president of the International Longshoremen's Association, was expected to return to the city probably on Thursday, members of his family said. He has been in New York since last week and attended the conference of dockworkers' representatives held last week with Joseph P. Ryan, white, president of the I. L. A. at which a program for submission to the Shipping Association was drawn up.

While details of the wage scale to be asked were not made public at the time, it was authoritatively reported that the men were to demand $1 an hour straight time, and $1.50 overtime for a thirty-hour week. The conditions are similar to those now being arbitrated at Pacific Coast ports by the I. L. A. and steamship companies.

40,000 Workers Affected

Whatever action is taken at the conference will affect 40,000 longshoremen along the Atlantic Coast, and nearly 2,000 in the port of Hampton Roads alone. Inquiry at the local longshoremen's unions Wednesday concerning the outcome of the wage conference, shed little light on the subject. The various secretaries were unable to give any information other than to say that Mr. Millner was expected back in the city on Thursday and would make his report at that time.

Stevedores and freight checkers employed in Atlantic Coast ports now are receiving 85 cents an hour straight time, and $1.20 an hour overtime for a 44-hour week. This agreement was entered into in September of last year at a conference similar to the one held this week. The agreement will expire on September 30.

President Ryan has been quoted as saying in New York that the men are entitled to increased pay because of the increased cost of living. He is also in favor of the 30-hour week claiming that it will give employment to more dockworkers.

Seek Coastwse Mambers

For several years the International Longshoremen's Association at New York and other Atlantic ports was able to make contracts only with the deepsea and inter-

NRA Adds 5 1-2 Million To Memphis Pay Rolls

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 20.—(AP) Memphis has gained $5,626,312 in annual pay rolls through its participation in the NRA program.

That information was the highlight in the yearly report of Charles M. Anderson, executive vice president of the Chamber of Commerce, to chamber members today.

The report also made known that the Chamber of Commerce had been instrumental in the last 12 months in adding five new industries to the city, with potential pay rolls of $250,000 a year and representing an outlay for materials here of about $317,000.

Anderson reported that 34,000 convention visitors here in 1933 spent approximately $2,000,000.

NRA CRITICS ANSWERED.

The answer of General Johnson to the critics of the NRA, phrased in his usual straight-from-the-shoulder language, is largely devoted to an exposition of the motives behind the attacks being made on the recovery program, but is not lacking in cryptic reiteration of the purposes of the recovery organization heads.

Succinctly, and with characteristic bluntness, he outlines the task of the NRA as "to see that industry does not hornswaggle labor; that labor does not bullyrag industry; that neither, separately, nor both, in concert, shall exploit the consuming public."

Scarcely an elegant use of English, but the purposes and aims of NRA could not be more forcefully, and to the rank and file of the public understandingly, presented in a far more lengthy but less picturesque delineation of the goal sought.

The sometimes almost brutal frankness of the NRA administrator has been largely responsible for

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the intensity and bitterness of the attacks that have been made upon the recovery organization he heads, but it is not out of keeping with the policy of full publicity followed in the administration of the NRA.

Since the NRA is, as General Johnson points out, "wide open" to inspection and criticism, it is not surprising that those who oppose its policies should be, apparently, better supplied with ammunition than is generally true with those who indulge in governmental criticism.

The fact remains that, while the NRA is more subject to criticism because its deliberations are carried on in the open instead of behind closed doors, the policy of full publicity constitutes its strongest defense from the attacks leveled against it.

The plight in which this open and frank policy places those who are opposing the NRA, and the recovery program of the administration generally, is illustrated by the address of Representative Hamilton Fish, of New York, also delivered Tuesday night. The New York congressman in a bitter attack on the administration, in which he commented bitterly on the cancellation of air mail contracts, resorted to innuendo, abuse and political claptrap in his effort to make out a case. His charges, because of the complete information the public has on the activities of the democratic administration, will be regarded, as they deserve to be, as unsound and, in many instances, ridiculous.

General Johnson has placed the opponents of the NRA at a further disadvantage in his frank request for criticism of its acts. Such a course is the best possible manner in which to meet prejudiced criticism, which he forcefully holds has "degenerated into scurrilous and personal appraisements" of public officials—a description which aptly describes the harangue delivered by Representative Fish.

JOHNSON SEEKS CRITICISM OF NRA

Constitution

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—(AP)—An appeal for criticism of NRA, by letter or in personal appearance, was made to the country tonight by Hugh S. Johnson in a speech prefacing general hearings next week in which operation of codes is to be studied as a basis for remaking administration policy.

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The recovery administrator attached just one condition: NRA will not, he said, receive "unsupported personal assaults" and it will take "academic conjectures not backed by facts . . . only for what they are worth."

"We want your help," he said, "whether you are on the industrial, labor or consumers' side of the argument, tell us on February 27 where the codes are not working right, where they bear unjustly on you, where they could be improved. Come to Washington to engage in the discussion if you can. Write to us giving us facts and figures if you can't."

Important Message.

Johnson termed this message the most important one from NRA since last summer's Blue Eagle campaign appeal. He spoke over a combined network of the National and Columbia radio chains.

Mistakes and flaws in codes were admitted freely by the administrator who pointed out how hastily his organization was thrown together, started on an uncharted path and had, since July, placed 300 industries under codes and nearly completed codes for 200 more. Of course many things were wrong, he said, but:

"The important thing is that 3,000,000 people have been put to work, that $3,000,000,000 has been added to their purchasing power, and that if we had sat around like Buddist lamas contemplating a lily bud to attain perfection by conjecture before action, none of these results would have been achieved. . . . The ultimate aim is to have the industrial control organization spread out like the keyboard of a piano whereon by concert of action economic harmony can at last be had."

First Economic Meet.

Johnson said his plan for a "first economic conference of NRA"—a succession of a week's hearings open to public critics from February 27 on, and another week of meetings of code authorities to act upon the accumulated reactions and independent studies of NRA—was unprecedented in that never before had a large government administration voluntarily exposed itself to public review and never before had it been possible, anywhere in the world, to assemble a representation of business as "controlling units" of almost all the country's commerce "acting in partnership with and under the ultimate control of government itself."

He combined his demand for all the facts and figures that could be mustered with a sledge-hammer attack on muckrakers and the "highly perfumed conjecture of some pundit who never did anything in his life but read some books and write others," likening the latter to the "mail order and correspondence school cowboy."

His attack was especially harsh on one source of criticism:

"A conspicuous recent instance is by a writer who dared not sign his name to his strictures and advanced as a reason the astonishing statement that these men (officials of whom he wrote) are his friends and that if they knew that it was he who is assailing their reputations he might lose their regard. . . .

"Rodent Blood."

"This writer in whose veins there must flow something more than a trace of rodent blood, exalts some who are weak and throws mud at some who are strong for no other apparent reason than to provide saleable copy. All this is published by a dying newspaper, recently purchased at auction by an old dealer—a cold-blooded reactionary—who was one of the principal guides along the road to disaster of 1929. And the object of its purchase must have been nothing less than what it is doing now—to attack men for the purpose of destroying measures.

(The reference was to the Washington Post, currently carrying an anonymous serial on the chief personalities of the Roosevelt administration. The paper is owned by Eugene Meyer, governor of the federal reserve board under the Hoover administration.)

"By Their Fruits."

"'By their fruits ye shall know them'—and these are the dead sea apples of envy, futility and frustration. They are financed and procured by sharpshooting interests of the old school who never used the cream, shrewdly skimmed from the efforts of other men, to produce results constructive for the general good."

Swinging to NRA's own program, Johnson said he might be overemphasizing the importance of his own work:

"But what have we here. We have a complete reorganization of our domestic economic structure. We are departing from an unplanned system where labor got what great industries deigned to give it; where consumers were at the mercy of a constant and unchecked combining of industry; where the small employer was gradually being eliminated by the increasing power of chain operations. . . .

"We are seeking a new rule to preserve the conditions of living to which the vast resources of our country and the ingenuity, skill and devotion of our people entitle us. NRA is a part of the path which the president has plotted to that goal. It is imperfect in its execution . . .; it can be successful only by a wide measure of public support. We can't find out what is the matter with these codes by sitting walled up in Washington."

"No Hornswaggling."

He analyzed NRA's job as "to see that industry does not hornswaggle labor; that labor does not bullyrag industry; that neither, separately, nor both, in concert, shall exploit the consuming public."

"Thus," he said, "we sit always in the white heat of controversy. Industry accuses labor, labor accuses industry, and the consumers accuse both. That was what was foreseen and intended. If they all confined their controversy to the forum of NRA we could wash our linen at home. But this is a day of press agency. They go to the newspapers (to whom a Kilkenny cat fight is always news) and the result is a constant stream of the publicity of conflict. That is all right. It keeps officials on their toes . . ."

Comment at the Capital

By DAVID LAWRENCE.

Uncle Sam, World's Greatest Lender; 12 Billions Available to Borrowers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Uncle Sam as a lender has branched out into so many different fields of credit that the public is probably not conscious of the extensive hold which the federal government has on the flow of money in America.

DAVID LAWRENCE.

Originally the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was the only major agency lending money and it was confined to loans for banks, insurance companies and railroads.

Today not only have the RFC functions been enlarged but there are literally dozens of agencies and branches which are in a position to extend credit to the individual, whether he be a farmer or a businessman, a home owner or an exporter. Here are some of the different types of credit which are available through the federal government:

1. Cotton farmers can borrow 10 cents a pound on their product through the Commodity Credit Corporation. Corn farmers can borrow 45 cents a bushel the same way.

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2. Home owners can borrow money with which to refinance their mortgages through the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. Money is soon to be made available to those wishing to borrow in order to make repairs or remodel their homes.

3. Farm owners can borrow, through the farm credit administration, money to refinance their mortgages at a lower interest rate. The farmer can borrow money to buy seed and plant a crop. He can borrow money on his live stock and his buildings or equipment and get short-term credit through the production credit associations now being organized by the federal government.

4. City dwellers who may have invested in building and loan associations can under certain conditions realize on their investment because of RFC loans to these associations, whose assets now are made more liquid than before. The RFC in these cases extends credit only to

soundly managed building and loan organizations.

5. Banks can borrow from the RFC by putting up adequate collateral. About $2,000,000,000 has been loaned in this way. Government purchases of preferred stock amounting to another $1,000,000,000 have made available that much credit to the banks so as to strengthen their capital structure and enable them to handle loans more satisfactorily. About $600,000,000 of government money has gone to closed banks, which in turn have made it available to depositors of those banks.

6. Insurance companies, including life and fire corporations, have been protected by government credit, so they are able to meet the obligations they have to policyholders. Only about $100,000,000 has been made available in this fashion and happily very little more is expected to be needed in this field.

7. Railroads have been loaned money by the RFC—about $350,000,000—to keep out of receiverships and so that they may meet payments of interest. Also loans have been made to railroads for construction through the public works administration. This means re-employment of large numbers of workers and big purchases of materials, which are just beginning to be evident in the upward trend of business volume.

8. People who want to finance exports to countries all over the world will shortly have credit made available to them. For the moment an export bank set-up by Uncle Sam will lend money to finance export sales to Russia, but it is believed this will be extended soon to other countries and broadened to stimulate foreign trade as a whole.

About $12,000,000,000 of government credit has been made available in all these different credit operations, but only about $6,000,000,000 has been used.

A new type of credit is shortly to be set up in what are known as intermediate credits for business—something between the short-term loans made for 60 or 90 days by commercial banks and the 10-year loans usually floated by investment bankers. The intermediate loans would be for three or five years and would be guaranteed by the government up to a certain per cent of each loan, varying from 50 per cent to 80 per cent, but the commercial bank would have to take the risk on the remainder.

The control of the lender over the fortunes of a man's business has been apparent through all stages of human history. But the federal government today exercises the most concentrated control over credit and has the largest machinery for credit operation that any nation has ever developed.

Uncle Sam has fared well thus far as a collector, except on crop and seed loans. The banks and railroads and insurance companies have made an excellent record on repayments. It remains to be seen how the government will collect from people who owe money to closed banks and those who owe on notes which have been rediscounted with the RFC.

Then, too, there will come the question of foreclosures on mortgages when the citizen cannot pay his interest. Will Uncle Sam then become the hard-hearted creditor or will the politicians some day introduce legislation to postpone payment and afford "relief" to those who profess incapacity to pay? But when the war debts were repudiated, the taxpayers as a whole were compelled to take up the burden. So in the future whatever losses Uncle Sam sustains on these private credits will be charged up against the taxpayers in one form or another. With a business revival, however, the percentage of loss to the government might be considerably reduced. If 80 cents on the dollar is repaid, it would mean a loss of only about $2,500,000,000, which in these days of vast lending isn't supposed to be much.

Coffin Sees NRA Permanent Basis For American Business Methods

SEA ISLAND BEACH, Ga., Feb. 20.—(AP)—Howard Coffin, chairman of the board of Southeastern Textiles, here for a brief vacation, said today that regulations of the NRA have sounded the death knell of the "ruthless era of competition" and that industry will continue to feel the benefits of the revival brought about by the recovery act.

Coffin gave the textile industry as an example. The textile code was the first adopted under NRA. Coffin said that annual reports of the various organizations now appearing are decidedly in the black for the first time in the past several years.

Southeastern Textiles, a merchandising agency, which is just completing its first year of corporate existence. Coffin said, shows nearly a $50,000,000 volume of business and that it was entering its second year with $9,000,000 in orders booked.

Coffin, one of those who helped shape the code for textiles and has followed closely its workings in other fields, expressed the belief that, with certain necessary modifications of the acts and its administration, it is highly probable the recovery measure will be a permanent basis of American business and that it is unlikely that we shall ever see a return of the laissez-faire operation of industry.

"The experiment of the past year," he said, "has revealed that many of the features of the plan need correcting. As the organization becomes perfected and the problems more clearly defined, necessary adjustment will be made.

"On the whole, however, for a first effort in an entirely new economic venture it has been remarkably effective and no one should assume that the measure or its administration can be perfect until we have accumulated more adequate knowledge through trial and error."

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Antagonisms, Irritations and Hostility Declared Imperiling Recovery Program.

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There is abroad in the national capital at the moment an emotional current so extraordinary, an atmosphere so much unlike any other period in the history of America, that it is difficult to believe the panorama that unfolds itself is really happening.

Talk of dictatorships, of ignoring the constitution, of exercising complete control over business, over the lives of the farmers and the city dwellers, has been heretofore regarded as so much talk and nothing else. But the "planned economy" which now is being revealed by the various members of the administration in public speeches is accompanied by definite proposals in concrete form.

Anybody who doubts that the administration feels itself entrusted to revise the social and economic order need only note the way the regulations that have the force of law are being drawn in dozens of different businesses and fields of human endeavor.

The rank and file of the people, according to every bit of evidence available, still trust implicitly in the president. This encourages the new dealers who surround the president here to take liberties with the law, believing that congress will not dare to dissent and that the new deal has an indefinite lease of life.

But unless human nature has suddenly been revised or repealed, there are signs that the Roosevelt administration is slowly building up enough antogonisms, enough irritations and enough hostility in respect to specific groups as to imperil its whole program. For when a reaction comes it will sweep aside everything the new deal has attempted, the good as well as the bad. It is always thus with extreme movements.

Let us set down the recent developments which show that the administration is rapidly losing its poise and is showing signs that elation over popular applause is impairing what otherwise has been a keen sense of public psychology.

First, a refusal to give American companies a public hearing before cancelling their air mail contracts. Discovery of fraud in one or two or a few instances never justifies confiscation of the property of the innocent.

Second, a public rebuke for Colonel Lindbergh because he dared to appeal to his fellow citizens at the same moment that he appealed to his president.

Third, an evidently inspired attempt to discredit Colonel Lindbergh by seeking to show that he held aviation stock, as if it were a crime for the man who knows more about commercial aviation than anybody in the world to take pay for his services. Nobody in the administration is so meticulous about refusing pay, for instance, for work outside the government while accepting a salary from Uncle Sam. But apparently there's one set of ethics for administration officials and another for people outside the government.

Fourth, the most amazing executive order issued in all history—an executive order bawling out the publishing industry for daring to raise the issue of a free press under the constitution in objecting to being licensed under the NRA. The odd part of it is that the newspapers did not object to rules and regulations relating to hours or wages, but the executive order contains a "crack down" lot of phrases which it is incredible that Mr. Roosevelt wrote. Even more incredible is the fact that he attacked the good faith of the press by signing his name to the Johnson point of view.

Fifth, the announcement of a plan to force legislation to reduce if not eliminate much of the good advertising which now gives employment to individuals and workers in the professions as well as printers and employes of magazines, periodicals and publications generally.

Sixth, new legislation to restrain the issue of securities by companies without the approval of the government—all this under guise of regulating the stock exchange.

Seventh, the expenditure of vast sums of money for civil works and public works but not a cent for the ex-service men, who want pay now for the adjusted compensation voted them by their government. Time was when the bonus was opposed as a strain on federal credit, but that excuse has been erased by the readiness of the government to spend in nearly every direction.

The groups alienated by the administration policies are growing with the announcement of every administration policy that seeks to restrict and control. The men on Capitol Hill of the democratic party who have had the temerity to discuss these tendencies with the administration are told not to worry, that a grateful people, composed largely of those receiving benefits and subsidies, will keep the democrats in power out of a sense of loyalty to Mr. Roosevelt. Members of congress are not so sure—they fear that Mr. Roosevelt's popularity is one thing and the popularity of a congressman who has visited upon him the realistic complaints of his constituents is something else again.

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Survey of Reemployment Given Negroes Is Completed

BY FRANK L. HAYES.

Reemployment of Negroes has been surveyed in five western cities by George R. Arthur, member of the advisory committee on reemployment of the department of labor, who found in the majority of them much the same conditions as to the limited employment of skilled Negro workers in the south previously reported in the south. The western cities visited were Kansas City, Mo., Denver, Col., and Los Angeles, Oakland and San Francisco in California, Mr. Arthur said today.

Mr. Arthur is associate for Negro welfare of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. He has returned from a tour in which he visited Y. M. C. A. buildings and also made an inquiry about reemployment.

Trying to Provide Work.

"In Denver and Kansas City," he said, "the disposition of the reemployment people was much better, and they were trying to give more work to colored people than in the other cities visited on the western tour.

"In Los Angeles there has been quite a bit of trouble. In Oakland the colored people feel dissatisfied. In Denver they are well satisfied with the efforts of the reemployment officials.

"Though there was dissatisfaction in Kansas City, the reemployment people showed they had placed a much larger number of colored people in work than they were given credit for. The colored people had thought about 7 per cent of those placed were Negroes; I found through inquiry at the state reemployment office that 15 per cent of the men employed in CWA and PWA work in Missouri were Negroes.

"As to claims that the NRA has put 6,000,000 to work, I would say that only 5 per cent of this number can be credited to the NRA. The rest was the work of the CWA and PWA."

Skilled Under Handicap.

Mr. Arthur expressed the opinion that Negroes in the skilled trades are at a disadvantage in finding employment, partly because of contractors' stipulations, and partly because in many cases Negroes are not represented in the trade unions, which under the procedure followed have a forty-eight-hour preference in placing PWA labor. The regulations governing PWA, which were also followed under CWA, attach to the requirement that where qualified men shall be recruited from lists of designated employment services the proviso: "organized labor shall not be required to register at such agencies, but shall be secured in the customary ways through recognized local unions."

Even in the selection of nonunion labor, said Mr. Arthur, "if you are skilled and a Negro you can't get anything to do because most of the contractors specify that only white labor is wanted.

"This is not helping the recovery program. The Negro unable to get work will receive as much from the relief agency as the white man can buy with what he earns."

NEW STRUCTURE ON PAY SET UP BY NRA LEADER

News

Roosevelt Personally Asks Striking Miners To Return To Work

4-23-34

MARCH 31 MANDATE TAKEN DOWN BY CHIEF

Birmingham,

Production In Alabama Fields Expected To Be Restored Soon

Ala.,

WASHINGTON—(AP)—A new wage structure for the soft coal industry was proclaimed Sunday night by Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator. At the same time President Roosevelt personally requested striking miners, numbering nearly 50,000, to return peacefully to their jobs.

Retreating from the NRA mandate of March 31, the new order partially restored the differentials in miners' pay for Alabama, Southwestern states and Southern Tennessee, but sustained the previous amendment in the Fairmont region of West Virginia, the Southern Appalachians of West Virginia and Western Kentucky.

The wages ordered Sunday for the principal producing areas, the code wages which were in effect from October through March and the March 31 amendment figures follow:

Region—	Today Order	Old code Wage	Mar. 31 Amend.
Alabama	$3.80	$3.40	$4.60
Southwestern States—			
Mo., Ark., Kan.	4.35	3.75	4.60
Southern Tennessee	4.24	3.84	4.44
Western Kentucky	4.60	4.00	4.60
Southern Appalachian	4.60	4.20	4.60
Fairmont	5.00	4.36	5.00

The Alabama region under the new agreement will not sell coal in competitive areas at less than the established price in these areas.

West Virginia Unchanged

The $5-a-day rate for Northern West Virginia was unchanged and 2½ cents a ton for loading and 1½ cents a ton for cutting were added to the price rates of that region.

President Roosevelt said regarding Southern wage differentials that the recovery act recognized differentials accordingto locality.

"It is not the purpose of the administration," he said, "by sudden or explosive change to impair Southern industry by refusing to recognize conditional differentials. On the other hand no region has any right, by depressing its labor, wages and hours, to invade with its cheaper products an area of high wages and hours and thus to impose its lower standards on an area of higher standards.

"While it is the view of the administration that living standards has already improved and will continue to improve i nthe South, as it has already improved in all other areas, it is not our intention to produce any sudden or disruptive change in an established economic relationship."

The president commended both employers and employes for the cooperation shown throughout the negotiations to settle the wage dispute.

"All employers are requested to respect their schedules and all employes are requestd to go back to work on these rates at once," he said.

Te Alabama operators left for home Saturday night after a protracted conference with Hugh S. Johnson, NRA chief, and union leaders, including William Mitch, Alabama district president. They declined to say more than that they had reached an agreement on the wage and had promised to permit NRA to make it public.

The $3.80 scale would represent the same increase—40 cents a day—for Alabama as was agreed upon for the vast Appalachian region.

Production in the Alabama and Fairmont fields has been seriously hampered by labor troubles since the NRA ordered new basic wage for the entire Eastern coal region—$5 for the North and $4.60 for the South.

The South's Peru

Industrialists meeting in Birmingham Wednesday under the auspices of the Southern Council came to understand quickly enough that this section is fighting for its industrial life; that, while the immediate victims happen to be the coal operators, actually the whole range of manufacturers in this region is endangered; that the codes written under the NRA, in effect if not in intention, have already placed the South under a grave disadvantage and are certain to be thus felt more painfully as time goes on; that the only way in which such an attack can be met is through the most aggressive counter-fighting.

Necessarily, this movement of defense must be Southwide, and carried on by the united strength of our industry, agriculture and business. A merger of all our powers will be required for the successful beating off of this renewal of the old hostility of Eastern commercialism. When Dr. Frank Lawrence Owsley wrote his article on "The Third Crusade" for The American Review, he divined more than he knew of. For, in the light of recent developments, it is unmistakable that the whole tendency of industrial regulation in Washington is directed against the interests of the South.

Manifestly, this facing up to so serious a threat to our well-being should be executed without delay. Not a minute should be wasted, first in making Southern opinion one single, cohesive force for the protection of our industries, and secondly, in translating that sentiment into formidable pressure at the national capital. The time to strike for our altars and our fires is now. Not to do this is to make the inevitable task of self-preservation infinitely more difficult.

4-19-34.

The Recognition Of Wage Differentials

With the settlement of the coal wage controversy last month, President Roosevelt issued a statement in which he gave official recognition to the principle of wage differentials. "The Recovery Act," he declared, "recognizes differentials according to locality. It is not the purpose of the administration, by sudden or explosive change, to impair Southern industry by refusing to recognize traditional differentials."

Now formal recognition of this principle has come in another important quarter. The United States Chamber of Commerce at its annual convention has adopted a resolution approving wage differentials as essential to the continuance of Southern industry. "Each industry," the resolution reads, "should continue to be given separate consideration in the determination of the minimum wage provisions of its code with recognition of community and sectional differentials existing prior to the passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act."

The adoption of this resolution by the United States Chamber of Commerce greatly strengthens the recognition of the differential principle as an essential condition in the national economy at this time. It fortifies the recognition accorded by President Roosevelt. Since it was apparent when the effort was made to break down differentials abruptly and arbitrarily that the endeavor was supported by some industrialists in other sections who were not averse to seeing the South crippled industrially, it is especially well to have this declaration by the United States Chamber of Commerce. It should serve as a powerful restraining influence on attempts to impair Southern industry by "sudden or explosive change," to employ President Roosevelt's phrase. The South should have no further trouble on this score.

It is gratifying to Birmingham that Sam F. Clabaugh, president of our Chamber of Commerce, was largely responsible for the adoption of the resolution. As a member of the resolutions committee of the national organization, Mr. Clabaugh was in position to use his influence in the interest not only of the Birmingham district, but of the entire South. Southern industry owes him a debt of gratitude for his excellent work.

IT'S UP TO THE WOMEN

By Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

DECATUR, ILL.
REVIEW

What does the First Lady of the land think about marriage, divorce, children, careers for women, family income, health, the household? The Constitution presents herewith the first of a series of sixty articles giving her opinion in a chatty, confiding tone as if she talked with you across the tea table. Every word has been written by Mrs. Roosevelt herself. There has been no collaboration

I---A NEW KIND OF CRISIS

The title of these articles will suggest the thought which I have in mind in writing them—namely, that we are going through a great crisis in this country and that the women have a big part to play if we are coming through it successfully.

There have been other great crises in our country and I think if we read our history carefully, we will find that the success of our nation in meeting them was very largely due to the women in those trying times. Upon them fell a far heavier burden and responsibility than any of us realize.

Undoubtedly, for instance, the women who landed from the Mayflower faced in that first winter in the stern New England country the first great crisis in the development of our nation. When we look through the old houses still standing and learn from contemporary documents and letters of the conditions under which the Pilgrims of New England lived and the part they played in conquering starvation and the wilderness, we will give to the Pilgrim mothers at least as much credit as to the Pilgrim fathers. What those hardships meant, how bitter and desperate they were, we have only to look at the inscriptions on the monument at Plymouth, naming those who died that first terrible winter, to realize. This was a real battle in which many women and children paid with their lives for their heroism. I think it is equally true that the Revolution itself would never have been won unless women had been able to bear the hardships and privations, and carry on the work of their homes while the men fought for freedom.

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

TOMORROW: DIVORCE—I-THE SOLUTION.

(Copyright, 1934, by Anna Eleanor Roosevelt.)

And in that later crisis, of the War Between the States, we get a vivid picture in Dorothy Canfield's short story "Hillsboro People" of how it was "up to the women" to carry on while the men were fighting at the front. The description of a woman who farmed the land, planted the garden, got in the hay and tended the stock while her husband fought to free the slaves and preserve the Union, is made particularly poignant by her answer when asked what she did when she heard her husband was killed at Gettysburg: "I went on hoein' my beans. But I ain't mindin' tellin' you that I can't look at without gettin' sick to my stomach!"

The women know that life must go on and that the needs of life must be met and it is their courage and their determination which time and again, have pulled us through worse crises than the present one. The present crisis is different from all the others but it is, after all, a kind of warfare against an intangible enemy of want and depression rather than a physical foe. And I hold it equally true that in this present crisis it is going to be the women who will tip the scales and bring us safely out of it.

The economic conditions of the last few years have, I think, had one good effect at least. They have drawn children and parents even in well-to-do families more closely together because in times of illness it has not been possible to have trained nurses, and for purposes of recreation and at certain times in each day the mother has found herself obliged to relieve the nurse and this has brought better understanding of her children and closer supervision.

We must all realize, I think, that between generations there is a tremendous gulf and that each new generation sets up its own standards as the result of contact with its own contemporaries. No mother can force her ideals and opinions upon her children though her experiences and her influence may enter into their consciousness and help to form their point of view. The deciding factor in each generation's actions will always be, however, the thought of their own generation and their actions will be largely ruled by the world conditions in which they live.

What would have seemed to one generation absolutely immoral will to another generation simply seem a matter of custom and manners and therefore in a changing world we must bear in mind that what we cannot be too sure that ideals which have served us in the past are to continue to serve us in the future.

NEGRO OFFICERS IN CCC

Among the stock excuses usually given for not according the Negro merited recognition as an employee is "the time is not ripe." Another is that one "must measure up to certain qualifications, etc." In refusing to appoint Negro officers in the Civil Conservation Corps Camps over Negro workers, the Emergency Conservation Work is seeking to alibi its way out of its discriminatory policy by pointing out to Senator Wagner that: "The commanding officers must be qualified to deal with high officials of the various states in which camps are located, and must be officers of experience in the commanding and directing of men. Furthermore, they must be skilled by experience as well as by technical training in forestry, property reclamation, road building, street improvements, etcetera."

We wonder how many white men appointed meet all these requirements? Also how many Indian officers who have been named to direct Indians in Civil Conservation Corps Camps qualify 100 per cent.

Negroes are not deceived by the lame excuse given by heads of the Emergency Conservation Camp Work to Senator Wagner, who has been investigating the charge of discrimination made by Fred R. Moore, editor of The New York Age. For several months efforts have been made to bring about the appointment of Negro officers as camp leaders with the rank of captain, lieutenant, doctor and chaplain, but to no avail.

If the War Department were called upon to name one Negro reserve officer to active duty for the CCC an answer would have to be given in the negative. Why are not these experienced and capable men appointed? Because of the rank un-American, unfair and unwarranted traditions and policies of the U. S. Army that Negroes shall not in any numbers be placed in command during peace time. Those in the Army responsible for such discriminations are too eaten up with race prejudice to reason that they are denying valuable experience to Negro reserve officers who are expected to lead their own in case of war.

Here is a glaring example of short-sighted ness and intolerance as practiced by one o the mostly strongly-intrenched bureaucracies at Washington, which should undergo a thorough dry-cleaning under the New Deal.

JUL 12 1934

Fletcher Hits New Deal Cost

Attack on Government Spending in First of Campaign Addresses.

Speaking before a Negro audience in the Decatur Armory, Charles H. Fletcher of Mattoon, Republican nominee for Congress, attacked government expenditures of the New Deal and "dictatorial tendencies" of the national administration. Mr. Fletcher's speech, his first in the general campaign, indicated that he plans to follow the lead of national Republican leaders in an attack on the Roosevelt administration.

Approximately 250 heard Mr. Fletcher's address and a brief talk by Milton E. Jones candidate for congressman at large. The program also included music by Miss Mary Ethel Coleman, and a talk by Dr. John C. Ellis of Decatur.

Mr. Fletcher declared the men in the street will be called upon to pay the billions of dollars that are being spent on New Deal policies. He also attacked the state sales tax, which he said is taking more revenue than was collected under the old property tax levied for state purposes.

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General

DARROW REVIEW BODY TO PASS OUT QUIETLY

Birmingham News

Roosevelt Will Permit Board To Lapse Following End Of Work

5-21-34

Birmingham, Ala.

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The National Recovery Review Board in a three-page statement Monday assailed the criticism on its report made by NRA officials, promised a second report before the end of the week and challenged NRA to answer that one.

WASHINGTON—(AP)—President Roosevelt will permit the Darrow board investigating NRA monopolies to go out of existence upon completion of its present work, expected in a few days.

The report of the board, excoriating the NRA and advocating government ownership and control of industry, was made public Sunday night.

The president offered no comment Monday on the clash between the monopoly board headed by Clarence Darrow and the NRA, directed by Hugh S. Johnson.

The Darrow group will conclude its work very quickly, thus disposing of the demand of Johnson for the resignation of Darrow.

The board, which had been asked by President Roosevelt to review the practices of the National Recovery Administration, stabbed at the heart of NRA's principles of industrial codes by saying:

"All competition is savage, wolfish and relentless and can be nothing else. One may as well dream of making war ladylike as of making competition fair."

The Socialistic alternative of government ownership was suggested in a supplementary report signed by Darrow, 77-year-old lawyer, and one other board member — William O. Thompson, of Chicago, former law partner of Darrow. It said:

"The choice is between monopoly sustained by government, which is clearly the trend in the National Recovery Administration; and a planned economy, which demands socialized ownership and control.

"The hope of the American people . . . lies in the planned use of America's resources following socialization."

One member of the board dissented from the Darrow findings in a minority report. This member, John F. Sinclair, now resigned, denounced the conduct of the [illegible] Second Column [illegible] beled the findings as [illegible] leading and unreliable.

Sinclair urged the president to appoint an "ably-staffed, non-political board" to act for the protection of small, independent business, which he deemed, in several respects, endangered under the codes.

The NRA itself, in a reply to the review board, which was made public simultaneously with the report, defended itself in language as plain as that of the Darrow document. The NRA administrator, Hugh S. Johnson, said:

"A more superficial, intemperate and inaccurate document than the report, I have never seen. In my judgment this board has missed a great opportunity for a real public service. As it is now acting it is of no service to anybody; it is a political sounding board. In view of its fixed prejudices and partisanship and its unfair methods of taking and reporting testimony, the conclusion is inescapable that the board is not proceeding in good faith to fulfill its public obligations.

"Its continuance as an agency of government would enable it to promote private purposes at the public expense, and in my judgment would impair seriously the usefulness of the National Recovery Administration."

Johnson Replies

NRA took no public issue with Sinclair's minority report, and Johnson gave out Monday correspondence between himself and Senator Borah, Idaho, and Senator Nye, North Dakota, which showed the administrator in partial agreement with the minority member's view.

To Borah he had written last December in explanation of his desire for a review board along lines suggested by Nye:

"However devoted and high-minded our personnel may be, it must be made up of men trained in industry and dependent on industrial employment for their continued living. The influence of immense industrial units is so great that it at least has power to intimidate even the strongest man who is so dependent.

"But there are people in this country whose standing rests not in their dependence on, but in their independence of, this influence. The senator's suggestion, therefore, appealed to me as the missing piece in this organization."

Senators' Reactions

The reactions of the two independent senators to the Darrow views are awaited almost as keenly as that of the White House. Nye personally had nominated the board's personnel after refusing to head the agency in person.

Despite the general finding of Socialism, the board in one connection held restoration of the anti-trust laws, amended and invigorated, to be a crying need. That is Borah's position, as restated in a letter to Johnson dated March 3:

"I am in full sympathy with the effort which is being made by you to deal with the problems presented by the NRA touching small business and the consumer.

"Of course, as you know, I feel that you cannot accomplish what you wish to accomplish until we restore the anti-trust laws. But, nevertheless, anything that can be done, you will have my support."

The major Darrow report consisted of a brief synopsis and general statement of opinion, ending in an assertion that NRA can't do the job assigned to it.

It contained also separate reports on the codes for steel, coal mining, motion pictures, electrical manufacturing, dyeing and cleaning, rubber footwear, ice manufacture and coal retailing. In more or less degree it denounced all but one as oppressive and productive of monopoly, and it proposed radical changes in most. The cleaning code was passed without recommendation on the feeling that "no appreciable results could be obtained by amending the code."

Ouster Recommended

Further, the board recommended the ouster of division Administrator Sol A. Rosenblatt from supervision of the movie code.

It urged the dismissal for alleged malfeasance and misfeasance in office of two divisional coal code authorities.

NRA's answer paralleled the Darrow report in size and structure. It asserted the board was guilty of "abusing shamefully the confidence reposed in its membership," and made the accusation that:

"The board took and reported any testimony that would serve its prejudice without regard to the competence or bias of the witness or the palpable falsity of his statements; and declined to avail itself of abundant sources of accurate information which were open to its investigation."

Code by code it presented analyses or factual evidence designed to back this up, and to deny virtually every one of the important anti-NRA charges.

In the case of the steel code, however, it pointed to the long studies for revision which are to result shortly in a redrafted code, even on that the NRA sought to show on the part of the board a misunderstanding of both codes and the underlying economics; and "wilful distortion of the facts to suit preconceived conclusions."

Among the most amazing documents in the collection were the reports from both sides on the moving picture code. The board attacked Rosenblatt's character; and it made known that it had disregarded a brief filed by seven major producer-distributor companies because the companies had failed to come before the board.

Rosenblatt's Reply

Rosenblatt's reply fairly blazed with indignant explanations, personal defense and a detailed recitation of court decisions and other records in an effort to show that the board, while refusing to hear from him and though warned of the character of the witness it did hear, deliberately entertained the views of a band which he maintained had proved itself beyond doubt a "wrecking crew" not at all representative of the bulk of independents in the industry.

He claimed for himself, also, a long string of victories and "incalculable benefits" on behalf of independents. He said the independent motion picture men never had had and never would have obtained these benefits, even in the courts, except for the code.

The Darrow review board report criticized sharply the steel as well as the motion picture code.

Of the entire 155 pages of report, 50 each were devoted to those two, the rest being divided among six other codes.

The steel report explained the board had no facilities to investigate the industry and therefore had taken and "adopted the basic facts" of a federal trade commission report on steel made in March to the Senate.

"The code has operated to augment the evils previously existing," said the board. "Monopolistic conditions have long existed in the industry, due to its absolute control by the larger companies. This control is assured through the American Iron and Steel Institute, supposed to represent both large and small enterprises, but wherein as a matter of fact, the voting arrangements really leave the small enterprise at the mercy of the large."

It then set out on a calculation of its own that there are 15,000 votes in the steel institute, with five companies controlling 7,668.

Monepolistic Control

"It is obvious," declared the board, "that we have here a body not only perfectly equipped to exercise monopolistic control but endowed with extraordinary powers incompatible with the ideals heretofore entertained in a free country."

NRA's reply, besides saying the Federal Trade Commission, itself, had made a one-sided report ignoring major factors of the steel situation, pointed out that the steel institute has only 1,332 votes of which U. S. Steel and its subsidaries cast 335, having 13 per cent representation on the board of directors, with 7 per cent for Bethlehem and the remaining 80 per cent distributed among 21 companies.

NRA said the Darrow report on steel "simply makes a mockery of public service."

Besides Darrow, Thompson and Sinclair, members of the review board are:

Fred P. Mann, Devils Lake, N. D., a merchant and lecturer, formerly associated with a cooperative wholesale house for independents in North Dakota.

Samuel G. Henry, Philadelphia, owner and operator of a chain of drug stores and formerly editor of a druggist trade journal.

William W. Neal, Marion, N. C., retired hosiery manufacturer and former state legislator.

All signed the report except Sinclair. He is a lawyer, writer and lecturer and served on a committee which Minnesota sent abroad to study farm cooperatives.

Charles Edward Russell, a Socialist writer and friend of Darrow, has served as a sort of unofficial member of the board. He prepared much of the report.

Differentials

Any discussion of Southern wage differentials which emphasizes ultimates instead of immediates amounts to talking in a vacuum. It is well enough to look forward to a day when there will be no regional spread, when conditions will have become universalized to the point where there will be neither North nor South, East nor West, with respect to the returns of labor. But to stress this hope or possibility at the present hour is to lose sight of the inexorable demands of living facts.

Birmingham News

Advocates of Southern wage differentials are as likely to grow rhetorical as those who are on the other side. That is regrettable but human. Thus, John E. Edgerton, speaking in Atlanta Tuesday, envisaged an inundation of alien labor if differentials are not preserved. That could happen, to be sure, but it is a quite unlikely contingency. It is in any case nothing to grow alarmed about. Mr. Edgerton's statement of the case for wage differentials was strong enough—so strong, indeed, as to make his resort to creepy prophecies rather gratuitous.

The big thing to be faced in any realistic weighing of this matter is that Southern industry was built upon wage differentials, and that their elimination would be tantamount to removing the foundation of the towering structure. It is conceivable that were the dream of the Agrarians bodied forth, we would be happier than we imagine. But we are not yet prepared to lend our support to going back to an exclusively agricultural economy. And in terms of the actualities of today, the hasty brushing aside of differentials would mean the dismantling of our industry.

Government On the Spot

With state troops out and industrial violence spreading from both coasts inward to Minneapolis and Toledo, now a general strike of 100,000 steel workers is announced for next month.

It is no longer possible to ignore this labor unrest. It is no longer possible to continue the pretence that local authorities can handle these situations. It is no longer possible to hope that the weak federal conciliation agencies will prove adequate.

We are in for a period of widespread industrial disputes. We can't laugh that off—and we can't curse it off.

We cannot prevent the disputes, so long as this is a free country.

But we can prevent these disputes from producing the violence, the waste and the all around misery and defeat which go with uncurbed industrial warfare.

If we can't, if the American people through their government must sit by helplessly watching capital and labor fight it out with violence, then there is no use to talk any more about democracy. If democracy cannot protect the fundamental rights of labor to organize and enjoy the fruits of its toil, and at the same time protect legitimate property rights, then democracy has failed beyond salvage. The whole purpose of government is to make justice and freedom secure through orderly means. And that does not mean some shadowy political justice and freedom; the test is economic justice.

Precisely at that crucial point the United States government today is falling down.

There is a labor department conciliation service, there are National Recovery Act compliance machinery and industrial boards, there are special boards for oil and automobile and other industries, and there is the temporary National Labor Board and its regional branches. But all of these casual, duplicating and indefinite agencies put together haven't enough power and prestige to make the least impression on a first class labor conflict. This is not a matter of opinion, it is an inescapable fact attested by militiamen and machine guns on the strike fronts today.

Having waited so long to provide against the industrial warfare that has been brewing for a year, there is no quick and easy way out now. But there are certain obvious things that can be and should be done at once by the government.

One is strict enforcement of the Industrial Recovery Act's labor provisions by the attorney general and other law agencies.

The other is immediate enactment by congress of the Wagner labor disputes bill in such form that it will protect labor's rights, the minority as well as the majority, without giving any one labor group a vested interest. And that bill should create a permanent national labor board with power.

It is futile to tell capital and labor to settle their differences by peaceful means until there is a tribunal whose jurisdiction is above question and whose prestige earns the support of public opinion, the final arbiter in labor war.

This industrial strife has put the government on the spot.

The Dispute Over The NRA

The effort to examine the workings of the National Recovery Administration, with special reference to the application of codes to little business, has produced a disappointing result. The upshot of the whole thing is a controversy which throws more heat than light on the subject under investigation, and which, so far as one can tell from condensed accounts of the reports and replies, brings out little, if anything, that is new. It turns out to be little more than a grand rehashing of the dispute that has been going on over certain aspects of the NRA ever since it was inaugurated.

The majority report of the Darrow board, set up to review the application of codes to little business, does not reflect the sort of disinterested fact-finding which was expected of it. That is disappointing, but it is no more so than the attitude taken by the NRA officials, who, in their replies, have sought to discredit the board rather than to answer its contentions.

The controversy is marked by prejudice on both sides. The Darrow board did not write its majority report with as much detachment as was to have been desired. It had its own viewpoint on the subject, and that viewpoint colored its conclusions.

For example, the majority report states that there is no such thing as "fair competition," but that all competition is "savage, wolfish and relentless." It concludes, therefore, that competitors should be allowed to engage in "savage, wolfish and relentless" competition; at least, that prices should be determined by competition. Not so much fault is to be found with that conclusion, which is at least debatable, as with the viewpoint underlying it. The attitude reflected by the statement that there is no such thing as "fair competition" is obviously biased. At least, even a Socialist might admit, some methods of competition are fairer than others.

On the other side, there is the strongest sort of bias on the part of the NRA officials. The replies made by Gen. Johnson and Mr. Richberg are nothing more than attempts to discredit the Darrow board itself, and thus its findings. That is no way to meet the criticisms advanced by the board in its majority report.

The whole affair will hardly serve any useful purpose. What might have been an intelligent debate on certain aspects of the NRA, based on facts, has turned out instead to be a partisan wrangle, marked more by prejudice and abuse than by anything else.

Understand Darrow

Out of the tumult of it all, Clarence Darrow stands, as he always has stood, a rugged, challenging soul.

Most men prefer to be agreeable. Most men like to live in hope, to do wish-thinking, to see things getting better.

Darrow gets his pleasure out of pessimism. He wouldn't save the world if he could, simply because he doesn't think it worth saving.

His delight comes from looking through blue glasses. He thoroughly enjoys philosophical ill-health. Compared with him, Schopenhauer was a Coue.

Asked a few years ago what he would do if he had his life to live over again, he answered—"I wouldn't." To a similar question, "what would you do if you were 20," his reply was that he would commit suicide. All of which is his way of having fun.

Out of a philosophy that prefers to regard the world as out of joint, grew his love for the underdog. The impulse to defend the Leopolds and the Loebs arose from his conclusion that it's a lousy life after all, so why pick on anybody. He would defend a cobra or a tent-caterpillar and enjoy the job.

Darrow's slant on the cosmos is that of one of his closest friends, Dave Gibson, of Cleveland, and Darrow's nearest rival in pessimism. "If you do that," Dave once said, "you won't like it, and if you do like it, it won't last."

Being pessimistic is as much of a thrill to Clarence Darrow as being optimistic was to Pippa or Pollyanna. Therefore, in a world where optimism is conventional, Darrow has been a most fascinating figure, a symbol of the suppressed doubt of many a Babbitt, whistling to keep up his courage as he treaded past life's graveyard.

All of us at one time or another wonder what life's all about, look at the stars and think how small we are, and occasionally get into the mood expressed by the old song—"Where Will We All Be a Hundred Years from Now?" To Darrow that mood is chronic. And because of his unconventional philosophy he has been so intensely interesting to a nation which for over two score years has watched the public performances of this great lone wolf.

To Darrow, through some quirk of Rooseveltian humor, went the job of investigating NRA. That NRA would be all wrong with Darrow was as foregone a conclusion as if the Rev. Clarence True Wilson were sent out to report on the use of alcoholic beverages.

Anyway, nobody can accuse Roosevelt of not picking a natural born critic when he chose Darrow. So Darrow became the critic of Hercules.

Having been assigned to clean out the economic stables, Gen. Hugh Johnson was diligently on the job. Darrow arrived. He saw the mud and the muck. And he then did the natural thing for Darrow. He dumped in a few extra tons of sand and gravel.

That Darrow's findings would have been as they proved to be is the surest thing we know. Had he been sent out to investigate sunshine, fresh air or the Beatitudes, he would have brought in an equally adverse report.

So, to understand what the big debate is all about, we must first understand Darrow.

White-Collar Jobs To Negroes In Survey Conducted by FERA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The biggest white-collar work project open to colored men and women, since the FERA's Research and Statistics Studies of last winter, got under way in 3,000 cities and villages this week. Administrator Harry L. Hopkins of the FERA has sanctioned the use of clerks, enumerators and supervisors on the work-relief rolls for use in the Better Homes Campaign of the FHA under the leadership of Administrator James A. Moffet.

The Federal Housing Administration's drive to get skilled workmen of the building trades and unskilled laborers back on the job, as well as business for the durable and heavy industries, has the whole-hearted support now of the vast army of the FERA.

This will give great impetus to the whole recovery program, new opening immediately for those families of the professional class on relief to be gainfully employed and a chance to work, receive real wages again, and at the same time to join with the government and the community itself in starting the wheels going again.

Administrator Hopkins has sent a telegram to all the State Relief Administrators and directors of work relief citing the FHA Better Homes Campaign, surveys, studies and community organization program as preferred projects of the FERA.

The enthusiasm and patriotic fervor which this joint effort of FERA and FHA has already met recalls the old days of Liberty Bond drives. Now, all hands are put to the task of peace time to build modern homes for America, rather than to raise money for war.

Labor-1934

General

Occupation, Wages, etc.

IRON AND STEEL CODE REVISION DUE THIS WEEK

Open Price And Multiple Basing Point To Be Changed As NRA Admits Presence Of Weak Spots Since Adoption

RICHBERG DEFENDS GENERAL SET-UP

Delivered Cost Should Include Actual Rail Transportation From Manufacturer, New Policy Will Set Out

By Herbert Little
Post Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Iron and steel code, the major battleground of the National Recovery Administration-Darrow fight, will be revised and extended probably this week. It was scheduled to expire May 31.

A double-barrelled blast by NRA against the Darrow board and the federal trade commission's recent criticisms disclosed today that NRA has ben conscious of the weak spots in the code since the very beginning—including the open-price system and the multiple basing-point system—and plans to remedy both. These were the major points of the Darrow board's criticism of this code.

LITTLE

General Counsel Donald Richberg, NRA policy spokesman and one of its representatives on the steel code authority, the iron and steel institute board of directors, was emphatic and vigorous in defending the code generally. He and the special assistant deputy for steel, R. W. Shannon, asserted that the multiple basing-point system has been a general industry practice for nine years, ever since the trade commission outlawed Pittsburgh plus, the single basing-point system. The trade commission and the courts have not acted to stop this practice. It was put in the code by the industry without NRA's sanction.

Now, according to Richberg's long "commentary" in the reply to the Darrow board, NRA is recommending changes as follows:

"The basing-points for price quotations should be determined according to the principle of providing a basing-point for prices of all products, either at or within a short distance from the place of actual production of such products, and in no instance outside the immediate area of their actual production.

Include Transportation Cost

"Delivered prices, involving rail transportation, should include actual rail transportation from the basing-point. If other forms of transportation are specified by a buyer only actual costs of delivery to the buyer should be charged—or a fair approximation of such costs if they cannot be precisely determined.

"The constitution of the code authority and administration of the steel code should be conformed more closely to the general principles of code administration which have been developed out of the experience of several months of code making that have followed the consideration of this pioneer code."

In addition, the price-filing and determination system is to be brought in line with NRA's still unannounced general policy on this subject. This includes ending the 10-day advance notice required for steel price changes—this time-lag being blamed by many as the cause for coercion or agreements which led to uniform prices throughout the industry.

Here's Each Side On Code Reports

WASHINGTON, May 20—(AP)—Clarence Darrow's review board Sunday night presented its 50,000-word critique of the National Recovery Administration, recommending a return to the anti-trust laws, which were suspended for the recovery program, and terming the NRA watchword of "fair competition" an "unlucky phrase."

Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, replied to the criticism and called the report "superficial, intemperate and inaccurate," a "politreal sounding board," and coupled this with a recommendation that the review board be abolished.

The board was created by President Roosevelt to determine the soundness of charges—in Congress and elsewhere—that little business was being discriminated against in the operation of the National Recovery Administration and its codes of fair competition.

The main report was signed by Darrow, noted Chicago attorney, and four of the five board members. The sixth, John F. Sinclair, dissented, asserting that conclusions of the majority were "inconclusive, incomplete and at times misleading." He recommended establishment of a permanent review board of appeal independent of the NRA and of a series of review boards for minor appeals within the recovery organization itself.

In a supplementary report, signed only by himself and William O. Thompson, Darrow emphasized what he termed a trend toward monopoly under the NRA.

Unpalatable

The Johnson-Darrow controversy will appeal, to thoughtful Americans as reflecting precious little credit on the government. And that conclusion will be based not so much on the merits of the case as on the manner in which NRA leaders have undertaken to "smear" the Darrow report. Having held it up since May 4, Gen. Johnson added it Sunday together with his reply. Publication was delayed in order that the NRA might make its response contemporaneous. Now we have both statements, but the effect on most rational readers will be that they are forced to witness a Kilkenny fight instead of an orderly presentation of differing views.

The Darrow review board was called into action, following attacks on the NRA as helping monopoly, injuring the "little man" and failing to protect the consumer. The personnel of the board was chosen or approved by Gen. Johnson. Now that this body has seen fit to justify the criticisms which brought it into being, it is being charged by Gen. Johnson with every kind of sin, including bad faith and political motives. In other words, denunciation is being resorted to as an enlightened way of meeting an adverse finding. There is nothing to be proud of in such tactics.

One does not have to agree with Darrow to believe that Washington authorities have made a sorry spectacle of themselves. They should have given out the report when it was originally filed. If they had needed more than two weeks for their answer, they could have taken the time without suffering a greater loss of prestige than has come to them from the mishandling of this business. They have plainly overreached themselves, and are still on the defensive, even though with respect to larger issues they may be on sounder ground than that occupied by the review board.

The public, observing so much heat and derogation, will wonder why the NRA should utilize such primitive weapons. If it was actually so well entrenched in successful activity, it should have countered Mr. Darrow's assault with a statement of facts instead of a lexicon of castigation. But it prefers to "cuss" it out, as though this were a barrack-room quarrel instead of a great national concern. Even Americans who have no use for the Darrow remedy will not care to subscribe to the Johnsonian device of settling everything by calling names.

STEEL INDUSTRY CODE BRANDED

FOR UNFAIRNESS

'Magna Charta Of Monopoly' Is Term Applied In Nation's Article

The National Recovery Administration steel code, which is being fought by Southern steel fabricators, is attacked in the current issue of The Nation as the "Magna Charta of monopoly."

"The steel code is concerned primarily with the creation of an almost perfect technique whereby prices can be controlled by the dominant interests of the industry," the article states.

"The system for price quotation established in the code is designed to result in uniform delivered prices on any one product to any one buyer. It commences with the requirement that each producer must file a quotation on each of his products with the board of directors of the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Basnig Point Prices

"Producers may not, however, file prices at their own mills, since that practice would make the goal of price uniformity difficult or impossible to achieve. Instead prices must be quoted at certain common 'basing points' established in the code.

"These basing point quotations are either identical at the time they are filed or become so almost immediately, since producers are informed promptly of prices quoted by their competitors. In view of the provision for a 'ten-day waiting period' before a new price can become effective, it is apparent that powerful group pressure can be brought to bear on any chiseler who seeks to indulge in the unsportsmanlike practice of cutting prices.

Control Quotations

"If worst comes to worst the board of directors may 'investigate any base price for any product at any basing point,' and if it determines that such price is an 'unfair base price, having regard to the cost of manufacturing such product,' the board may require the seller to quote a new price which the board considers fair.

"Price identity is further maintained by the establishment and control of resale prices on steel products sold through jobbers, by rigid regulation and specifications of the terms of sale, cash discounts, credit terms, maximum deductions, and minimum charges for extras."

DIFFERENTIAL PUT INTO LEAD CODE

WASHINGTON—(AP)—A 40-hour work week has been established in the lead mining industry by a code approved by Hugh S. Johnson Thursday night. The work will be restricted to five days of eight hours each.

Minimum wages provided by the code are: For unskilled labor in the mining division, 40 cents an hour above ground and 47½ cents under ground; for employes in processing, 35 cents in the smelting and refining division, 40 cents in the lead pigments division and 45 cents in the metallic lead products and lead foil division. In addition, the smelting and refining division was given a 5-cent differential for the South, making the rate in Southern states 30 cents an hour.

A report to President Roosevelt on the industry pointed out that accumulated stocks of lead mined during the depression exceeded one year's consumption at the present rate. Mining operations, therefore, have been restricted to 46 per cent of 1929.

The effective date of the code, which is NRA's forty-second, is June 4.

The lead code has been pending before the NRA since last August.

The Southern district was defined as Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and Florida.

FOREIGN 'INVASION' OF SOUTH FEARED

Alien Standards, Customs And Philosophies Seen As Actual Threat

ATLANTA—(AP)—The South was warned Tuesday by John E. Edgerton that unless the NRA fully recognizes wage differentials in the various codes, industrial workers from the North and East will invade this section and "we will have to learn to speak in seven or eight languages" and "accustom ourselves to alien standards, customs and philosophies."

A large number of the codes, he said, were hastily formed and put into effect "without any apparent study or serious consideration of the wide diversities in the natural conditions of life, which necessarily exist in a country so large as this."

In a speech prepared for delivery before the Southern States Industrial Council, he said factors of individual productivity as determined by climate, by racial differences or by opportunities for training, and of differing degrees of mechanization in manufacturing processes were "almost wholly disregarded" in the formulation of codes.

"To ignorance of conditions in the South," he said, "as typified by a distinguished member of the president's cabinet, who confessedly did not know until recently that the people in this section wear shoes, may be attributed a large part of the injustices done in the codes to the South."

Approximately 400 codes have been formed and about 2,500 code authorities appointed, he said. Of those constituting the code authorities, he added, fewer than 200 are from any of the Southern states, "while there is no Southern representative at all on nearly 200 of the codes."

"Thus the codes were not only written by the South's competitors but the enforcement of them is almost altogether in their hands."

Mr. Edgerton, who is president of the Tennessee Manufacturers Association, is president of the Southern States Industrial Council. He said the council was organized to supply a medium through which the collective opinion of Southern states on questions of importance may be effectively expressed.

Codes Are Helping

Some improvement has resulted in the South from the codes, Mr. Edgerton said, but added, "it is unreasonable to suppose the South as a whole can permanently recover and continue industrial development under any system that disregards natural law and human nature."

He said his remarks were not to be construed as meaning that either he or the council were against the lifting of living standards or wages in this or other sections.

"We are only insisting that whatever the wage rates are in different sections and communities, the spread between them, or the differential, ought to be sufficient to equalize competitive conditions."

The council, the speaker said, brought the "facts" to the attention of all the Washington authorities and a report confirming "these facts in substance" was prepared within NRA administrative circles.

"For at least two months, we have been trying to get this report acted upon by the highest authorities but for some reason or other we have not so far been able to do so.

Fears Foreign Influx

"We must cease taking it for granted that we can look to any particular political party to take care of us. Our people must be made to realize that the moment the working classes in other sections, including the foreign hordes that clog the congested industrial centers of the East and Middle West, find out that they can come South and get practically the same, or nearly the same, wage rates as where they are, and that they can live more comfortably and happily on from 20 to 40 per cent less money in the South, they are coming in larger number than we can easily digest."

He said the free operation of natural law "established these differentials at points ranging from 20 to 40 per cent long before the national industrial recovery act was passed or a code written. It is not a question, therefore, of allowing the standards of one section to debase those of another. It is simply a question of our imparting an understanding to the uninformed what our situation really is."

Proposed rail rate changes and tariff restrictions on Southern trade were among other matters to be discussed at the meeting.

MANUFACTURER THINKS NRA SHOULD RECOGNIZE DIFFERENTIAL IN WAGES

JOHN E. EDGERTON

JOHNSON, DARROW TAKE AUTO DRIVE

Pot-Shooting Of Friends, Foes Of NRA Goes On With Labor Attack

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Pot-shooting between friends and foes of NRA went merrily on Thursday as Clarence Darrow's national review board sought to surmount internal dissension and wind up its work.

Darrow and Hugh S. Johnson, opponents in a first-class denunciation match three days ago, took a leisurely automobile drive together late Wednesday but about all that could be learned of their conversation was that it dealt with historical topics.

A furious attack from organized labor, labeling the Darrow board's report "a disservice to the nation and its citizens in a time of great economic stress," added to the board's troubles as it tackled the preparation of its second report regarding small business and the NRA codes.

The Darrow group, already pointed for extinction by President Roosevelt at the end of the month, also suffered an internal explosion which threatened for a time to cause its immediate dissolution.

William O. Thompson, a member of the board, accused Lowell Mason, the board's counsel, of tampering with the records. There were remarks about Mason's one-time connection with the Samuel Insull interests. One thing led to another, resulting in an abrogation of speaking terms among several members of the board.

The Darrow-Johnson ride was in the NRA chief's limousine. The administrator sent his limousine for the aged defender of little business, and together they rolled over the highways around Washington. The only other person along was Miss Frances Robinson, Johnson's assistant.

All anyone would say afterward about the conversation was that it covered historic and pre-historic things from Gen. Ulysses S. Grant on back.

It was not believed Darrow had sought out the visit with Johnson to discuss either War Between the States generals or their forerunners, but apparently he received no encouragement on conversation closer home.

The NRA administrator earlier had conferred a long while with President Roosevelt over plans for remodeling many NRA processes, designed to eliminate the causes of some of the existing complaints. Johnson appeared pleased at the outcome but announcements of the new policies were held in abeyance.

Senator Nye (R., N D.), a supporter of Darrow, fired another shaft at the NRA. After demanding that Congress stay in session until existing "abuses" are corrected, he asserted he intended to take the Senate floor daily on this subject.

Because of activities at a review board hearing on the garment code, the Darrow group was the target for a denunciation by American Federation of Labor leaders who compose the NRA labor advisory board.

These dropped their own complaints and quarrels with Johnson to charge the board with pandering "to the worst elements in our political and economic life."

PUBLISHERS TALK NEWSPAPER CODE

Election Of Officers And Golf Tournament On Tuesday's Program

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 21—(AP)—Discussion of the code for the newspaper industry occupied the attention of the thirty-second annual convention of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association here Monday afternoon following reports of officers and talks on advertising, smaller newspapers and editorial affairs at the morning session.

Cranston Williams, of Chattanooga, secretary-manager of the association, led the discussion on the newspaper code, answering many questions propounded by the publishers.

Election of officers and an address by Maj. George L. Berry, president of the Pressmen's Union, NRA division administrator and member of the National Labor Board, will be the principal business Tuesday morning. During the afternoon the annual golf tournament will be held.

J. G. Stahlman, of The Nashville Banner, chairman of the Board of Directors, was presented a silver service Monday morning on behalf of the association for his work for the organization. The presentation was made by Maj. John S. Cohen, of The Atlanta Journal, former United States senator.

Reports were made at the morning session by J. L Mapes, of The Beaumont (Texas) Enterprise and Journal, president; W. C. Johnson, of The Chattanooga News, treasurer, and Mr. Williams.

Addresses were made by J. N. Heiskell, of The Little Rock Gazette; Enoch Brown, Jr., of The Memphis Commercial Appeal, and Harry M. Ayres, of The Anniston Star.

President Mapes was requested by the association to name a committee to study the proposal for increasing the 1934-35 budget after the following had spoken in favor of the idea: Mr. Stahlman, John D. Ewing, of The Shreveport (La.) Times, and Galt Braxton, of The Kinston (N. C.) Free Press.

NRA LAUNCHES STUDY OF SCRIP

Report By July 1 Expected With Fate Of Paper Held In Balance

By Herbert Little
Post Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, May 26.—National Recovery Administration's national scrip committee created to study what can be done about the "substitute money" issued by many companies as wages and redeemable only at their own stores, has begun its investigation and expects to report by July 1.

Upon this report will depend the fate of a provision in the retail code forbidding the use of scrip as wages, unless it is redeemable in cash and can be accepted by other stores. The effectiveness of the provision has been stayed, pending the report.

The committee of three economic experts, following several meetings on procedure and groundwork, submitted a budget of expenses to General Johnson, calling for certain expenditures deemed necessary in the survey. His early approval is expected to lead to wider investigative activity.

The committee, appointed last March, is composed of Dr. Charles Fowler, economics expert of the College of the City of New York; Paul Bloomfield, director of the Boston retail trade board, and Henry Post Dutton, professor of factory management, Northwestern university, Chicago.

General

Labor-1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Birmingham, Ala., News
August 5, 1933

Negro Workers In The Steel Industry

Three significant directions have been taken by the testimony on Negro workers in the steel mills during the hearings on the steel code at Washington. Miss Frances Perkins raised the issue by declaring that the hourly wage rates proposed for the South "are presumably based upon the predominance of Negro labor in these districts." The News, in a previous editorial, has already commented upon the misguided conclusions which apparently influenced the presumptions of the secretary of labor.

Later in the hearings the secretary of one of the steel workers' unions laid heavy emphasis upon the willingness of his organization to receive Negro members on the same basis as the white workers. From a group of union members in the audience, according to the newspaper reports, this announcement provoked a salvo of handclapping and a few scattered cheers.

The charge is often made that unionization is difficult in the South because the white workers would balk at joining organizations on a par with Negroes. The fact is, however, that other regions of the country have experienced far more trouble on this score than has the South. Particularly in some of the Pennsylvania steel mills, as well as in the coal districts of Illinois, there has been among the workers a strong movement to restrict organizations to certain races and elements.

This attitude apparently has not been influenced by the industrial managements. On the other hand, the workers themselves in Pennsylvania and Illinois frequently have sought to draw lines based upon race and nationality. They have shown an absolute unwillingness to share unionization with all the employes on an equal footing.

In the South, any prejudice which may exist against the unionization of Negro workers is not a bit more mature than it is in other regions. The fact that such a prejudice is probably to be encountered as little, or possibly less, in the South than elsewhere.

Just because the A. F. of L. organizers, in their enthusiasm for new members, are declaring that color lines will no longer be drawn when union cards are issued, there is no reason for assuming that the Slavic and Italian workers of Illinois and Pennsylvania will at once accept this openminded attitude. They may be expected to retain a considerable measure of their determination to guard what they consider union advantages for themselves.

The third point raised in connection with the Negro at the steel code hearings is that the cost of living in the South does not justify a comparatively low wage for the colored workers in this district. Numerous statistics gathered by one of the Department of Labor bureaus have been quoted in support of such a thesis. But the statistics have all been based upon the relative costs of commodities in Pittsburgh and Birmingham. They have been used in such a way as to create a very false impression.

When it is said, for instance, that articles of clothing cost as much in Birmingham as they do in Pittsburgh, the comparison is useless unless one realizes that far more clothing is necessary in Pittsburgh than in Birmingham. The difference in climate also necessitates the use of far more coal for heating in Pittsburgh than in Birmingham; so the cost per ton would be an unimportant item compared with the total cost of a year's consumption. More food, likewise, is needed on account of the greater rigor of the climate in Pittsburgh. The basic kinds of food eaten by workers in the two localities are so different that no strictly accurate comparison could be made between the two places in terms of the price per pound or quart.

With these facts in mind, it can be demonstrated successfully that steel mill workers, white or colored, in the South are easily able to maintain "a standard of living" quite equal to that enjoyed by the foreign labor elements in Pittsburgh on a decidedly smaller basic wage scale. The truth of this position is so definitely understood by everyone with real knowledge on the subject that it may be taken for granted that the recovery administration will set up the same kind of regional differentiation in wages for the steel industry that it so wisely authorized in the textile code.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NEWS

AUG 5 1933

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Barnesville, Ga., News-Gazette
August 10, 1933

The Negro and the New Deal

"The American people can defeat the depression if they want to," President Roosevelt said in his latest radio address to the public.

His assertion applies with peculiar force to the South, probably more than to any other section of America, because the South has problems peculiarly her own problems that can be solved, or nearly solved, if the South wants them to be badly enough.

With the exception of a few delirious, brief intervals of prosperity, the South has been in a depression ever since the Civil war. We have cursed our luck and blamed our low estate on the damage done by Sherman and our uninvited guests of 1865; the South was ravaged by war and reconstruction, and has never regained its strength. That theory has been so generally accepted that we haven't looked any further for an explanation of the comparatively low standing of our section.

Yet the most inadequate sort of analysis would show us that practically one-third of the South's population is non-existent in so far as purchasing power and support of government is concerned. Our negroes are counted as population by the census, but practically speaking the negro is disfranchised economically as well as politically.

One-third of the people living in this section of the United States own no property, pay no taxes, spend no money. The other two-thirds, the white people, have to pay taxes to support the government of the whole population; this two-thirds has to keep money enough in circulation to carry on business for the whole population.

Furthermore, since negro labor is supposed to work for wages that are about the same needed to keep a horse alive, to quote Editor W. T. Anderson of the Macon Telegraph, and the lower levels of white labor have to compete on the same animal basis, the white two-thirds have less money to spend. The effects of this system is felt all the way through our classes; even our rich men are not as rich as the plutocrats of other sections.

This is not said in criticism of the negro, who pays taxes on what little he has and in some cases manages, despite tremendous hardships, to accumulate a little property; but our peculiar economic set-up keeps the mass of negroes in a state of abject poverty, and draws the whole South down toward them.

This problem is brought to light forcefully by the wage provision of the National Recovery agreement raising minimum wages. Employers have protested against paying negro laborers the same as white workers. It seems to us that agreements on this point would not be very hard to reach, even though a solution might involve a compromise of the letter of the NRA provisions. For one thing, a classification of menial jobs, with a lower scale of minima wages, could be established, adjusted according to the value of the services performed.

The question of racial equality does not enter into the problem of the economic status of the negro. The level of prosperity of a given section depends upon the circulation of money, and until the negro is allowed to circulate more money than he has heretofore, the South will continue to be a backward section. We are not arguing from the humane viewpoint at all; it is merely enlightened selfishness.

As long as the negro is held down to the bare necessities of an animal standard of living, the white people of the South will be held down in proportion. They can end this perennial depression and build for permanent prosperity "when they want to."

The Secretary Of Labor Aids Industrial League

Washington.—(C. N. S.)—John P. Davis, executive secretary of the Negro Industrial League, made a stirring appeal for Negro iron and steel workers at public hearings held here Monday before the National Recovery Administration. His speech was a dramatic and forceful attack upon the low wage rates paid in the Southern steel mills under the proposed code simply because the majority of laborers in that section were Negroes.

Shortly before the Negro Industrial League had made its statement, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins had come to their aid in a brilliant speech criticizing low wages paid in Southern industries because most of the labor in those regions were Negro. "Negroes are consumers," said Miss Perkins, "and they must have their buying power increased just as all other groups of American citizens."

Davis presented a brief, prepared by himself and Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director of research of the organization, which demonstrated that Negro workers would have to pay the same cost of living as white workers in other sections of the country, but that they would receive in wages $6 a week less than the white workers.

Bitterly criticizing this wage differential, Davis declared, "If the key to national recovery is increased buying power, there can be no recovery if the wages of Negro workers are allowed to lag behind those of white workers. Negroes have shared gallantly the burdens of this depression and have had more than their share of human misery. The Negro Industrial League asks now that they be allowed to partake in the recovery program under the new deal on equal terms with their white fellow citizens."

The Davis-Weaver brief was filled with statistical analysis of what the difference in wage rates would mean to the Negro. The brief estimated that the difference of $6 a week would be felt by more than 25,000 Negro workers and that their annual losses from the inequality between wages paid Negroes and whites for the same service would reach the staggering total of $8,000,000 in round sums.

Equally dramatic was the attack launched by Davis in the presence of Secretary of Labor Perkins, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, and some 800 steel magnates, government officials and labor leaders, in opposition to the unfair attitude of organized labor. In answer to remarks of President Green, who bitterly attacked the company unions which had been proposed and then withdrawn from the steel code, Davis declared, "We are only willing to indorse the stand of President Green when written assurances are given by the leaders of organized labor that no Negro will be discriminated against in labor unions. We specifically recommend, Mr. Deputy Administrator, that no labor union be entitled to the benefits under the code or under the National Recovery Act, unless it declare in writing its willingness to accept all labor, black or white, into its membership."

Opposes Discrimination in Re-Employment.

The final recommendation of the Negro Industrial League, made by Davis, was that there be no discrimination in the re-employment of labor in the steel industry. Pleading for a square deal for the thousands of Negro workers who are unemployed, Davis stated that there could be no new deal "as long as industry in the country discriminated against unfortunate Negro laborers."

"We recommend," said he, "that there be included in this code, in words plain enough for every one who reads to understand, the express policy that all employers of labor in the industry will make no distinction in the re-employment of labor on account of race, creed or color."

TERRE HAUTE
INDIANA
AUG 21 1933

CONTEMPORARY COMMENT

IN DEFENSE OF THE HUMBLE.

(The New York Times.)

Not from the northeast but from the south has come the first strong note of concern over what may happen to negro labor under certain operations of the national recovery administration. The Norfolk Virginia-Pilot and its colleague, the Ledger-Dispatch, of that city have pointed out a real danger of "low-skilled or unskilled" negroes in reports of labor displacements in the south under the minimum wage and hours sections of the president's agreement. To these poor folk, say the Norfolk newspapers, the blue eagle may be a predatory bird instead of a feathered messenger of happiness.

A Norfolk restaurant, obliged to raise its minimum wage under the code—a wage that has been acceptable to negro workers—dismissed them and employed Caucasians in their place. The newspaper fears that thousands of negroes, engaged as porters, janitors, elevator men, messengers, drivers and the like, will be ousted throughout the country by employers who hire negroes at present because they can get them cheaper. These employers would prefer white labor. The newspaper calls for an appeal to the sense of justice of persons disposed so to displace their help.

> If in the pre-code days (says the Virginia-Pilot) an employer made use of negro workers because he could hire them at low wages, there is a moral obligation on him to retain their services now that a national code requires that they be paid a little more money. It would be a grim and tragic commentary on the national recovery effort if a business and industrial regimentation directed to lifting the people out of depression should operate to plunge the most depressed of them in a worse depression still.

With this humanitarian and just sentiment all fair-minded employers will agree. We feel certain also that, while there may be no "statutory way to arrest this threatened displacement," General Johnson and the president himself will take notice of the plight of these humble ones and protect them under the great discretionary powers of enforcement in the NRA. And northerners who do not believe that the southern white is often the negro's best friend may reflect upon the fact that from the south, where the negro is most at home and best understood, comes this first appeal for his protection under the new deal.

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Georgia

THE NEGRO'S PURCHASING POWER IS ONE KEY TO HIS ECONOMIC RELIEF

Journal 6-30-34

In last week's issue of The Savannah Journal we mentioned the fact that West Broad Street's trade largely depended on the Negro's support and that the statement was true to a large extent of the Broughton Street stores as well, especially the smaller stores and the five and ten cents stores.

We also stated that the Negro was given very little recognition, economically speaking, in return for his trade. He was not used at all in most of the stores and where he was employed, it was in the most menial positions. When accosted for advertisements in Negro newspapers, the agent was told that "We do all of our advertising in the "Press and the Morning News." When pressed for some of this advertising and told that there were two Negro newspapers as well as two white newspapers in our city and that there were around 45,000 Negroes with some purchasing power, the response was, "We'll give you an advertisement later." or some other just as filmsy excuse.

Savannah, Ga.

We are repeating these statements for we are desirous that our people see this situation as it is, and seeing it lend a hand to changing it, for they hold the KEY through their purchasing power to their own economic relief along this line and other lines as well. It cannot be done over-night, nor can it be done in a day nor a year nor years, BUT IT CAN BE DONE, and the time to start working at it is NOW! NOW! NOW!

The situation that faces us here, faces our people everywhere. Everywhere they are working to remedy that situation. Lt us see what they are doing. In New York City, Rev. John H. Johnson, vicar of St. Martin's Church, has been concerned with the lack of opportunity for employment for the young people of his church in the mercantile establishments of Harlem.

After a careful study of the situation, he decided to make personal appeals to several of the larger stores on 125th St. and urge that they place Negro clerical assistants in the stores in proportion to the amount of patronage Negroes gave the stores.

In order to convince the owners of Blumstein's Department Store that a large percentage of their business was done with colored people, Rev. Johnson asked members of his church to bring to him the sales-slips and cancelled checks for goods purchased at this store. In this manner he managed to collect in two weeks $7,000 in cancelled checks and sales-slips.

Armed with these, he sought an interview with the heads of the store. When he produced his evidence he was surprised to have the owner admit that 75 per cent. of their sales were made with colored people. At first they appeared to be in a receptive mood to the minister's ideas, but in the final interview, he was told that the proposition was out of the question at present.

They also told of their various charities and contributions to Negro charities and to individual Negroes who had served long in their immediate families. This is the usual alibi, but they were told, in turn, that it was not now a question of charity, but of just returns for an upstanding and respectable group of people who were not beggars, but who represented 75 per cent. of their trade.

Rev. Johnson is working on plans to have a united organization show to the owners of this store that they cannot continue to get money from peopleand at the same time refuse them work. What he can do there, we can do here. And if you who read, think that we cannot, KEEP YOUR THOUGHT TO YOURSELF, for it is just your kind that keeps up where we are today.

New York Times

JUN 17 1934

STARVATION NEAR FOR MANY IN SOUTH

Quarter of One County in Georgia on Relief at 15 Cents a Day.

CALLED SAD, SORDID STORY

Violations of Code Reported With Wages Below Decent Living Standard.

By JULIAN HARRIS.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 14.—In many ways the South has been leading in New Deal recovery. Cities like Atlanta and Dallas have made remarkable records in business recovery and the farmers of this section have found in the administration's plow-under plan a panacea for much that has been ailing them. But there are sad spots throughout the South, some of them in Georgia. In certain instances there has been flagrant failure to proceed in harmony with the Federal code in the matter of wages paid to laborers. And in at least one county in Georgia unemployment conditions are little less than ghastly.

There is Bibb County, for instance, of which Macon is the county seat. The population of Bibb County is 77,000, yet the total of persons, black and white, on the emergency relief rolls is 19,209. This number is one-fourth of the county's population.

Of the persons on the relief rolls, 13,437 are Negroes and 5,772 are whites. The amount paid for relief is $4.25 per month each, or less than 15 cents a day. Conditions are so bad that many of the needy are in a state of semi-starvation.

"No Better Than Dogs."

Mrs. Frances J. Hatton, in charge of charity agencies operating in Macon, said this week that the facts as revealed by an investigation show that starvation is at hand for many thousands. This statement, she said, constitutes "a sad and sordid story which is not in the least overdrawn."

Macon and Bibb Counties are described by The Macon Telegraph as not in worse condition than other similarly situated communities. The Telegraph asserted: "The State has many other communities of the kind. The poor have been suffering. The class unwilling to admit poverty has been suffering, too. Their pride has kept them from standing in the breadline.

"The President in his message a few days ago said he wanted the people to live as Americans should live. The 19,000 on relief rolls in this county can hardly understand his language. They would be delighted to live as well as a Negro's mangy coon dog lived a few years ago."

Codes Are Violated.

Commenting on conditions in Bibb County, a government relief worker said: "Could you expect any better in any family in any kind of times when a breadwinner of a family of five must support them on 50 cents average earnings a day?"

Fifty cents a day seems somewhat under a very low minimum, especially when the NRA code minimum calls for almost that much an hour.

It is because it is charged with paying only 12½ cents an hour to labor which should receive 40 cents an hour that the John Whitley Construction Company of LaGrange, Ga., has been called on the carpet by the NRA. John Whitley is a colonel on Governor Talmadge's staff and is known throughout the South as a road builder.

The complaint against his company, made by the Georgia Chapter of the Associated General Contractors, charges that he is paying only 10 to 16 cents an hour, whereas the code fixes the minimum wage at 40 cents an hour.

Another criticism based on evasion of the code was directed at W. H. Horton, Commissioner of Roads and Revenue of Telfair County. This is the home county of Governor Talmadge. It was learned by George L. Googe, district representative of the American Federation of Labor, that bids for the Telfair County Court House in McRae were advertised for on a basis of 10 cents an hour for common labor and 25 cents for skilled labor and a fifty-five-hour week.

Governor Powerless.

When Major George L. Berry, administrator of NRA Division 3, telegraphed to County Commissioner Horton and requested him to comply with the Building Code, the Telfair official wired an inquiry as to "what law controlled wages and hours," and added: "If you will have PWA furnish funds for this building we will be glad to comply with the code."

Governor Talmadge stated today that he had no jurisdiction over the matter of wage scales. Referring to the failure of his home county to follow the wages laid down by the Building Code, the Governor said:

"Nothing would please me better than to see all of the laborers, not only in Telfair but in every other county in Georgia, receive 40 cents per hour for their work. It grieves me beyond words to say that in my home county and in practically every county in the State of Georgia there are men, women and children working on the farms, sometimes twelve and fourteen hours per day and receiving about 40 cents per day for this hard work."

Peonage Conditions on F.E.R.A. Jobs Revealed in Savannah, Ga. Survey

Sharecroppers Driven Off the Land by Owners

By HOWARD BOLDT

ACTUAL peonage exists on the F.E.R.A. projects in Savannah, Ga., according to authoritative information received here. In the month of August, many of the relief workers were handed two cuts, one of 25 per cent, and another of 10 per cent. Out of the starvation relief budgets to each family is taken the price of milk to babies. In the past Spring, the unemployed were urged to plant backyard gardens—and the price of seed and fertilizer was taken from the work relief pay.

Most of the unemployed on the relief lists are forced to work on the F.E.R.A. projects for their relief budgets, which on the average are $7.20 a week. In the case of smaller families, work is staggered every other week. An average family here usually numbers about seven.

The relief workers are packed into trucks, anywhere from twenty-five to fifty in a truck, are charged fifteen to twenty cents each for the ride, and driven from five to fifteen miles to work. If he hasn't the cost of the truck ride, the worker loses the day's work, since the project is too far to walk.

Farmers Driven off Land

A SURVEY made of hundreds of relief workers here tells one story . . . large families, many of them driven off the land by the owners who found it more profitable to reduce acreage under the A.A.A. "crop-reduction" program. Driven from their shacks and cabins, the sharecroppers were forced to come to the city and apply for relief.

Under the present relief administrator, Rose Marie Smith, a former Minnesota school teacher, many unemployed white workers are being denied relief which is being given to the unemployed Negro workers. Against this direct act of provocation many of the backward elements are openly talking of arming against the first object of their resentment—the Negro workers. The more class-conscious Negro and white workers are secretly meeting together, laying the basis for closer fraternization and for joint struggle of Negro and white workers in the fight for increased relief.

The survey made among the relief workers and the unemployed listed eighteen questions on work conditions on the F.E.R.A. jobs—wages paid, how long a period of investigation before relief is granted, number of persons in the individual families, cost of transportation to the jobs, the number who are transported in each truck, supplementary relief, medical aid, etc. In all, the principal problems raised by unemployment and the work conditions on the F.E.R.A. projects were listed.

In all the returns, identical answers were given. Two skilled workers listed higher pay than the others. Workers disabled while working on the relief jobs were getting two to four dollars weekly relief. Most of the workers answered the questions and added remarks on the back of the questionnaires showing their resentment to the relief standards.

For obvious reasons, the names of the workers cannot be disclosed. However, case numbers and names given by all the workers testify to the unquestionable accuracy of the survey.

One worker writes: "I have two in my family. I was crippled on the job in——. My rent has been paid twice in four months. No clothing, no flour at all, only four dollars a week relief plus two pounds of meat."

Another, a Negro worker, who has been denied relief, writes: "I have been out of work since April, when I was cut off C.W.A. I need help. I need winter clothing, shoes, socks, shirts, underwear and food."

Family of Four Gets $1 Weekly

ANOTHER worker writes: "In the month of ——— I was taken sick on the job with fever and needed a doctor. It took my wife three days to get a doctor. Although the F.E.R.A. is the only means we have of getting anything to eat, we got a check for only two dollars for relief during the two weeks that I was sick. We are a family of four and are badly in need of food."

Another . . ."My wife was sick and we couldn't get any medical aid at all. At the clinic there was no help . . . too many he said, and the other doctor never came."

"I am disabled," writes another. "Blind. I was taken off relief in—— with the promise of being put back on. They never did."

One unemployed worker who has a wife and child is empoyed thirty-six hours a month at 30 cents an hour—$10.80 a month work relief. "Out of this," he writes, "I must pay rent and buy food and clothing." For some reason which he does not state, this worker adds: "The back rents must be paid before the citrus fruit season starts in the Winter."

"When we apply for work," one writes, "we have to carry a letter of reference. They then say, 'We'll see about it; come back in about a week.' After a while I was given work for which I receive $7.20 a week. There are seven in my family. Out of my check I must pay rent and $2 a week for fuel. We got no government flour, meat or butter. No clothing is given. We tried to get government cloth from the Red Cross; but they said 'no' because I was working on the relief. I tried to get them to pay my school fee for three children, but they refused."

Attached to each of the questionnaires are the same bitter remarks. Supplementary relief in all form is refused. All get the miserable work relief checks out of which must come food, rent, fuel, clothing and transportation to and from work.

Relief Slashed

WITH the increased demand for relief in Savannah, federal relief grants, which constitute the only relief in the state, have been cut month by month. Thus, for the state as a whole, average relief to each family in December, 1933 was $12.26. The month of January saw this figure cut to $11.95 average relief to each family. In February this was further slashed to $11.12, and in March, the latest available F.E.R.A. complete reports show that average relief to a family was $10.72. Included in these figures, of course, is the graft, inefficiency, and needless expenditures by relief officials. Because of this, the actual amounts received by each family is in no way represented by the above figures.

In this same period, the numbers on the relief lists in the state have increased month by month. Thus in December, 1933, 141,043 persons in the state were on the relief lists. By January this had risen to 202,769; in February, 235,867, and in March 1934, the F.E.R.A. reports show 293,788 persons in the state on the F.E.R.A. relief lists. Wholesale denial of any form of relief leaves other thousands absolutely destitute.

C.W.A., which was terminated in Georgia weeks before it was elsewhere as the large plantation owners brought pressure on the federal relief administration, offered little to the workers. Wage differentals were set up by the C.W.A. administration whereby C.W.A. workers received thirty cents an hour. The fat plums were plucked by the politicians for friends and relatives. The history of that brief interlude in Georgia when C.W.A. was being made the football of the large landowners and the politicians to the denial of work to the destitute will undoubtedly never be made available by the relief administration.

Slave Conditions Revived

WITHIN a month after C. W. A. began, land-owners, eager to have a large army of unemployed for cheap labor on the plantations, and mill owners, fearing that the shop workers would demand increased wages, brought a storm of protest around the head of the relief administration. Thus C. W .A. workers, about 80 per cent of whom were paid less than ten dollars a week as compared with higher wages elsewhere, were cut off C.W.A.

At the end of March, not one person was employed on any form of work relief in the state. With the introduction of the slave conditions under which each unemployed family must work for the barest minimum relief needs, rapid strides were made in the state in introducing forced labor. Thus, on April 5, in the state which on the week previous had no workers employed at work, 4,214 were working for their barest needs. Within a week, on April 12, the figure had swollen to 11,274 working for "budget needs," the relief administration's term for forced labor. Today, each family on the relief lists, if there is an "employable" person in the family, must work for its "needs," a need which the State relief officials have set at about thirty-five cents a family a day.

Carpenters Are Seeking Group Jobs

In a recent statement released by J. R. Barnes, president of the Carpenters' Association, he stated that few colored carpenters have received benefits under the Government's Emergency Program, because the officials in charge as well as the people who were having improvements made, did not know of the availibility of colored mechanics in the city.

In order to secure more employment for colored carpenters in the city, last Spring the Carpenters' Association was organized by the Urban League. To date the membership has grown to 54 carpenters, who have through the association secured considerably more employment than they ordinarily would have received.

The Carpenters' Association is beginning a membership campaign and is inviting all carpenters who are interested in themselves and their families and in more work, to meet with the association at its next meeting and join.

To this end a program has been arranged for the next meeting which is this coming Thursday, November 18 at 7:30 p.m. in Room 300 of the Odd Fellows' building. Information on the housing project and a number of matters concerning possibilities for greater employment will be discussed. All master carpenters in the city are urged to be present at this important meeting and affiliate with this movement which is for the purpose of giving the carpenters more employment and better working conditions.

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Man With Mule Is Winner Of Husksters' Meet In Savannah

SAVANNAH, Ga., May—The art of street-vending has been revived in this typical Southern town by the Georgia Society of Colonial Dames of America. The main object of the experiment of bringing again to the streets the cry of various selling agents, was to get an increased amount of interest in Savannah by tourists.

The Colonial Dames arranged a contest among the Negro "hucksters" with prizes. Callers of "shrimp for sale," and "Oyster Buyer" were assembled for the contest to the number of nearly a hundred and first prize was won by Lee Payne, who was given ten dollars.

The three most picturesque runners-up were women who carried their wares on their heads without so much as wasting one potato or one cabbage. They were given prizes and certificates of their ability to "tote" things on their heads. Payne was also given a medal for the sight he made on his badly battered wagon drawn by a venerable mule.

MIAMI, FLA.
NEWS

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Georgia Challenged

Georgia indignantly denied the allegations of Robert E. Burns, its reformed chain gang fugitive whom Governor Moore of New Jersey refused to extradite, as to the injustice and brutal treatment he had suffered in its prison camps.

Now an investigating committee of the Georgia state senate reports to Governor Talmadge the suspension of chain-gang prisoners by their hands and feet in punishment for violation of rules. It recommends immediate removal of the Butts county commission chairman and officials of its prison camp for "utter disregard for the rights of penal labor and a total disrespect for the laws relative thereto." Some of them used prison labor illegally for private enterprises.

The same body might profitably consider the charges lodged by the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners. In July, 1932, Angelo Herndon, 19-year-old negro miner, led a hunger march to the Atlanta courthouse. It was a peaceful demonstration but the young Communist was jailed without a charge. When the state was forced to act it resurrected an old penal statute passed prior to the War Between the States and sentenced Herndon to 18 years in the chain gang for "attempting to incite insurrection" and "distributing insurrectionary literature." Not only the negro, but Communism, the prosecutor said, was on trial. The Communist party is legally on the Georgia ballot and its literature in the public libraries, but this official threatened the death penalty for every Communist who appeared.

Herndon's appeal has been held up in the courts for more than a year, the prisoner meanwhile, the national committee charges, being shackled, beaten, underfed and otherwise unspeakably mistreated. By probing such accusations and punishing the denial of civil rights and injustice where it finds evidence, Georgia will be taking its strongest possible step against the radical influences it presumes to fear. The action in the Butts county case is a good beginning; it should be given wider scope.

ATLANTA, Ga.—From a company founded 31 years ago to manufacture one product—quinine pomade—the Exelento Medicine Company has grown steadily until today it boasts a full line of quality cosmetics, and ranks foremost among the manufacturers of these products.

Founded by A. Berman, the company, since the founder's death in 1918, has been managed by his brothers, Gus, Sam and Harris Berman, who have operated the business along the same progressive lines.

The growth of the company may be graphically realized when one considers that the amount of petroleum jelly used today is one tank car per month whereas the company in its infancy used but one barrel per week.

Sold in every state in the union, and in practically all of the United States and British possessions, Exelento products are nationally known and universally accepted.

All Colored Help

Since the inauguration of the company colored help has been employed exclusively, working under pleasant conditions and supervision. The present modern factory was erected by colored workers.

Exelento products have been extensively and nationally advertised for over a quarter of a century, employing such mediums as newspapers, weekly and monthly magazines, etc. Tens of thousands of dollars have thus been expended through colored publications to give the people the Exelento message. Thousands of dollars more have been paid in commissions to colored salesmen who sell Exelento products.

The organization, now headed by Gus Berman, is planning a concentrated advertising drive. Heading a long list of quality cosmetics that have since been added to the Exelento line is Exelento Quinine Pomade, which, being probably the first product of its price class to be offered the trade, created a sensation throughout the country when introduced over a quarter of a century ago.

Make Men's Hair Dressing

In recent years a companion product to Exelento Quinine Pomade has been added for men. It is called Billey's Hair Dressing. Other Exelento products added to the line include peroxide vanishing cream, skin beautifier, face powders, Glossine, rouge, skin whitener soap, Ex-odor (deodorant). Recently there has been added a new line of cosmetics under the name of "Madame Lindsay."

The manufacturing plant is under the supervision of Sam Bergman, who has made several laboratory tests of such importance as to gain the attention of the cosmetic industry. His dependable assistants are colored men and women, he being the only white man in the factory.

The present capacity of the Exelento company is 28,000 boxes of hair dressing per day, besides thousands of packages of other Exelento products. Only the most modern of machinery is used; only the best of raw products. Several specially designed machines, exclusive with Exelento, are in continuous operation to blend each product perfectly.

The executive offices are managed by Harris Bergman, who received his early training in New York. He recently said, "Cosmetic sales have always been one of the best barometers of judging the business status of America. When cosmetic sales are off, business generally is poor; when cosmetic sales jump you can look for prosperity. Today the 'cosmetic barometer' shows that business is getting better practically everywhere."

A busy minute in the packing and labeling department

Girls at work in the "filling" room.

Exelento Company Employs All Colored in Making of Its Beauty Preparations

Workers in the plant of the Exelento Medicine Company.

The recently constructed modern plant of the Exelento Company.

MASTER BARBERS' BOARD TO SEEK STRICT PRACTICE REGULATIONS

Beauty School and College Owners and Managers of State Meet in Macon

Legislation designed to tighten regulations governing the right to practice in the state of Georgia was suggested and recommended here yesterday morning at a joint meeting of the beauty and barber school and college owners and managers with the executive council of the Georgia Master Barber's Association in the Y. W. C. A. hall on Cherry street.

Mrs. Ethel B. Davis of Macon was elected chairman to preside at the session which was attended by barbers and beauticians from towns throughout the state.

The following amendments to the state barber's and beautician's license law were recommended for presentation by the legislative committee to the next meeting of the state legislature in January.

1. A special examination for teachers and instructors of schools and colleges.
2. Registration of all barber and beauty shops, parlors, schools, and colleges in the state.
3. Reciprocity of licenses with other state executive boards.
4. Appointment of special inspectors to work in conjunction with the state board of examiners.
5. Registration of students with the state board upon enrollment in a school or college, and,
6. All graduates of schools and colleges to be required to stand the examinations to practice at the first meeting of the board after the date of their graduation.

Morrison Heard

C. A. Morrison of Atlanta, chairman of the State Board of Examiners, explained the functions of the present law and said the board "invites honest criticism of the law" and urges all to co-operate with the board.

Support of the recommendations by the Georgia Master Barber's Association and support to the board and the schools and colleges was pledged by L. V. Hall of Hapeville, association president.

Those attending were Mrs. Estelle Caldwell, Mrs. W. B. Green, Mrs. Sarah A. Blake, Otis Teagle, C. J. Rich, and Mrs. Morrison, all of Atlanta; Miss Lillian Donoghue Waynesboro; W. M. Stembridge, Barnesville; T. W. Moore, Swainsboro; T. P. Glenn, Augusta; W. I [illegible]son, Eastman; G. W. Coffer [illegible]ele; Harry Jones, Columbus; L. [illegible] Hall, Hapeville; Mrs. F. W. [illegible]ace, Mrs. Ethel B. Davis, T. A. [illegible]ley, R. B. Rhodenhiser, all of [illegible]on.

The state convention of the Master Barbers' Association will be held in Atlanta early in January, according to Mr. Hall.

Mr. Morrison told the convention yesterday that the state board of health reported that the barber's board made the best report of any submitted under the joint board last year.

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Daily Worker Develops Local Leaders In Struggle, Writes Atlanta Worker

Paper Sold at May Day Meeting To Which Some Came from 30 Miles Away

By a Worker Correspondent

ATLANTA, Ga.—Things get worse here every day. We unemployed workers can't get enough relief to hardly exist. When we ask for more relief, this is what the Relief Agency tell us. "You are getting more than Government allows us to give you."

There are six in my family and we get $5.75 per week and some families get low as $3.50 per week. I am doing all I can to get working together and fight for more food. We met with about 20 workers last Sunday and we plan to carry out a lot of good work. Workers were pleased with our program, and I read H. R. 7598 to them, and they liked it fine.

We are very weak but it seems that local comrades don't understand that this is our fight, and we local comrades cannot look to New York for our leaders. We must carry on the fight and get this off our minds and not wait for leaders, but study and each worker be a leader, by studying and reading the Daily Worker. We can surely carry on work and read the "Daily" each day, and don't waste a minute, for it flies and we must not waste our time.

Before I found the "Daily," my life was pained. I was worried every minute of my life. I had five children to care for and the burden was all on me, but since I came into the Party, my life is much better. Before I could not see my way out, but now I can see that there is some hope, and that is when we banish gods from the sky, capitalism from the earth, and set up a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

Bosses teach workers that a Negro is a bad fox but we know that is a damn lie. Don't let the bosses kid us any longer. As long as we are not organized and our Negro brothers are branded we won't get anywhere. I am sick of such lies.

Talking about the May Day meeting, it was a real meeting, the first Communist open meeting we ever had in Atlanta. The workers are still talking what a good meeting we had. Comrade Hathaway gave the full program of the Party, and the workers was enthusiastic over his speech, and Comrade Hathaway brought out so plain about how the K. K. K. is used against the workers. Chief Sturdivant tried to interrupt Hathaway but Hathaway then brought out more how the K. K. K., Silver Shirts, Black Shirts, Night Shirts are framing the workers.

We sold the "Daily" at the meeting. There were about 15 or more police and plain clothes dicks, but that didn't stop the meeting. Workers seemed more interested than ever before. We had workers come from 30 miles away, both Negro and white. The South is waking up. We must never stop. All workers unite for we haven't anything to lose but our chains of slavery, but a world to gain.

Savannah, Ga., News
March 11, 1934

NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS TO MEET

To Organize To Share In Building Projects

T. J. Hopkins, Jr., chairman of the trade and business section of the Chatham County Colored Citizen Council, announces that a meeting of the colored mechanics and skilled workers will be held at the Bolton Street Baptist Church, Bolton and West Broad streets, this afternoon at 5 o'clock. He has also called for all cement workers, truck drivers, crane operators, shovel operators, tractor drivers, distributor operators, grader operators, form setters, roller operators and all highway workers to attend the meeting. It is desired that all CWA employes and all unemployed will be present at this meeting so as to complete the rolls of skilled and unskilled laborers whether employed or not, for the purpose of establishing a bona fide list of workers.

It was stated by the chairman, that his organization is preparing to make a showing of the needs of the colored skilled and unskilled labor to those in charge of the Chatham County Civil Work Administration in the program which is about to be promulgated. Hopkins stated that the present Civil Work Administration and the national re-employment agency are showing marked kindness and fairness to colored people in the allotment of work.

Threats to Stifle South Seen In NRA Prosecution Of Georgia Hosiery Firm

Mill Fighting to Keep Men At Work Indicted. Lawyers Scent "Blackmail" Oppression—Dixie Industry Organizes to Survive Restrictions

Southern business men have organized the Southern States Industrial Council, with headquarters at Nashville, for a co-operative effort to survive economic restrictions applied by the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The charge is made that some NRA codes are fixed in a manner to restrain southern industry, the effect of which is to prevent southern industrial growth and to keep southern workers from jobs.

This is the first of a series ofarticles which will appear from time to time in The Commercial Appeal.

BY W. G. ZEAMER

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An alleged proposal by a federal prosecutor to settle an NRA violation indictment with a $10,000 fine was disclosed to The Commercial Appeal yesterday.

The indictment was the result of a fight in the Richmond Hosiery Mills of Rossville, Ga., against NRA machine hours restrictions—a fight to give jobs to southern labor and to expand southern production, forbidden to the Richmond mills, but allowed to their competitors.

The $10,000 settlement, according to one of the principals in the case, was offered to John A. Chambliss, attorney for the mills, with this threat:

"If you don't settle, you and your father may find yourselves in an unenviable position."

Refused to Settle

Attorney Chambliss' father is Alex W. Chambliss, a judge of the Tennessee supreme court, who has served four terms as mayor of Chattanooga.

Young Chambliss refused to settle.

Two days later a federal grand jury at Gainesville, Ga., returned indictments, making good the threat, and charging criminal conspiracy against these individuals:

Judge Chambliss.

Attorney Chambliss, his son.

T. R. Preston, president of the Hamilton National Bank, of Chattanooga, a former director of Richmond mills, a member of the Tennessee NRA state board.

Garnett W. Andrews, Sr., founder and president of the Richmond mills.

J. Harvey Wilson, vice president and general manager.

Prominence of the men who were indicted is cited by their friends and industrial associates as serving the purpose of the code authorities, the purpose being to hold them up as an example and as a warning to others.

They were indicted May 18. They must wait until the November term of federal court for:

1—Vindication on their contention that as individualists they were serving the best interests of their community in putting men to work and warding off economic destruction of their property.

2—Or conviction as criminals.

The case may become a cause celebre in the NRA history.

Indictment of Judge Chambliss was widely discussed by attorneys who attended the annual meeting of the Tennessee Bar Association in Memphis a week ago. One term used by attorneys in describing it was "NRA blackmail."

Deny Conspiracy

Previously the Richmond Hosiery Mills had been indicted for violation of the hosiery code. The indictments against the individuals were for criminal conspiracy to violate the machine hours restrictions in a code amendment.

The officers and directors of the company admit that their concern violated the machine hours restriction, deny that the violation constituted a conspiracy and in affidavits point out that notice of their intention to violate the restrictions was served on the code authority.

President Andrews said:

"Note that no complaint has been made of the wages we paid; none of our working any employes overtime; none of any unfair treatment of our people in any respect. The charge and complaint was of this only:

"Our plant was constructed to operate and for 30 years has been running 24 hours daily, thus giving employment to different sets of employes at different hours. In attempting to readjust our operations to conform to the requirements that we limit our mill to two shifts only of eight hours each (consistent with the object sought by the NRA—control of reducing production of hosiery and thus raising prices of all such goods to consumers) we found that our machinery equipment was such that unless we could run a portion of our knitting mills in our plant on a third shift the production would be unbalanced, with the result that we would have to turn off some 170 more of our old employes (from the two other shifts) who had nowhere else to go for work.

Not in Spirit

"Winter was coming on and this seemed a cruel thing to do. We decided that this was not in accord with the design of the president or Congress—that it was in the very teeth of the real plan and purpose—that even if it was technically required, it was not reasonably justified. We recalled the old saying that 'the letter killeth, but the spirit maketh alive.'

"Now this and this only is the offense we are charged with by the code authority."

On advice of counsel, the officers of the mill organized the Standard Production Company to take over the operation of the third shift. On this shift, the company officials say, only 52 workers were employed but by their employment, the company was enabled to keep an additional 170 workers on the job.

Attorney Chambliss, according to papers prepared by the Richmond mills in the court case, announced to officials of the code authority full details of the plan to operate the third shift through the Standard Production Company.

The mill officials assert their belief that the open operation of the third shift frees them of the charge that they violated the code through a subterfuge.

Position of Industry

While in some respects, as an example, the case represents the whole position of southern industry, it has a background of conditions and circumstances peculiar to the hosiery industry.

Indeed, a silk-clad feminine ankle is its symbol.

The manufacture of women's hosiery is a stern, competitive business, and much of the competition is between southern and northern manufacturers.

Paralleling the regional competition is competition between the full-fashioned branch of the industry, largely concentrated in the north and east, and the seamless branch, strong in the south.

Full-fashioned stockings cost more than seamless. The woman pays for the extra, more skillful operations in full-fashioned manufacture, which fit the hose trimly to her ankle.

Back in 1919, 85 per cent of women in the United States wore seamless stockings. By 1927, ankles were trimmer, or looked trimmer. Only 55 per cent of the women wore seamless. Milady became ankle conscious. In 1931, ankles had improved again. More than 70 per cent of the women were wearing full-fashioned hose, fewer than 30 per cent defied fashion and stuck to seamless.

Doctor George W. Taylor, technical advisor in the hosiery code authority, made the statement: "The women's seamless branch was about to disappear."

Doctor Taylor is a full-fashioned man, employed by the University of Pennsylvania, which state is a center of the full-fashioned industry, and employed also as chairman of a research committee for the full-fashioned industry.

The code was produced, according to seamless manufacturers, by Dr. Taylor and through a vote of manufacturers in which the seamless representation was 100 to the full-fashioned representation of 800.

Seamless men deny that "the seamless branch was about to disappear."

Mr. Wilson, vice president of the Richmond company, charges that the code as designed, would speed up the disappearing process and would permit full-fashioned manufacturers to control the whole market.

From the public's point of view this is what the code did to retail prices. The figures are from a seamless manufacturer's files:

"One grade of seamless stockings went from 15 cents to 25 cents per pair in the early days of the code operation. Another grade went from 20 to 39 cents per pair. "Full-fashioned in the average grades went from 50 cents to $1. "Now with wages and material costs increased prices have dropped due to competition. The 39 cent seamless stocking is back to 29 cents. The $1 full fashioned stocking is back to 69 cents."

LABOR CONDEMNS WAGES IN GEORGIA

Investigation Of Construction Pay Promised By Governor Talmadge

ATLANTA, June 14.—(AP)—Wages paid on some construction jobs in Georgia today were termed a "damnable outrage" and "most deplorable" by labor officials as Gov. Talmadge announced he would be glad to cooperate in obtaining a 40-cent an hour wage for the "hard working white people of the South."

Attacks on the wages allegedly paid on the construction of a courthouse at McRae in Talmadge's home county of Telfair and by the Whitley Construction Company in building State highways were made by American Federation of Labor officials in both Washington and Atlanta.

George L. Googe, Southern representative of the A. F. O. L., said "I have been horribly amazed at this damnable outrage" and added that contractors who violate the construction code are subject to prosecution "and we propose to see the Government prosecutes them."

William Green, president of the Federation, in Washington, said the McRae situation was "amazing" and that while he had not been informed officially of charges that the Whitley Company, headed by John Whitley, a colonel on the Governor's staff, was paying 10 to 16 cents an hour for common labor, Googe had been instructed to investigate and protest to the NRA.

Talmadge's statement that he would be "delighted to cooperate" was made in a letter to George L. Berry, division administrator of the NRA in Washington after protests were made that the McRae workers received 10 cents an hour for a 55-hour week.

The Governor said he had no jurisdiction over W. D. Morton, commissioner of roads and revenues in Telfair County, and did not feel it becoming to make suggestions to officials as to the conduct of their office.

He said thousands of "white men, white women and white children" in Georgia and the South were working 12 to 14 hours a day on farms for as little as 40 cents a day.

He said he would like to cooperate with Green in "securing for nine-tenths of the labor, not only in Georgia, but of the South, 40 cents an hour."

Jobs Reduced Under NRA

Here is an example of what happened to one southern hosiery mill under the NRA code. The [illegible] given The Commercial Appeal by an official of the mill:

	Month Before Cde.	Month After Code.	Change Under Code.
Number of employes	2,245	1,786	459 dec.
Production	82,793 doz.	38,524 doz.	**44,269 dec.
Sales price range	$1.20 ($1.50 Per doz.)	$2.00 Avg.	$ .60 increase
Avg. prod cost per doz.....	$1.34	$ 2.03	$ .69 increase
Overhead mfg. cost per doz...	$ .2438	$ .4535	$ .2097 increase
Direct labor cost per doz.....	$ .2433	$ .4931	$ .2498 increase
Materials cost per doz.....	$ .8568	$1.0849	$ .2281 increase

**Hosiery manufacturers generally in the first eight months' operation under the code increased 15 to 20 per cent, according to this mill official, while in his mill production for the same period was mandatorily reduced one-third, and he was forced to cancel 100,000 dozen orders.

NEGRO'S DREAM MULE PROVES WIDE AWAKE

Vision Of Gift From President Realized By Farmer

By United Press.

SPARTA, Ga., June 14.—The dream of Jerry Andrews, negro farmer that President Roosevelt had sent him a mule was no "night mare."

So confident was Jerry that he came to town to get the mule. Federal Emergency Relief Administration officials scanned their lists of deserving farmers and found Jerry Andrews had been approved as the head of a farm family in need of a mule and other farm supplies.

Jerry went to the government mule lot and haltered the mule which "looked most like the one I saw in my dream" and went his way rejoicing.

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Georgia

TRASH TRUCK NEGROES STRIKE FOR CWA PAY

COLUMBUS, Ga., Jan. 29.—Trash truck workers returned to work today after a day's strike. Friday morning about 25 or 30 of the colored workers on trash and scavenger trucks failed to report for work, pointing out that they were getting less than $12 per week, when most all paid CWA employes. The men are getting from $1.50 to $1.70 a day.

The trouble started when a CWA worker exhibited his check to some of the laborers. They asked for an increase in pay, which was refused. However, all have returned to work now, peacefully and without gain. None of the drivers or foremen, who are white, were included in the walkout.

Commenting on the Atlanta Constitution's handling of the speech of W. T. Anderson of The Telegraph before the Urban League in Atlanta, the Laurens Citizen at Dublin says:

Editor Anderson has spent much time pleading arrangements for the education and training of the Negro in order to provide greater efficiency of the colored race. This idea might lead us up to the question as to whether or not we have given a great deal toward the education and training of the whites of the South and whether or not those of us who have been given greater advantages have manifested such an unselfish disposition as to give a small per cent of our time to community betterment, advancement of public welfare and improvement of our moral and social conditions.

Apparently, what the South needs most is a sort of educational campaign that will enable our leaders to step to the front and demand a dollar's worth of steel for a dollar's worth of cotton, a dollar's worth of shoes for a dollar's worth of raw leather, all based upon the cost of production from a labor standpoint.

THREE NEGROE FINED IN CWA WORK TROUBLE

Three negro CWA workers were fined $10 and costs each Thursday afternoon by Recorder John L. Cone, and 13 others were dismissed after the court heard testimony of an alleged plot to incite trouble on a CWA project. Alleged ringleaders who were fined were J. D. Tyler, William Julks and Frank Clark.

The 16 negroes were arrested as the result of the circulation of a petition asking the dismissal of Jack Anderson, the foreman. Judge Cone told the defendants that had they been working on a private job they would not have acted as they did. CWA officials Thursday night would not say whether the men freed in police court would be returned to their work.

NRA Is Challenge to Negro, Editor Tells Urban League

W. T. Anderson Says Administration Provides South's Chance 'To Get Out of the Ditch.'

Constitution

Georgia's poverty and the south's poverty, thinks W. T. Anderson, editor of the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, is like the itch. "A man can have the itch so long," he said in an address here Sunday night, "and scratch it so hard that when you cure him of it he is mad at you."

Mr. Anderson was the chief speaker at the twelfth annual meeting of the Atlanta Urban League, an organization with national affiliations which promotes the interests of the negro race. The topic of his address was "The South's Poverty and What We Ought to Do About It." A large audience heard him in the First Congregational church, at Houston and Courtland streets.

"We have been poor in the south since the Civil War," said Mr. Anderson, "poor and proud of it. Now, under the national recovery administration, we have the opportunity to get out of the ditch. The NRA is a challenge, it is a challenge to justice on the part of the white people, and a challenge to efficiency on the part of the negro."

League Active in 1933.

Before hearing Mr. Anderson, the audience received from Reginald A. Johnson, executive secretary of the Urban League, a report of the organization's activity during 1932. The report caused Mr. Anderson to say that the remedy for Georgia's poverty lay in wider application of the efforts of the league, with its training schools and educational programs. The league sponsored 212 meetings during the year and had a total attendance of 45,040; it reached 4,600 persons in its work in vocational guidance; it superintended the cultivation of 25 1-2 garden acres and provided for 116 families with a total of 426 persons; it conducted a training school for janitors; and sponsored nine Boy Scout troops; negro women affiliated with it sewed more than 200 garments for the Red Cross, the organization sponsored 79 meetings in negro homes, reaching 3,307 persons.

"Such activities," said Mr. Anderson, "are the best remedy we can call on for the ills which beset us. For if the challenge to the whites is justice, the challenge to the negro is for efficiency. I firmly believe that here in the south, where the negro is best understood, if he is honest, and punctual, and intelligent, and efficient, he has the inside track in many fields of employment."

Must Pay Workers Fairly.

"We have got to get away from working people for nothing. And the minimum wages under the NRA codes have provided us with a start. Before, we paid 75 cents a day for labor—7 1-2 cents an hour for 10 hours—and when the negro we hired turned to stealing in order to buy his wife and children food we sent him to the chain gang.

"We paid him 75 cents a day to work and then paid $1.77 a day to feed and house him in jail and guard him. I had two janitors working for me for $7 a week. The NRA came and I had to pay each of them $14 a week. Did they see dust any better? Not a bit. When we talked of staging an NRA parade in Macon representative negroes came to us and said the colored people weren't friendly to the NRA because a lot of them had lost their jobs.

"Looking at the matter from another angle, I suppose it is natural for a man to be willing to discharge a negro he pays $7 and hire a white men when he has to, pay $14. The challenge, as I see it, is for efficiency. And it is a business proposition. And in this work, white people are not interested in the negro primarily because they are sorry for him, or sympathetic with him. With us it is—it should be—a matter of justice, without respect to color, or creed or economic condition. Somebody said that if you want to keep a mule in a ditch you have to get down in the ditch with it. I want to get out of the ditch, and I am willing for the negro to get out too.

League's Work Praised.

"The work of the Urban League, with its training schools, its real effort to assist the negro in qualifying for work and the qualifications for citizenship, promises the greatest measure of development for the negro and for the white people in their relations with the negro."

Mr. Anderson paid tribute to the devotion of the negro to his owners during the Civil War and after. He emphasized that the negro is best known and best liked in the south, where he is best understood and that here the negro can accomplish most for himself and his dependents provided he meet the challenge of the new era.

Dr. D. Witherspoon Dodge, pastor of the Radio church, presided at the meeting. Secretary Johnson, in presenting his report of activities which he described as gratifying, especially thanked the Atlanta World, negro daily newspaper, for its support of the league. The Clark University quartet sang.

Savannah, Ga., News
February 4, 1934

NEW CWA PROJECTS STARTED FOR NEGROES

Three Community Centers Are Now In Use

Among the new CWA projects which have been recently started here are the free community centers. Of such centers already established there are three for negroes, one on the east side at the old Beach High School building at Harris and Price streets; another on the west side at 510 Minis street, and one in Yamacraw at 550 Orange street.

These centers, though but a little over a week old, have attracted wide attention as they are the first such institutions opened in this city for colored people. It is the purpose of those in charge of this work to increase the number of these centers as the interest grows and new sites are available in the thickly populated negro sections.

Negro workers, trained in their particular work, have charge of these centers which are open to both adults and children and in which classes are taught daily from 10 a. m. to 12 m. and 2 to 4 p. m.

Classes are taught in dressmaking, plain sewing, knitting, quilting, basketry, rug and mat weaving, handicraft, health and health games for children, first aid nursing for adults, and athletics and corrective gymnastics. Certain days in the week, cooking classes will be taught at the cannery. Gardening will also be stressed.

The work of these centers which will greatly benefit Savannah's large negro population and assist them in combating many of the present day problems they are facing, is supervised by Mrs. Lucy B. McIntire and is directed by Miss Caroline Dunwoody.

NEGRO'S PRAYER

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Would thank Thee for the praise and faith of humble old Negroes who have said:

"I hates fer the CWA ter close but I thanks the Lord fer what dey have done.

"Praise God! I axed Him ter show me er way out uv no way en now you done cum.

"I thank the Lord fer sumpn ter go upon.

"I axes the Lord, ev'y day, ter hep the president uv the United States ter go whur he gwine.

"Well effen I doan mek anuther dime wid de CWA I natcheraly do thank the Lord fer whut He is done fer me. He picked me up en toted me when I didn have no hep. En the same God thet sont y'll kin fix er way out uv no way fer me now.

"The Lord hev got in somebody's heart. He's in the king's heart, the queen's heart, the president's heart, the white folk's heart, the cullud folk's heart—en He cum on down ter poor me.

"They is a God in this thing! Mer heart gits so full I has ter fall on mer knees. He knows whut street I lives on en de number uv mer house. En effen I loses mer job now He still knows whur I lives.

"May de Lord hep y'all ter go whur y'll am er gwine."

Now this is our Tranksgiving prayer. And as the CWA comes to a close we are especially grateful for the belief that its spirit will abide—in America and reach to other lands—the spirit of faith and sympathetic understanding and intelligent interest and friendly relationship. Amen. RUTH C. STONE, Case Visitor.

Milledgeville, Federal Emergency Relief

Much Unrest In Ranks Of Unemployed

Journal Dispatch

Southern Interracial Commission Hears Govt. Officials

4-28-34

NEW DEAL ANALYZED

Norfolk, Va.

Hunt Bares Southern Exploitation Of Needy Farmers

Staff Correspondance

ATLANTA, Ga.—Roosevelt administration advisers and consultants on Negro affairs, including Henry A. Hunt, Clark Foreman, and Forrester B. Washington explained the process and noted the progress of the New Deal plans for National recovery at the annual conference of the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation, held here April 18-19.

The consensus of the administration's spokesmen is that progress is being made, although it is slow and tedious.

Widespread Unrest

An idea of how widespread has been the unrest attending unemployment and CWA relief problems was received when Mr. Washington, who is assistant to Director Harry A. Hopkins of the CWA

and FERA, told the conference that when he went to Washington a few months ago he found 10,000 letters of complaint from colored people.

New Plans Holds Promise

Mr. Washington asserted that the proposed rural rehabilitation program for farm and country life, by means of subsistence homestead projects, held out for colored rural inhabilitation the hope of a second emancipation, if carried out successfully.

Every available influence is being brought to bear to secure Negro representation on state, county, and city relief organiations. Employment of colored case workers and farm and home demonstration agents under the new Federal Emergency Relief Administration program was the aim of his department, Mr. Washington asserted.

Projects Outlined

In order to provide employment for essential relief subjects and to further the rural rehabiliataion plan it is supposed, he said, to build rural health centers and employ field nurse.

It is also an intention to ask that teachers' salaries, now paid by already hard-pressed patrons, keeping the colored school open, six months, be paid by the FERA.

Relief for Farmers

Dr. Hunt, who is assistant to the governor of the Farm Credit Administration, explained the functions of that agency.

It is possible, he pointed out, for farmers who are in danger of losing their properties to refinance their mortgages through the Intermediate Credit Banks.

The National administration, Dr Hunt declared, "is honestly endeavoring to reach out and help the man farthest down."

Difficulties are often encountered, he asserted, in the reactions of the distressed farmers with their local farm relief organizations.

To Revolutionize System

His study of the existing land purchase and crop production loan system throughout the South had revealed, Dr. Hunt added, that the small owner, tenant, and sharecropper paid interest and carrying charges at rates ranging from 25 to 40 per cent.

The government proposed to afford in all cases where the routine requirement could be met at interest charges not exceeding 5 1-2 percent.

Rural bankers, supply men, and landlords naturally were not sympathetic with a government proposal that would undermine a system of financing that had been so profitable to them, Mr. Hunt said.

"But that is a part of the New Deal," he remarked.

Exploitation General

In his efforts to afford relief he recited, he had been hampered by political influence. "A voteless people can't bring up very much influence to hear, " referring to distressed colored farmers Explortation of the farmer is not confined to the Negro, Mr Hunt pointed out. He had found that the white tenant farmer and sharecropper suffered very much the same as did the colored ones.

Faith in Roosevelt

Dr. Foreman, who is the only white adviser on Negro affairs, revealed that Secretary Harold Ickes, of the Department of the Interior, perferred, or rather insisted, upon having a white consultant.

He declared that he was exerting his utmost energies before all the Federal departments to procure just consideration of the consideration of the needs of the race.

The American people still have complete faith in Roosevelt's program and there is a small danger, he said, of any usurpation of government by either capitalistic forces or a proletarian dictatorship.

Differentials Assailed

Dr. Arthur Raper, of the research staff of the Interracial Commission assailed the wage differentials under the NRA codes.

There is not only a differential between North and South, he stated, but there is a Southern differential based solely on race. Both differentials operated against the Negro.

"To say that this is merely economic is to fail to perceive why there are differentials in the South," Dr. Raper declared.

Professor Walter Chivers of Morehouse College, Atlanta, who has done research work with Dr. Raper, pointed out the reaction of Negro business and professional men to the NRA codes. These often showed inconsistencies, he said.

The conference was closed Thursday afternoon with a stirring and inspiring address by Dr. E. McNeill Poteat, Jr., of Raleigh, N. C., president of the Interracial Commission.

If the problem of race "has got to yield to inner constraint, if it is to be solved," he said, "the final control must be inner. The hearts of man must be changed. The Christian note is the only possible note that can get us out of the woods."

Dr. Alexander Reviews Work

At the opening session on Wednesday night the year's work of the commission was reviewed by Dr. Will W. Alexander, director of the organization.

He told of the efforts in behalf of the economic welfare of the Negro, of the fight against NRA code wage differentials, and of efforts to obtain fair and impartial distribution of relief funds.

War On Lynching

A total of 18,000 southern white women have signed a protest against lynching, Dr. Alexander reported. They represented 2,000 communities and 900 counties of the South.

There are at present 1,000 high schools aiding to bring about a better understanding between the races by courses in history and literature dealing with the Negro, while 150 colleges are also doing classroom work aimed to promote a better feeling between the races.

The sessions of the annual conference were held at Atlanta University, of which Dr. John Hope is president.

Officers and members of the board of directors elected for the ensuing year were as follows:

Honorary presidents, M. Ashby Jones and Dr. John Hope. President, E. McNeill Poteat, Jr.; first vice-president, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune; second vice president, Mrs. W. A. Newell; third vice-president, R. H. King; executive director, Will W. Alexander; secretary, Emily H. Clay; assistant secretary, Mrs. H. A. Park; treasurer, John Sherrard Kennedy; assistant treasurers, Will W. Alexander and Emily H. Clay.

The board of directors is composed of the following:

E. McNeill Poeteat, Jr., chairman; P. B. Young, Sr, Will W. Alexander, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Mrs. John J. Eagan, Clark Foreman, R. L. Hunt, W. C. Jackson, David D. Jones, M. Ashby Jones, John Hope, R. H. King, John Sherrard Kennedy, R. R. Moton, Mrs. W. A. Newell, Miss Florence M. Read, W. A. Smart, Forrester B. Washington, Kendall Weisiger and Mrs. Marion R. Wilkerson.

URBAN LEAGUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

In every population center in the United States where there is any considerable number of negroes, a larger percentage of negroes is unemployed and on relief than the ratio of their population to the total would require.

In Atlanta and Fulton county, for example, the negroes represent less than 30 per cent of the total population, yet they supply more than 50 per cent of the relief load.

For the month of June, the case load for the Fulton county relief organization was 23,862 families, representing around 95,748 people; 10,582 families or 42,228 people were white, while 13,380 families or 53,280 people were colored.

This abnormality of the negro's identification with the relief load is not the fault of the negro or the relief agency. We are a part of a by-racial culture. We live in a separate community defined by racial barriers or identity. A certain degree of racial patriotism, loyalty or fidelity are demanded of each member of these separate groups by the mass culture of his group.

When there are not enough jobs to go around, the person or organization that has the job to offer is persuaded to give the job to the person sustaining the closest kinship to the jobgiver. As this becomes a public policy the question of comparative efficiency or productivity is given little if any consideration. The racial preference appeal is the effective method used.

"Racket" Charges.

Many people observing a large number of negroes on relief hasten to an unscientific conclusion. They decide negroes are lazy, shiftless and are making a "racket" out of relief. Such charges have been made concerning negroes in Atlanta.

One might admit for the sake of an argument that there are some negroes receiving relief who are not eligible. I don't believe there would be anybody who would honestly say that there are not people of other groups who are likewise receiving aid to which they are not entitled. The few impostors that may be discovered among these 13,000 negro families would not by any means explain the reason for the large percentage of the relief load being supplied by negroes.

Normally, there have been some three or four reasons for the average employer employing negroes: The job is considered too hazardous for other people, or jobs other people didn't want, or jobs whose character didn't require the paying of a salary or wage sufficient to attract other people.

There are many exceptions to this general rule. When there are enough other people out of employment who change their whole mental attitude toward jobs hitherto allocated to negroes.

The negro has experienced mass replacement. The jobs that he has been doing for years have been taken by other people. As new jobs open up he is the last man considered.

In New York city some weeks ago, there were 1,150 men put on a project subsidized by the TVA; 1,000 of them were negroes and 150 were white. All of the administrative, executive, managerial and skilled work was given to white. The negro was confined to the unskilled job. As a result, the salary of the 150 white persons equaled the wages of the 1,000 negroes.

"Rightful Share" Asked.

Those who are disturbed by the abnormality of the negro case load would make a contribution toward general social betterment of the whole community if they should institute a program or policy of giving the negro his rightful share of employment opportunities. If the negro has no job, he has only one other alternative: Appeal to charity.

For example: To handle the case load in Atlanta there are 75 white case workers or visitors dealing with the 10,582 families, as against 5 negro case workers or visitors handling the 13,380 negro families. This gives each white case worker an average of 141 families and each negro case worker an average of 235 families to investigate as a means of determining the character, type and extent of relief to be given.

The negro doesn't want relief; he wants a job. He is not seeking alms; he is seeking opportunity.

The board of regents of the University System of Georgia has recently received a loan and grant from the PWA to the amount of $2.817,400. The total school population of Georgia from six to 18 years of age, according to the last report of the census bureau was 869,727. Of this number 563,803 are white and 332,924 are colored.

While the negro represents 38 per cent of the total school population for the state of Georgia, he received from this grant $109,000 which is 3.9 per cent of the $2.817,400. On the school occupied by 62 per cent of the population, $2,708,400 or 96.1 per cent of the money is spent.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
November 9, 1934

THE NRA AND WAGE SCALE

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

The NRA is an effort on the part of the President of the United States to not only remember "The Forgotten Man" but to pass him out some coin of the realm to relieve his sufferings. To avoid the appearance of the dole, "The Forgotten Man" was required to do some work On account of millions being out of work in the regular channels, he was put to work on health and beauty projects.

The prevailing wage scale is an effort on the part of the Governor of Georgia and his Highway Board to take from "The Forgotten Man" the last thing he has left, his labor, and give it to the wealthy contractors.

Strange but true, a great majority of the hillbillies, the clan to which we belong, voted for the prevailing wage scale. Why? For the first time in forty years there was a "Negro in the Wood-pile". He was placed there by the Governor, and the defense for so doing was that the white women and children working in the fields adjacent to the highway construction, made very small wages. Therefore, the Negro working on the highway should not be paid much wages, the prevailing wage scale, which on account of the depression is fifty cents to a dollar per day.

In the Northern section of the state, there are very few Negroes, so this starvation wage scale struck the white man in North Georgia instead of the Negro.

Now let me tell all of you hill-billies, hear me now, starving the Negro does not add anything to your dinner pot. We went through all this forty years ago. Racial prejudice proclaimed by the demagogues of the state has done more harm to the state than anything else. The Negroes of Georgia do not care anything about social equality. All they want is a chance to work at a living wage and to deny them this is to deny the white man also. In this, the Warm Springs district of Meriwether County, the work which was intended for the Negroes was taken by the white collar crowd of white men. Not a single Negro was given a day's work.

If you expect to rise in this world, make arrangements to carry your stepping stone, the Negro, with you. He is the best in the world; but if you shove him down, he cannot reach you to shove you any higher up, so you cease to rise. "Thou shall not muzzle the ox that treads out the corn!"

NEAL KITCHENS.

Illinois.

Labor - 1934

Occupation, Wages etc.

Defender Ousts Forty Union Men

Black Dispatch

CHICAGO, Ill., June 21.—(ANP) — A revolutionary switch from a closed to an open-shop policy occurred Saturday when N. K. McGill, general manager for the Robert S. Abbott Publishing company, publishers of the Chicago Defender, announced the dismissal of forty union employes and the substitution of others from the open ranks of labor.

The forty full- and part-time employes dismissed included 37 white and three colored. They had worked in the composing room, press room, stereotype department and binding division of the publishing house.

McGill's actual dismissal of the union employes was sudden and dramatic. No word seems to have reached them before the axe fell. They were simply informed at noon-time that their services were no longer necessary. Those who had not come to work were notified by wire.

The atmosphere within the plant was charged after McGill's action had been taken. Not even the employes in other departments knew that such a drastic step was to be taken. They moved about quietly and talked in whispers. Guarding the plant were uniformed policemen and detectives in plainclothes.

Throughout the morning, new men straggled in, linotypists, pressmen ,stereotypers, recruited from various sections of the country. The old employes looked at these men curiously and the new men turned keen eyes upon their new place of employment.

Of more importance to the general public, however, than the fact of switching to an open-shop policy was the change from a practically complete white personnel in the mechanical department to one that is now completely colored.

Thus two issues were joined, that of unionism and that of race. Three of the union men released were colored. One had been employed at the plant for nearly 13 years.

The whites did not give up their jobs easily. Caught off their guard, they scarcely knew what to do or to say at first. They were truly struck by lightning. The old and the new crew were in the plant at the same time. The old crew held counsel on the second floor in the composin groom. The new crew went into the press room on the first floor and began to inspect the machinery they were to work with.

Minor verbal clashes occurred between McGill and some of the white union employes Saturday afternoon.

All day Saturday and Sunday the plant remained guarded by detachments of police. They remained Monday.

Monday morning, the white employes and the colored union men showed up en masse. All day they held a position about 100 feet from the plant while agents of the union sought to negotiate with McGill. The impression did not seem to have taken root among the union men that they were out for good. They thought something could be done about it. They clamored to see Robert S. Abbott. Mr. Abbott was not on hand Saturday. Neither did he show up Monday. When the union representatives demanded to see Abbott, McGill expressed his willingness that they should. Abbott was contacted by telephone. He sent them back to McGill.

Curious crowds of colored people milled about the union men as they held their pow-wows throughout the day in the street. One detachment of police after another came to relieve those on duty.

The general public expressed fear lest union influence be used to instigate acts of violence. None occurred.

The more substantial viewpoint held by some persons was that the union men might seek to embarrass the company by choking its sources of supply—for engravings, paper, ink and so forth. It was also thought that political pressure might be sought.

Feeling among the discarded white men was mixed. Some of them had been employed at the plan for thirteen years. They had rendered efficient, loyal service for which they were well paid. They had come to have pride in the institution and the part it played in their own lives. They were not so keen to the issue of race. They were never seriously concerned over the fact that they drew most of the money that was paid in wages in an institution supported by Negroes. They never though of the injustice of their holding down this job in the face of the scant regard given colored men by their own union. After thirteen years only two colored men who had qualified were union employes in the plant. Another was on the way. But times before, they had been droppd. This, in the face of the fact, that Negroes in only rare instances can get into white plants. But as late as Monday morning, some of the whites were expressing the conviction that the colored men were not competent to get the paper out. They clung to the technicalities of union rules which only permit discharge for certain violations. None of there were they guilty of, so they did not see why they should be fired.

Out on the street they were still blind to the two most important factors responsible for their discharge: First, the growing resentment among Negroes who buy the paper that whites should receive practically all the money paid for technical services, and, second, the fact that the high wages demanded by the unions might in such stringent times as these, reduce the plant to a financial state where everybody would lose their jobs. Neither did they consider how easy it might be for all of them to obtain new jobs and how difficult for Negroes.

Plans for the shifting of forces were laid last January. At that time McGill wrote to Hampton and Tuskegee for recommendations for a qualified staff. When his lists from these and other sources were ample, Paul R. Jarvey of the printing department at Hampton was their places of emSEHTRADOL employed to visit these men at their places of employment to inspect their fitness on the job. As soon as Mr. Jarvey reported that he had enough qualified men, contracts were mailed out and signed.

The new proofreader is a woman, the first to be employed in the mechanical department of the plant.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
JOURNAL

JUN 17 1934

Form Left Wing Jobless Group; Make 'Demands'

Communists Furnish Leadership of New Organization of Unemployed Here.

FIGHT SET-UP

Another organization has joined the fight against county relief administration. Two hundred persons, many of whom are known Communists, are members of the new organization. The "left wing" group was organized at a meeting Friday night in Judge Borders' courtroom.

Calling itself the East St. Louis Federation of Unemployed, the group adopted a six-point program of demands.

The demands are:

1. "Immediate 50 per cent increase in relief budgets and cash relief.

2. "Immediate payment of rent light, gas, ice water and fuel bills.

3. "Abolition of all 'forced labor.' A guarantee of 30 hours a week at union wages on all PWA projects. No discrimination because of race, organization or political affiliation. All PWA jobs to be administered through workers committees elected from trade unions and unemployed organizations.

4. "One standard relief budget. City administration endorsement of House Bill 7598, providing for unemployment insurance.

5. "Immediate abolishment of the 'Jim Crow' partition at the relief station and discriminatcn in relief administration.

6. "Workers representatives to be immediately added to all relief boards and commissions."

Several of the demands are similar to those presented by the Federal and State Aid Employes' association to H. V. Scott, district administrator for emergency relief.

Communists There

Although the word "Communism" was not mentioned at the meeting, which was attended by approximately 35 persons, there were a number of known Communists present.

Arthur Lype, Zelbert Lype, Noble Harrell and William Bell, all of whom were expelled from the Federal and State Aid Employes' association last week for alleged Communist activity, attended.

Sam Dukes, Negro, of St. Louis, former East St. Louis City hall employe, and now district organizer for the "National Unemployed council," was the main speaker. In his talk, he stressed unity among Negroes and whites to unite against the capitalist system."

Terming East St. Louis, "this miserable city," Dukes admonished the gathering to demand reforms in the relief setup here.

To Be Candidate

Dukes told The Journal, which in his speech, he had called "a yellow rag," that he would be a candidate for United States representative from the 11th congressional district in St. Louis on the Communist ticket in the November election.

At the meeting, questionnaires asking individual details about relief were circulated.

To Ask Donations

In a plea for donations to send a committee to Springfield to urge the passage of unemployment insurance, $1 was asked from each person in the room. When the hat was passed, there was not a cent dropped in.

One man commented, "If I had a dollar, I wouldn't be attending a relief meeting."

It was decided to solicit local retail grocers for funds. Simon Robinson presided.

axi Drivers to Invade the 'Loop'

Defender 6-23-34

Since the South side taxi cabmen have such success serving patrons at the World's Fair they have decided to seek business in the Loop district. They found out that if they give the right service they will have no trouble getting business from anybody who needs their service. What the public wants is clean cars, polite service and good conduct upon the part of those who serve them. They will not worry about your color if other things are equal.

Negro Leader Enters Fight On Unity Slate

Daily Worker

Fight in 3rd Ward to Be for Jobs and Housing for Negro Workers

12-28-34

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—David R. Poindexter, militant Negro leader of Chicago unemployed workers, out on bail from Joliet penitentiary where he served six months of a five-year sentence, was nominated for alderman of the Third Ward on the Workers' Ticket at the United Front Nominating Conference at Forester's Hall on Dec. 18. Poindexter was jailed for his activities in the fight for relief. James Hoffman, organizer of block committees, was nominated for alderman of the Fourth Ward.

"While the fight for Negro rights is an important part of our entire election campaign, in these two wards it is our main fight," declared Poindexter, who is city secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

"We campaign for the right of Negroes to all jobs, to jobs on elevated, street car and bus lines, on installation and collection for Bell Telephone. Where Bowman Milk at 43d and State, and Borden's at 47th and Vincennes, are delivering milk to thousands of Negro families, we insist on the hiring of an equal proportion of Negro and white drivers. Where the Metropolitan Insurance Company, at 47th and Wabash is collecting thousands of dollars of premiums weekly in the heart of the Negro territory, we demand the hiring of an equal proportion of Negro and white agents.

Fights for Union Rights

"In this campaign we are battling for the right of Negroes to belong to all unions, to the American Federation of Labor unions in their craft. We stand for the establishment of a special office of the city sealer on the South Side, to inspect foodstuffs and other commodities and put an end to third-rate merchandise from all over the city being palmed off here at high prices. We demand the right of Negroes to sit on all juries."

The draft program adopted by the conference includes a program for public works, the tearing down of the dilapidated buildings from 47th to 48th Streets and from Dearborn east to the tracks, the building of playgrounds, construction of a model apartment house at 53-54 Dearborn to rent at $4 a room, building of a health center, recreation field, gym and cultural center.

Endorsed by Labor

Organizations represented at the conference, who endorsed the candidates and platform, were the American Consolidated Trades Council, Laundry Workers Circle, International Labor Defense, Unemployment Council and the Communist arty. Robert Minor, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, addressing the conference, explained that the Communist Party is running candidates for mayor, city clerk and city treasurer, but in the aldermanic elections, the arty endorses the Workers' Ticket, and the working class candidates nominated at the various ward conferences.

Claude Lightfoot and Herbert Newton, now serving 53 days in Bridewell for picketing the Wendell Phillips High School in a demand for the right of Negroes to jobs there, were elected honorary co-chairmen of the conference.

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Occupation, Wages, etc.

Indiana

6

NEGRO'S BUYING POWER

That the Negro in this city and elsewhere throughout the country is recognized for his substantial buying power, has for long been a widely accepted fact.

Possesssed of a consuming power that is admittedly valuable to the group, our people should give this matter the measure of thought it deserves; make use of its vast untapped benefits.

Embodied in our status as consumers is conceded political, industrial and economic strength that should be taken advantage of by our people. Now

Co-operatively, intelligently and consistently we showed bend every effort to utilize this great buying power which we hold in the very hollow of our hands to advance the best interests of our group everywhere.

Our people know or should know, that upon them, and them alone, rests the sacred responsibility of seeking their own economic salvation.

We know it is next to race suicide. Our People know that too.

The time has come for us to wake up to the serious economic realities that confront the race with ever increasing certainty everywhere; your duty, fellow citizens, is to take heed, act Now!

Negroes in Indianapolis are persistently and heavily patronizing businesses in this community, that stubbornly refuse to employ Negroes on their payrolls.

That's wrong, and you know it, Mr. and Mrs. Indianapolis buyer of food stuffs, clothing shoes and numerous other essential supplies.

On the other hand, Mrs. Housewife, there are types of business places in our city that think enough of the trade they receive from their patrons to show this appreciation by giving work to deserving members of our group.

cide to commit the unpardonable mistake of depending upon others to perform for us so essential and moral a task.

It is even more foolish to expect any degree of improvement in our present comparatively helpless economic state without concerted action on the Negro's own part to pull himself out of the economic trap, that, from every indication, was carefully laid for him while he slumbered in the empty ease of simple, childish contentment.

Another and more pointed question, Mrs. Indianapolis Resident: Why buy where you, your daughter, your son, your husband cannot Work?

Are you satisfied to continue on and on to feed this system of rank unfairness as patrons of business concerns that boldly refuse to give you, your husband, your daughters, your sons Work?

The whole thing is a dastard shame; upon you, Mr. and Mrs. Negro Consumer, devolves the inseparable duty of putting an end to this type of injustice in Indianapolis.

You can do it, and must do it for your own economic salvation.

You have the weapon in your powerful buying strength.

Use It; Buy Only Where You Can Work!

Colored Motorists Win Another Job From Standard Oil

Recorder

Determination of colored motorists to "Spend their money only where they can work" is being credited with the addition of another colored filling station attendant to the sales employes staff of the wealthy, powerful Standard Oil company.

Announcement was made by officials of the company this week of the appointment of Samuel Southern as attendant at stations 151 and 100. Mr. Southern will alternate between the stations located Indiana avenue and North street and Northwestern avenue and Fall Creek Boulevard.

Appointment of Mr. Southern is said to be due to efforts of the company to recapture colored business for the Fall Creek station. Shortly after the company's employment of Charles Brown and Tharbold Grubbs as attendants at the North Street station some months ago, business at other stations in colored neighborhoods where no colored persons were employed showed sharp decreases. Many motorists preferring to favor members of their own race.

Southern is a former employe of the Madame C. J. Walker company and has spent three years in the study of business administration and economies at Butler university.

MEETING SUNDAY

Recorder

Gentlemen of nimble fingers, who have mastered the art of shaving public are in need of shaving themselves.

At least, the Indiana Colored Barbers association thinks so. Accordingly, they have invited Attorney R. L. Brokenburr, Republican candidate for the Indiana General Assembly to tell members of their profession how they may free themselves of many little obstacles they encounter in the path to greater prosperity under the NRA and the "New Deal."

Mr. Brokenburr, at a public mass meeting at the New Liberty Baptist church, Ninth and West streets, Sunday June 3 p. m., will discuss the topic, "The Need of Organization Among Negro Barbers." Rev. G. Andrews, the pastor will also address the meeting.

A musical program will be rendered by the choir and chorus of the church, the public is invited.

J. W. Johnson, is president of the association. S. C. Boyd, secretary.

George W. Jennings is chairman of the arrangements committee.

SECOND SERIES OF BARBERS' EXAMS . NOW BEING HELD

Indianapolis, Ind.—A second series of district examinations for applicants seeking a barber and haircutter licenses in Indiana, is being held by the State Board of Barber Examiners. Examinations were held last week at Evansville and this week the board is holding examinations in Gary. The week of te 21st, te board will be in Fort Wayne and the series will include examinations at Indianapolis the week of May 28.

Applicants failing to pass the examination for license when the first series of tests were given, are permitted to take the examination again, but after failing the second time, are not eligible to seek a license.

BROKENBURR TO ADDRESS BARBER

Re-Employment of Negroes In Gary Slim, Report Shows

The proposed subsistence homestead unit for Gary Negroes has been dropped from consideration indefinitely by the federal public works administration, L. McKinley Bacoyn, local attorney and liaison agent for the relief agency announced this week.

Bacoyn said results shown by a survey he conducted locally moved the federal government to suspended the Gary project from the list of proposals.

The survey produced the following data, Bacoyn said:

The homestead unit could not be construed as a relief proposition.

Substantial relief for Gary Negroes imperative because, notwithstanding the general pickup in local steel mills, the percentage of Negroes on relief rolls approximates 60 per cent of the total lists as compared with 85 per cent about 15 months ago.

No probobility of a large per cent of Negroes ever being reemployed in the mil bsecause of age restrictions and other factors.

Employment agencies not generally favorable to the project.

"Due to these conditions, the subsistence homestead division has ruled that the prevailing sentiment in Gary is not favorable for a unit here and no further attempts will be made to establish an independent unit for this community." according to Bacoyn.

"On the other hand, however," he added, "a few job-holders will be accommodated in a unit for Chicago-Gary Negroes, south of Chicago in Illinois. Aaron A. Payne, Chicago attorney, has charge of the routine work of the unit and I have been asked to work with his group."

Bacoyn pointed out that before federal approval of a subsistence homestead for Negroes could be obtained, the survey facts would have to show the individual Negro likely to obtain employment sufficient to carry his financial obigation in a homestead transaction.

"My survey showed employment for Negroes somewhat dubois and this tended largely to cause the project to be dropped," Bacoyn declared. "The subsistence homestead project generally is regarded as a purely relief item, but it has its financial phases as well.

"When it was learned employment agencies such as those in industries did not favor the project here and that the Negroes' chances for re-employment are slim, it plainly showed a local unit to be out of the question.

Bacoyn said he now will bend every effort to obtaining help for local Negroes through the Chicago-Gary homestead project.

General Electric Has Race Man On Naptown Staff

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 13—Joseph F. Makel, for many years a resident and citizen of Indianapolis, has been selected by the General Electric Company as their representative in the Home Appliance Division. This includes the refrigerator, range, dishwasher, vacuum cleaner, washing machine, and flatplate ironer.

Mr. Makel has made his headquarters in the Y. M. C. A. Building. The local General Electric office is happy in having Mr. Makel represent the General Electric Company.

Makel is a former student of Lincoln University of Pennsylvania. His high school work was completed at Baltimore, Maryland. After being graduated from Lincoln, Mr. Makel traveled extensively. His tours took him to practically every state in the Union. This experience has developed for Mr. Hakel a knowledge that makes him an interesting conversationalist in any group. It is agreed by his business associates that he possesses a very keen sense of fair play.

GETS PROMOTION

WILLIAM R. HILL

Word was received last week from the post office department in Washington approving the promotion of William R. Hill, special clerk in the Ind. postoffice, to the position of weighmaster at the Illinois street station, Indianapolis.

Mr. Hill has been in postal service many years and has maintained a high efficiency record. The recommendation was made by Postmaster Adolph Seidensticker.

In discussing the promotion, the postmaster spoke very highly of Mr. Hill's record and said that it was well merited. Mr. Hill has been active in the National Alliance of Postal Employees and is president of the Ind. branch.

NEGRO MECHANICS

Two hundred or more skilled workers are on record as having registered for employment on the government slum clearance project. What proportion of these are colored workers seeking employment has not yet been fully determined.

However, with a view of helping unemployed members of the group to obtain jobs on the project, registration headquarters recently have been opened at the Senate Avenue branch of the Y.M.C.A., and at the Indianapolis Recorder offices at 518 Indiana Avenue.

The registration movement is intended for the purpose of inducing members of the race, who are skilled workers and unemployed to do everything in their power to strengthen the popular demand now being advanced in their behalf.

For if there ever was a time when Negro workers in Indianapolis were entitled to special economic consideration on the part of the city, state and federal administrations, it is now.

It is not unknown that of all the many different peoples inhabiting these shores, colored Americans have been, and still are the greatest sufferers incident to the depression.

The time has come when, of all races, our people should be afforded the measure of relief to which they are legitimately entitled.

The $3,000,000 slum clearance work to be started by the government in Indianapolis is weighted with economic opportunities.

And it is timely to suggest that a large part of this work should be assigned to capable colored mechanics.

That many representative Negroes in Indianapolis are cooperating together for the one purpose of helping to bring this about is praiseworthy.

Equally commendable are the activities of the Negro Welfare Committee which is bending every effort to see that members of the race are given a chance to work on the government project.

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International Industrial Relations Institute.

Eugene Kinkle Jones Flays Separate Set-up for Negroes

John P. Davis is Also Speaker at International Industrial Relations Institute Regional Conference in New York City

Speaking before the International Industrial Relations Institute Regional Conference on Social Economic Planning, New York, Eugene Kinckle Jones, Advisor on Negro affairs, Department of Commerce, flayed jim crow setups and so-called special units in government for Negroes.

Mr. Jones presided over the session of the conference at which the public Works Program was discussed.

Over 300 public officials, economists, managers in industry and educators from all parts of the world met for the 6-day conference at the Russell Sage Foundation.

" I am glad that at this particular conference there is no special Negro section. For this would furnish for many otherwise interested persons a conscience-balm that would enable them to consider the problems as a whole without reference to what become of the Negro in the final adjustment, this on the assumption that a special section dealing with the Negro should be able to work out some special program for the Negro to graft onto the main outline." Mr. Jones concluded.

Many notable Negroes were in attendance at the conference, among them, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Head of the Department of Sociology at Fisk University, in Nashville; Dr. Ernest Alexander physician of New York City Robert J. Elzy, Executive Director of the Brooklyn Urban League; and Henry Ashcroft, Industrial Director of the same organization.

Final Session Monday

The final session of the conference will be held at the Russell Sage Foundation, on Monday, December third, at 2:30 p.m. Economic Planning in the Socialist State will be the subject of the session.

"There can be no successful economic planning unless consideration is given Negro workers and farmers," said John P. Davis executive secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery, speaking at one of the meetings. The conference, designed primarily for those concerned with adult education on social economic issues met to discuss economic planning to end unemployment establish security and raise standards of living.

Mr. Davis stated that the Negro's problem, although identified with thei problem of workers of all races, was greater since he bears the added burden of being a Negro. He stated that the problem of the Negro should loom into an important place in the minds of economists who plan for economic security for the masses.

"The Negro looked for genuine aid under the NRA," declared Mr. Davis. "However, in the struggle over the codes the NRA struck at the weakest points—Women, the unorganized, and Negroes."

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Occupation, Wages, etc.

Iowa.

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS WON'T PLAY FAIR

The Bystander has opposed the city manager plan of government and the delegation by legislative bodies the work of hiring their employees. It has done so because the system places responsibility too far from the people; makes the boards autocratic and far less amenable to the will of the electorate. 11-30-34

Recently the city council created a safety council which has worked out a system of automobile inspection. A building was erected, equipment installed and the help hired.

Mindful that it requires careful work to secure representation in the employment in such cases, a group of Negroes contacted the members and had a competent Negro mechanic make application. However, in spite of the fact that the commission assured them that they would be fair because the Negroes' contention was fair, when the list was published, one Negro—a porter—was hired. This same experience was had with the Iowa Liquor Control Commission.

The Bystander feels that it is expressing the sentiment of the Negroes in Des Moines when it makes a vigorous protest to Mayor Lewis, Commissioner Bane and the safety council. They have failed the Negro miserably in this instance.

Porter and janitor jobs are alright as far as they go but it is unjust and unfair to saddle all of them on the Negro group without allowing any more.

Of course the fundamental mistake was made when the council did not appoint a Negro member of this board. The Bystander was suspicious from the beginning because experience has taught that when most of these boards and commissions get behind closed doors they leave the Negro out of the picture or give him the crumbs from the table and nobody even knows how the job is done.

The Bystander understands that five more mechanics may be hired later. If this commission has any courage and fairplay at all, they ought to recognize Negroes in other means than by the mop and broom.

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Kentucky

Augusta, Ga. Herald
February 27, 1934

Let's Think This Over

—TWO WOMEN SPEAK OUT—

By I. S. CALDWELL

THE Child Labor Amendment to the federal constitution has already been adopted by twenty states and at the present time there is an effort being made to have the state of Kentucky become one of the remaining sixteen states needed to make the proposed amendment a part of the fundamental law of the land. The Louisville Courier-Journal, said to be owned by a millionaire, is making a ferocious campaign against the amendment. The late Henry Waterson had great sympathy for the "great unwashed" of the land and if he were living today he would doubtless tell the world that the reason why so many people are unwashed is because they are put in industry when they ought to be in school.

In the meantime an organization in St. Louis calling itself, "The National Committee for the Protection of Child, Family, Home and Church" is flooding Kentucky with an attack on the amendment on the ground that it is an extension of federal power. The organization seems to have even more money than it has name and the whining religious appeal will doubtless fool a great many people.

In the meantime Miss Frances Perkins has gone to Kentucky and made an appeal to the assembled state legislature for the adoption of the amendment. In her address to the legislature she said, "The amendment is designed to give Congress authority to end child exploitation, by putting a ban on child employment in the mills, factories, mines at long hours in hazardous occupations and those which injure health and keep them from getting an education." She went on to say that it was not the purpose to keep children from aiding in work in the home or on the farm where such work was not injurious to health and did not prevent children from formal school training.

In an interview in Washington, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said, "A civilization based on the labor of children is not worth preserving." Her attention was called to the fact that her son James had expressed his disapproval of the amendment. She said that he had a right to express his views but that she expected to ask him for the reason of his opposition.

Some of these days the amendment will be up for consideration in Georgia and South Carolina and the agricultural and racial question are sure to be injected. A great many people will oppose the amendment on the ground that it will put negro youths in school when they ought to be on the cotton patch. A great hue and cry will certainly be raised about the invasion of the sacred rights of parenthood. From a thousand stumps we will be told that the government ought to keep its hands off the prerogatives of parents.

So deep is racial hatred in the minds of some people that rather than see negro children placed in the school they will vote to continue conditions that lend to the exploitation of children throughout the country. As a matter of fact if all the children of the country of school age were kept in school for nine months there would be no need of a campaign to curtail cotton production. As things now stand there are children working in industries and on the farms who ought to be in school while able bodied, mature men are out of work and are being given a government dole in the way of food and clothing.

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Occupation, Wages, etc.

Louisiana

Few Negroes Hired On Louisiana C.W.A. And Relief Projects

Daily Worker

American Legion Given Charge of Employment In Baton Rouge

2-21-34

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 20. The rankest discrimination against Negro workers, the most callous treatment of those given work cards, characterize the C. W. A. administration in this city. Only a small percentage of Negroes have been given work, although Negroes constitute about forty per cent of the population. Those finally issued cards are given the dirtiest and most disagreeable work, such at digging drainage canals in the disease infested swamps. A guard is stationed at the public toilets, near the headquarters, to keep Negroes away.

All workers must report to the city barns, two miles out, before begnning their jobs for the day, and also after finishing them. No transporation is furnished; and even though it rains, making work impossible, the men must still take this long walk. An attempt was made to cut the pay from 40 to 30 cents per nour. Whereupon the workers rebelled, forcing the restoration of the stated rate plus payment of the difference.

Employmnt is under the supervision of the American Legion, and the relief headquarters are located in the legion offices.

New York, Daily

In Lake Charles, Colonel Cruikshank Randolph is the C. W. A. administrator in this city. The colonel celebrated his appointment to the office by cutting the wages of the C. W A. employees from $2.50 to $1.50 per day. He also decreed that they were not be provided with transportation to and from work. Even if the colonel sends a man to a project, ten miles away, that man must show up on time or be docked.

A Negro worker was placed on the C. W. A. rols, and dismissed after one day's service. The racketeers heard that the Negro received a few days work each month from the Powell Lumber Company, and decided that the five or six dollars earned thereby should be enough to support the worker and his invalid father. Both father and son are now on the verge of starvation.

Dominick, superintendent of the Powell Lumber Company, turned over the list of his occasional employees to Colonel Randolph in order that they might be denied any relief work. Dominick wants these workers to be on hand whenever he has a large order to be filed. How they will manage to live during the meantime does not concern him.

The new chemical plant is laying off workers at the rate of fifty to one hundred per day.

Common Negro Laborers Get Opportunity

National Negro Voice

During a recent business trip in the rural districts of Louisiana, the editor had the pleasure of visiting a large sawmill while in operation; and found it very interesting to watch how huge shapeless logs are carried through the successive steps of being manufactured into lumber of various forms and demensions. Such a visit is both interesting and educational.

But the most encouraging feature was the observance by the visitor of a number of positions requiring skilled labor being filled by Negro workers. There was a time when operators of any kind of machinery in industrial plants was only intrusted to white employes, particularly in this section; but today there is a growing tendency to give the Negro an opportunity if he is prepared to do the work just as his employer wishes it done.

3-3-34

On making a few inquiries, it was learned that in such case where a Negro employe was engaged in skilled labor, he had worked himself up from a common laborer to the higher and better paying position through being attentive to his work, anxious to learn and regular in his daily working requirements.

New Orleans, La.

The visitor readily formed the conclusion that a Negro worker can better his condition almost anywhere in any kind of industrial plant, if he applies himself diligently to the ordinary work while taking a deep interest in learning how to do something requiring more skill.

Such opportunities come to workers white or black, who are punctual, not afraid to work, attentive to their duties, always ready to cooperate with their foreman in doing things necessary to the best success of the plant, manly and sober-minded, out of the giddy, joreeing class. Such men get their chance even in the heart of the South as strange as it may seem.

The editor was further persuaded to believe that if men who can scarcely read and write can become efficient enough to eventually work themselves up to a position requiring skilled labor, how much greater the chances would be for educated Negro youths to go into an industrial plant, begin as a common laborer until they could prove that they were entitled to a better position. This would be far better than spending one's life in cities where there is small chance for advancement. Educated Negro youths whose heads are not swelled because of their learning, who are willing to work hard and steadily would eventually get their opportunity.

It might be well for heads of industrial schools such as Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes to encourage thrifty students on completing their courses to enter some industrial plant as a common laborer and work themselves up to a better position. This old idea about a Southern employer will not give a Negro worker a chance, is all rot. It is not so much the question of being a Negro as it is the Negro himself, who fails to apply himself diligently and try for something better.

Baton Rouge, La., Times
September 4, 1934

Negroes Celebrate Labor Day Here

Negro labor, business, professional and religious groups were well represented in the elaborate parade that featured the observance of Labor Day by the negro citizens. The groups formed at the Odd Fellows temple on North Boulevard, and returned there after marching out to South Boulevard, then to North Boulevard and Third street, out Main to Dufrocq, and up North Boulevard to the Odd Fellows temple again.

In the program offered there, the assembly was addressed by two white visitors, Fire Chief Robert A. Bogan, who spoke on fire prevention, and August Helmke, from the Standard Oil force, who gave a safety talk. The program included also a safety demonsctration, music, and other features. The invocation was given by Rev. G. C. Hayward.

Appearing in the parade were the "king and queen of labor," and there were several decorated floats. The parade and program were said to have been a great success.

Monday night, a program was presented at the St. Mark M. E. church.

The Labor Day observance was under the management of Robert Ball and James Walton, and they were assisted by a committee on arrangements, including Joseph Henderson, Clarence Bergess, Charlie Davis, Charles Wishful, J. J. Garrett, L. Kleinpeter, Freddie Matthew, Willie Brooks, Cary Murris, Gordon Branch, Frank Moar and Jackson.

Mixed Crew Selling for Negro Firm in La.

Photo above shows interracial group of salesmen employed by the Oraltine Company, 903 N. Claiborne avenue, New Orleans, La., Dr. Andrew E. McDonald, president. The crew sold over 4,000 cans of toothpowder and antiseptic manufactured by the Oraltine company.

Top photo shows sound truck owned by the Company which is used to train salesmen for selling its products. The coach, which cost $3,500, is equipped with running water, electric stove, iron, built-in cabinets, sleeping accommodations, radio, and sound equipment through phonograph system. This is the only sound coach owned by a Negro firm in the South.

Alexandria, La. Town Talk
November 1, 1934

Alexandria Negro in Best Servant Contest at Chicago

Jesse Edwards, negro hotel waiter, who "got his raising" in Alexandria hotels, but who, for several years, has been one of the "swankiest" waiters in hostelries of Monroe, has gone to Chicago, to participate in a "best servant" contest sponsored by the National Hotel Men's Association.

Edwards is a son of "Parson" Hayword Edwards, 1607 Tenth street, this city. He was formerly one of the "ace" waiters at Hotel Bentley, but went to Monroe several years ago, where he has been employed in the same capacity at Hotel Francis, in that city.

Commenting on Jesse's departure for Chicago, the Monroe Morning World, of recent date, says:

Wearing a grin as wide as his broad face, Jesse Edwards, black and shining Monroe hotel waiter, left last night for Chicago, where he will attempt to win a cash prize in a "best servant" contest sponsored by the National Hotel Men's Association.

Jesse left with laurels already wrapped around his head. At New Orleans last Wednesday he was chosen as one of the ten best servants out of 3,000 negroes who entered a contest conducted by the hotel association in the southern states.

In Chicago the national entrants will be put through their paces in swank eating houses where every vaiter must move as smoothly as Oscar of the Ritz.

Jesse said each course must be served in accordance with the rythm of the number being played by the orchestra.

"That's jes' one of the little things," said Jesse. "Yo jes' natch'ly got to know yo' stuff."

Jesse learned "his stuff" in hotels in Monroe and Alexandria. He carried with him letters of recommendation from several prominent Monroe men whom he has served.

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WHITE WOMAN USED AS PROBER ON EASTERN SHO'

Her Report Proves Negroes in Lynch Belt Suffer Under C.W.A.

Afro-American

COMPLAINT MADE TO WASHINGTON

1-20-34

Salisbury Cited as the Worst Offender

Baltimore, Md.

(ANP-O Bureau)

WASHINGTON.—The Joint Committee on National Recovery, composed of 21 national organizations, this week asked Civil Works Administrator Harry Hopkins to remedy the unfair treatment of Negroes by local Civil Works Administration on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Evidence of unequal treatment of Negroes in this section both as to relief given and CWA jobs furnished were transmitted to the Civil Works Administrator.

Uses White Woman Investigator

A white woman, an experienced investigator, was used by the Joint Committee to secure the information furnished government officials. Her name was not disclosed because she is engaged in other field trips for the committee .

Her report showed that throughout the Eastern Shore relief to needy families was inequitably distributed between Negroes and whites.

In Crisfield, Maryland, no Negroes are employed on Civil Works projects. The projects in the Eastern Shore consist in tick control, school sanitation, ditch digging and Federal sanitation. The person in charge of Civil Works Administration is Gladys Somers, white.

Fifty in Line

When asked concerning whether Miss Somers dealt with Negro applicants, her mother told the investigator:

"She did have them, but the Negroes were so unreasonable she could not satisfy them. So they were taken from her and given to a man, Clayton Tyler. Fifty Negroes stood in a row from the bridge to my back door, so I had to call an officer to get rid of them."

When asked the question, "Is relief given to Negroes on the same basis as whites?" Mrs. Somers replied, "No, I don't think so."

"We Won't Discuss Lynching"

The entire relief and Civil Works Administration for the county is in charge of Miss C. Augusta Hanson, white, of Princess Anne, Maryland.

Miss Hanson was suspicious of the investigator because another white woman had visited her previously and afterwards had gone away and written "an article for a radical magazine on lynching, a subject we do not discuss here."

[Editor's Note: George Armwood was lynched in Princess Anne.]

She estimated that about one-half on relief rolls were Negroes, athough they are not one half of the population. No Negro relief workers are used in administering relief to Eastern Shore's Negro population.

Negroes in Need in Salisbury

Conditions of unemployment among Negroes in Salisbury were reported to be bad, with practically no effort being made to furnish them employment. No white collar jobs have been given them and but few laboring jobs. Negro families, regardless of the size of their families, are given $3 food orders weekly. A number of strings are tied to the scanty relief given.

Labor-1933

Maryland

Occupation, Wages, etc.

SCAB BARBERS ALMOST DEFEAT NRA CODE HERE

Unlicensed Operators Cripple Business of Shops, Is Charge.

HAIRCUT 40c, SHAVE 15c, RULE

Barbers Will Shorten Working Hours.

BEAUTICIAN'S CODE.

At a meeting, held Thursday night at the Y.M.C.A., the Association of Beauticians voted to adopt a minimum of $1 for hairdressing. It was also voted to observe a 48-hour week for operators.

Places will open week days at 9 a.m. and close at 6 p.m. On Saturdays they wil lopen at 9 a.m. and close at 10 p.m. They will be closed on all legal holidays.

BALTIMORE, Md.—

The growing evil of scab barbershops which are invading the local field and almost forcing organized shops out of business almost militated against the formation of a barber's code at a meeting at the Pride of Baltimore Elks' Hall, Wednesday night.

The barbers expressed open fear of raising prices and shortening the working hours in established shops for fear this would only increase the growth of scab shops set up in private homes at cut-rate prices over which inspectors have no control.

Already it was charged these unlicensed shops are springing up all over the city and alienating the trade of old established shops by cutting hair at 25 cents and 15 cents and giving shaves as low as 5 cents.

It was for this reason that H. H. Murphy, director of the colored work of the steering committee of the local N.R.A., experienced considerable difficulty in getting the 100-odd barbers present to adopt a code whereby haircuts would be increased to 40 cents and shaves increased to 20 cents.

After nearly four hours of discussion, a tentative code was adopted to put these prices into effect.

The code also provides for a 48-hour working week for journeymen barbers and will compel all shops to close at 7 p.m., on all weekdays but Saturday, at which time they will remain open until 9 p.m. No shops will be open on Sunday and only from 8:00 to 12 on holidays unless the holiday falls on Saturday, at which time the shops will remain open until 4 p.m.

The barbers also made sanitary conditions and white uniforms compulsory. Special cut rates and free tonics will be abolished. The code also provides that journeymen barbers working on commission will get 60 per cent of each job.

Grocerymen, Organize

Thirty of the city's leading grocerymen met at the Y. M. C. A. Tuesday night and formed an organization for the purpose of living up to the N.R.A. code, which has been agreed upon by the retail grocerymen.

Those who have adopted the code will open their places of business at 7 a.m., and close at 6 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday; 7 a.m. to 1 p.m.; Wednesday; 7 a.m. to 10 p.m., Saturday.

The officers elected in the association are Logan Davis, president Miss Elizabeth Crockett, vice-president; Darrell C. Blue, secretary; William H. Watson, treasurer.

At Dunbar Junior High School Thursday night a public meeting was held for the education of consumers on the N.R.A. campaign.

Among the speakers were H. Milton Gross, principal of School No. 101, who declared that in this emergency, as in all others which have faced the nation, the Negro citizen, like the Negro solider, is behind the President and will prove worthy of the faith invested in him.

Other speakers included Capt. Edward Brown of the steering committee, and Harry Pratt, principal of the school.

CHAIN STORES IN BALTIMORE COME TO TERMS

Maryland

A.&P. Puts Up Fight; 55 Colored Clerks Now On Job

12-2-33

BALTIMORE, Md. — Colored Baltimore mobilized in a campaign attack on the stores of the American Stores Company and Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company located in colored neighborhoods. It ended with the placement of 33 Negroes in the A. and P. Stores and 22 in the American Stores.

The battle in the form of a boycott was led by Prophet Kiowa Castonie, a native of Utah, who has been in this city for 10 weeks. Strongly supported by fraternal, professional, religious and civic organizations, the American Stores Company acceded to thedemands of the prophet, without a fight. The A. and P. Stores, however, put up a stubborn fight which brought W. B. Scringer, general manager of the stores from Virginia to New York to Baltimore.

In a signed statement November 21, Scringer promised to place nine clerks in seven stores and 12 part time clerks in 15 stores and to place managers in three stores by March 1, 1934.

The psychological effect of the victory won the Negroes here, in their first successful boycotting venture, is considered as valuable as the actual placement of 55 young men behind the counters of these stores in colored neighborhoods.

Aware of their strength when united, it is expected that other business establishments in colored neighborhoods but entirely manned by whites will be forced to make similar concessions before the fighting blood of the Baltimoreans subsides.

The campaign first got under way when Prophet Castonie interviewed the officials of the two chain store companies here and demanded colored clerks for stores located in neighborhoods 80 percent colored. The officials were given until October 14 to come to terms.

A. S. Co. Complies Immediately

The American Stores Company immediately complied by placing 17 colored youths and later augmenting that number by 5 more. The A and P followed suit with the placement of eight.

Almost a month later on November 13, the A and P Stores discharged the colored youths giving as reasons their inability to add, to make time, and the alleged objections of colored patrons themselves to service by members of their own race.

The committee backing the fight, however, alleged that the real reason was the opinion of the store officials that Negroes could not be sufficiently organized to carry out an effective boycott. It is also alleged that the parents and friends of the white youths displaced brought pressure to bear on the store officials forcing them to discharge the Negroes.

This incited colored Baltimore to arms. The eight discharged youths and 25 others canvassed the colored housekeepers and obtained the written promise of over 4,000 that they would join in a boycott on the stores.

Forum Joins Fight

The City-Wide Young People's fight on November 17. Miss Juanita Jackson, president of the organization, pledged the forum group and the battle was on.

On November 18, the eight discharged youths converted to "sandwich men," paraded in front of the stores, while the young women of the forum verbally persuaded buyers to transfer their patronage to other stores. The boycott was continued until Tuesday, November 21 when the situation became so critical that Mr. Scringer arrived on the scene.

As the result of a conference between representatives of the various cooperating organizations, several other interested citizens, Prophet Castonie and Mr. Scringer, a written statement conceding the demands of the boycott was signed by the A and P representative.

Many Groups Present

Organizations and individuals represented at the conference follow: Housewives League, Mrs. Elvira Bond; City-Wide Young People's Forum, Miss Juanita Jackson; Association for the Handicapped, Robert F. Coleman; mings; Calanthe, Mrs. Elizabeth K. White; Republican Club of Maryland, Fearless Williams; Negro Progressive League, Robert Ford; Elks, Attorney Josiah Henry; American Legion, Linwood Koger; Pythians, George Watty; Auto Association, Stewart Frazier; Pride of Baltimore Elks, Charles Woodford; Challengers Club, William Rogers; Bar Association, Attorney Josiah Henry; Civil Liberties League, Roy S. Bond; Medical Association, Dr. Winfield Bishop; Masons, W. W. Allen.

Other citizens included were Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Mrs. Florence Snowden, Mrs. Anna McNechen, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Diggs, K. A. Jackson, and L. Slater.

The available names of those to be placed in the A and P Stores are Frank Phillips, Harold Seaborne, Lewis Pinkney, Milton Robinson, Earl Parker, Kenneth Turner, Alvin Campbell, Bernard Lewis and William West.

The part time employers are James Spencer, Wilson Browne, Robert Dashields, and Delmar Davis.

The text of the statement signed by Mr. Scringer on November 21 follows:

"At a meeting held in the Baltimore offices of the Great Alantic and Pacific Tea Company on this day, it was agreed between the representatives of the colored organizations and the writer that the following program would be in effect on Saturday, November 25.

Namely:

"Nine regular clerks of the colored race to be employed in the following stores: 2400 Druid Hill Avenue, 1; 1205 Druid Hill Avenue, 1; 2100 Madison Avenue, 1; 1737 Pennsylvania Avenue, 2; 1213 Laurence Street, 2; 901 Harlem Avenue, 1, and 1518 East Monument Street, 1.

Twelve part time clerks will be working in the above stores and the following: 547 Sanford Place; 1601 Madison Avenue; 1201 Madison Avenue; 902 Madison Avenue; 600 North Carey Street; 500 North Stricker Street; 1601 West Lonvale Street, and 701 Dolphin Street.

"On Saturday, December 2 we are to complete the program by having the entire personnel of the above stores, with the exception of the manager, composed of the colored race.

"It is further agreed that we will change in management at our branch at 901 Harlem Avenue and take under advisement the proposed change at 2100 Madison Avenue.

"We will transfer the present clerk at 1205 Druid Hill Avenue, Mr. Hawkins, to another point. From the nine regular clerks that are appointed, we agree to select three to be trained for managers, these men to be ready for such a position by March 1, 1934, and to be placed in the following stores, 2400 Druid Hill Avenue, 2100 Madison Avenue, and 1205 Druid Hill Avenue."

CHAIN STORES YIELD IN WAR

Baltimoreans Get Nine Full Time A. and P. Store Clerkships

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—Nine full time Negro clerks and twelve for part time appeared in white aprons today behind the counters of fifteen of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company stores in the northwest section of Baltimore.

The "overnight" change in policy was ordered by W. B. Scrimger, general superintendent of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, southern division. Mr. Scrimger further agreed, as the result of a three-day boycott inspired and conducted by a sensational young preacher, "Prophet" K. Costonie, to complete the program by using Negroes to replace the entire personnel of these stores, with exception of the managers, by December 2.

Costonie, a remarkable 30-year-old idealist, began his campaign without funds and only with a handful of young men. He secured the endorsement of the Elks, the Housewives' League, the Knights of Pythias, the Colored Automobile Club, the City-Wide Young People's Forum and other organizations. Some of these groups provided additional men for the boycott and others gave food to feed them.

Costonie personally canvassed the white establishments and when they refused to hire Negro help he called out the pickets. His campaign was waged mainly against the A. and P. and the American Grocery Stores, but he has also succeeded in forcing three independent five-and-ten-cent stores to hire Negro help.

HAIL COSTONIE AS HERO AFTER CHAIN VICTORY

Crowd at Mass Meeting Lauds Militant Young Prophet

21 CLERKS WILL BE APPOINTED

9 Full-Time, 12 Part-Time Workers Named

A stamping and applauding crowd, that over-ran Cosmopolitan Community Church, greeted Prophet K. Costonie on Tuesday night when it was learned that a boycott which he had engineered against a local chain grocery to have colored clerks employed had been successful and was over.

A written agreement, that was signed by one of the store officials, will place nine full-time clerks and twelve part time workers on the job immediately, according to the prophet and by March 1, 1934 three of the full-time men are expected to be ready for managerial positions.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Young Negroes' Progressive League and as the news spread many people gathered before any of the speakers arrived and waited for the seer's arrival.

Josiah Diggs, owner of the Dunbar Theatre, opened the program with an address on the virtues of Mr. Costonie's achievements and declared that the prophet was the hero of the hour who should be kept as a fearless leader even if he had to be paid.

Applaud Pickets

At this point a number of the young men who had been assisting in the boycott came in and the audience broke into spontaneous hand-clapping which drowned out the speaker.

Gough McDaniels, of the Douglass High School, followed Mr Diggs and was just beginning his remarks when Mr. Costonie, preceeded by some of his workers, arrived on the scene.

Shouts and applause betrayed the enthusiasm of the audience and as the prophet took a position on the platform everyone arose to salute him. He declared that 4,200 persons had been behind him in the effort along with the heads of many organizations.

Mr. Costonie dropped a hint concerning some of the local leaders by saying that he had a list of names of persons who were traitors and if he ever made it public many hats would fly off with surprise.

He insisted that there was a definite attempt on the part of some of these people to prevent members of their own race from voting or becoming citizens of Baltimore.

"The Ark is about to leave," he asserted, "and I am giving all backsliders a last chance to get on board."

Those who are reported to have been given jobs are as follows: Frank Phillips, at 2100 Madison Avenue; Harold Seaborne, at 1205 Druid Hill Avenue; Lewis Pinkney, at 2400 Druid Hill Avenue; Milton Robinson at 1737 Pennsylvania Avenue, Earl Parker at 1737 Pennsylvania Avenue; Kenneth Turner at 1213 Laurens Street; Charles Bullet, at 1213 Laurens Street; Alvin Campbell, at 1518 Monument Street; Bernard Lewis, at 701 Dolphin Street; and William West, at 901 Harlem Avenue.

The part time employees are James Spencer, at 547 Sanford Place; Wilson Browne, at 1601 W. Lanvale Street; Robert Dashields at 1201 Madison Avenue; and Delmar Davis, at 902 Madison Avenue.

Hawkins Changed

According to W. A. Donahue, advertising manager of the A. & P. stores, Thomas Hawkins, formerly the clerk at 1205 Druid Hill Avenue, is being transferred to another store, but will remain on the full time pay-roll.

Mr. Donahue stated that the store would live up to its agreement.

Massachusetts.

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CHAIN STORES HIRE COLORED MANAGERS

BOSTON, —(ANP) After more than two years of conferences and interviews with the management of the First National Stores, Inc. on the part of George W. Goodman, Executive Secretary of the Boston Urban League, arrangements have finally been consummated whereby Negro managers are to be employed by this Corporation.

Promised Supervisor

They will be taken on at first as apprentices. During this period they will be paid a stipend of $8.00 a week. After they are fully qualified, they will be given full charge of the store and a salary of $35.00 a week.

When ten Negro managers have been placed and proving satisfactory, a district supervisor will be appointed at a salary of $45 per week.

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"No Negro Employes—No Negro Patronage" Policy Draws Criticism We Are "Funny"

President Fannie Peck of Housewives League Declares Awakening of Race to the Fact That We Must Support Our Own Is Bringing Results.

By MRS. FANNIE B. PECK, President
The National Negro Housewives League

DETROIT, February 8—In our neighborhood live hundreds of colored folks. On one of the business streets there is a theatre owned and operated by persons of another race. Until recently, no Negroes were employed; but the colored patrons had, seemingly, been content. They asked no questions, and apparently were not at all concerned as to the color of the employes who served them. Their sole interest was in the picture. If it pleased them, they were happy; if not, they complained, but evidently their displeasure was only momentary for they returned night after night.

I have stated that no Negroes were employed. This was true up to a few weeks ago. The first to be hired was a young colored woman, who was given the job of serving as part-time ticket seller. Several nights a week she was seen at the window. On the other nights, a young woman of the race who owns the theatre appeared at the window as the ticket seller. As stated above, it seemed to matter little with the colored patrons as to the race relationship of those who served them. Recently, however, a strange thing happened. One by one these hitherto nonchalant colored patrons noticed that the colored woman no longer appeared at the ticket office window. Then began to wonder why. Then they began to ask if she had been "fired." These inquiries increased in volume and in significance until the managers of the moving picture concern began to see the "light." As a result of this illumination, they employ a colored woman as a full-time ticket seller and put a young colored boy to selling candy in the theatre.

The reason given for making these changes was summarized in the following expression: "Colored people are getting funny; they want to be served by persons of their own race."

We speak of this incident to show the change that is taking place in the minds of Negroes, and of the reaction this change is having on the minds of those who should employ them. We hear a great deal of criticism of persons engaged in business who derive all of their support from members of the Negro race, but who do not employ them. Many suggestions have been made as to how these conditions can be changed. Some advocate the boycott, while others believe that the Negro will have to be taught that he can and should be served by members of his race. To this latter class, the members of the Housewives League belong. It is their belief that not until the Negro realizes that he must support businesses conducted by his own people (and notices that those around him, who are depending upon his patronage, will not employ him) will he take his place in the economic life of the nation. The merchants who invade our neighborhoods are not to be criticized; they are business people who are taking advantage of our indifference and stupidity. They seek locations where they can conduct their businesses as they please, secure in the conviction that, as hitherto, the persons living in such neighborhoods will pay no attention to the action such men take in the hiring of clerks, etc.

It is a source of great satisfaction to the members of the Housewives League and other organizations that are working to improve the economic conditions of our people to observe a gradual awakening to a realization of the possibilities that the race possesses for self help.

Negroes Given Hardest Work on Detroit CWA Job

Daily Worker

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT, Mich.—In front of my place there are about 200 workmen trying to dig up dirt in order to widen the street. This is absolutely unnecessary, because the paid contractor only widened the opposite side this last summer, and the street is wide enough to carry twice the traffic it now carries.

The very noticeable thing standing out in this gang work is the jim crow. Negroes are the shock absorbers up in the front, tackling the surface dirt, which is frozen solid. They strike the ground with a heavy pick, but hardly break off more than the size of a pea. This would tear the hands of almost anyone to pieces inside of an hour's time.

A friend of mine just remarked that it seemed to him to be just filling in time, the work is so unnecessary. The thought that came to me was, why don't they use some of these modern machines, especially up in front where the ground has to be broken. But no, that would complete the job too quickly.

Some of these men are not wearing enough clothes to keep them warm. The foreman stands over them as though thru habit, on high speed production, and the gang seem to respond accordingly.

I would like to advise them to protest against the uselessness of the work, and if the City could not give them more constructive inside work to do, to agitate and to organize for unemployment insurance since it is not their fault that they are not able to get work, when they are willing to work at a sensible constructive kind of work.

Oppose CWA Negro Aides, Rev. Bradby And Mahoney

DETROIT, Mich.—(ANP) Two of Detroit's best known citizens, Rev. Robert L. Bradby and Attorney Charles M. Mahoney, who have been serving as supervisors of the CWA census of the Negro population of the city became the center of attention here last week when a protest was made against their employment.

A group of democratic politicians, smarting it is said because they have not been recognized in the distribution of CWA jobs, made the protest to the City Housing Commission which has been directing the work.

The statement protested the employment of Rev. Bradby upon the grounds that he did not need the work, since he was being paid $75.00 per week as pastor of the Second Baptist Church and objected to Attorney Mahoney, because he not only was a successful practicing attorney, but was also president of the Great Lakes Mutual Life Insurance Co.

HENRY FORD

In the Ford Building at A Century of Progress is to be found a twenty-three-year-old black man, Claude Harvard, who has been employed in the Ford plant for the past nine years and who came directly from his home in the South to the Ford training school, and graduated from that to the research department where he now holds the position of an engineer of exceptional ability.

This young man's advancement is a striking example of two things; one the ability to learn and the other the good fortune to find a broad-minded man like Henry Ford who has overcome American prejudice and hate and believes in acknowledging merit wherever found regardless of racial identity. The presence of Mr. Harvard as a lecturer and demonstrator in the Ford research room at A Century of Progress is but a minor aspect in evidencing the appreciation of demonstrated talent of the Race.

Mr. Ford has been the pioneer in employing black men in his institutions. He has been the pioneer in giving black men the same rate of wages for the same class of work. He has been and still is, the pioneer in establishing in his plants a system whereby Colored and white employees are employed in proportion to their numbers in the city.

It is an established fact in the Ford plants in Detroit that one tenth of the employees are black and that rating is made on the basis that one tenth of the population of Detroit is black. Other large industries throughout the country could well learn a lesson from the fairness of the Henry Ford concern, and members of our group should bear this fact in mind and lend their support to institutions that will give their group an opportunity to work out their destiny on the same basis as other racial groups.

Negroes Comprise Ten Per Cent Of Total Number of Employees At Henry Ford's Plant In Michigan

Interesting facts regarding the attitude of Henry Ford, world's greatest industrialist and automobile king, toward the Negro worker were disclosed to The New York Age from an authoritative source last week.

Mr. Ford is entirely unbiased as regards to race, and believes that the Negro worker should be accorded the same wages and economic opportunities as the white worker.

Negroes are employed in all but two of the 136 departments of the Ford Motor Company at River Rouge, Mich., and the two departments where they are not employed are closed at present.

Negroes comprise ten per cent of the total.

Four thousand one hundred and seventy-five Negroes were earning the minimum wage of $5.00 per day up to January and 6,000 were earning this wage up to April 30 of the current year. In many departments, skilled Negro workers are being paid much more, and there are a great number in this class.

There are also Negro students in the Ford Trade School, the best equipped school of its kind in the world. Students are entered there at the age of 14 and remain until they are 19 when they are assigned to the different shops in the huge plant. During their five years of apprenticeship they receive a wage of 15 cents an hour, and are served with a fine hot dinner every day. They also receive a cash bonus on each birthday.

Negro Best Graduate

Claude Harvard, aged 23, is the outstanding graduate of the Ford Trade School, and is said to have attained the highest degree of efficiency and training than any student in the history of he school, regardless of race. His record during he first four years was so impressive that he was retained in the school an additional four years in order that he might be properly placed.

He is credited with the invention of a micrometer that is superior to those previously made and which will take its place in the autmobile manufacturing industry alongside of the world's finest precision instruments.

Three other Negro graduates of the Ford Trade School, who are earning good wages in the Ford plant, are Leonard Williams, a designer in the aircraft department; William Jason, a designer in the "B Building" where the car models are designed; and James "Jim" Price, who inspects all the graphite used in the entire Ford motor plant.

Harvard, viewing his fellow Negro students rather critically, said that his one criticism of the Negro student was that he thinks of himself during his training as preparing to become a factory operative when he should be thinking in terms of a career in the automotive industry.

Donald J. Marshall, reported to be the best Negro industrial employment manager in America, is in charge of all Negro employees—over 6,000—in the Ford company and the placement of new employees of the race is strictly under his direction.

"Ford Knows No Color Line"

"Henry Ford knows no color line", said The Age's informant, who would not permit his name to be used for publication. "As you know, there is the Ford Hospital there, and experiments are being conducted with tubercular children. These children are admitted solely on the basis of need; race does not enter the matter at all. There are many colored children there, from the lightest to the blackest.

"These child patients are supplied to the hospital by the various social agencies. At the hospital is a fully equipped school, where all the chidren continue their education, and thus do not really lose any time from school while they are being treated.

Charles E. Sorenson, white, general manager of the Ford Motor Company, shares Mr. Ford's broad views upon economic justice for the Negro workers, it is said.

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SAYS SKILLED NEGROES SHOULD BE GIVEN A CHANCE

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 18—(ANP)—Col. Frederick Sullens, editor of The Daily, expressed the following opinion Thursday:

"Negroes rated as skilled workers in the building trades, carpenters, painters, plasterers, brickmasons, etc., complain that they are not getting a square deal in allotment of CWA work in Jackson; that all of these jobs are given to white workers and nothing is left for the Negro save common labor. Many of these workers are taxpayers, own their own homes, and at least, deserve consideration above workers who are not even citizens of the community. It's worth looking into."

SECRET INVESTIGATOR HIRED BY MISS. NEGROES TO GATHER DATA ON CWA-PWA JIM CROWING

Black Dispatch

No Provision Made For Negro Women

2-4-34 2-3-34

UNEMPLOYED HERDED INTO JAILS ON VAGRANCY CHARGES

Oklahoma City

VICKSBURG, Miss., Feb. 1.—(ANP)—An investigator who for obvious reasons prefers to remain unnamed, was recently employed by public-spirited colored citizens of this state to visit all parts of the state and to report on the benefits which the Negro is deriving from the CWA, PWA and other federal government bureaus. Among the larger cities visited were Jackson, Meridian and Vicksburg. The investigator made the following report:

In view of the great discrimination alleged to have been made in various parts of Mississippi against the Negroes under the CWA, I was asked a short while ago by certain public spirited citizens to visit the state and make a report. Since that time I have visited Jackson, Meridian and Vicksburg, Mississippi, and was told the following on what I consider pretty good authority:

1. Up to January 1, Negroes had not been given any skilled work whatever in either of these Mississippi cities, though it is said that there are several hundred skilled Negro workmen in each of the places. It is said that there are more skilled Negro laborers in Jackson and Vicksburg than whites, but they have been given no opportunity for CWA work except as common laborers at 30 cents per hour, in many instances while white skilled labor was paid $1.00 per hour, though these Negro mechanics are taxpayers and preference was always given the whites, though often times the whites were neither taxpayers nor even citizens of the city or community, but often tramps or farmers who had just gathered crops and come to town to get this work.

Negroes have not been allowed to repair even the Negro schools anywhere in the state, it is said, as a rule. Every mechanic, as a rule even on Negro schools, has been white, and it is said that this condition very largely obtains also under the PWA. This has been one of the most perplexing questions to the Negro that such rank racial discrimination should be made on a United States government job, when the Negro has always expected the most fair and impartial treatment at the hands of the government though all else might fail, but they say they are being most sadly disappointed this time.

Among many they say that conditions are much worse this winter than last. In view of the fact that those who get no work this winter get nothing to eat nor wear, and therefore, must go hungry, when last winter the small dole was more general than the present work, though many of them hate the dole and prefer to suffer rather than ask a "hand-out" as a gift.

Negro Women

2. Negro women as a group are by far the greatest sufferers. No work is given Negro women whatever, it is said, and sinec about 25 per cent, it is said, of the Negro women of the state must depend upon their own efforts for a livelihood and the CWA is making no provision whatever for them, there is great suffering among them.

Special consideration is given white women and white girls in this state as is shown by the enclosed clipping, but no consideration is given Negro women, who insist that opportunities to live should all be equal under the law.

No Public Improvements For Negroes

3. The Negroes point to the fact that though they are citizens in name and pay taxes, that practically all this CWA money goes for improvements for white people and nothing for Negroes. They point to the fact that many hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent on parks, swimming pools, playgrounds, etc., for white people only in the state of Mississippi that nothing is being spent for Negroes along this line. They point to the fact that there isn't a public swimming poor nor library nor park in the state of Mississippi where a Negro may go for recreation or to read and not be arrested, and yet hundreds of thousands of dollars of government money, tax money, paid by all the people, are being spent on such matters in this state for whites but nothing whatsoever for Negroes.

Unemployed Arrested For Vagrancy

4. It is said that scores of Negroes are arrested daily and put in jail on charges of vagrancy, though it is absolutely impossible for these people to find employment.

Negroes Not Getting Their Share Of Jobs As Teachers

5. It is said that the Negroes are not getting anything like their share of the jobs as CWA teachers, that but very little has gone to them for this purpose, though there is fare more illiteracy in this state among Negroes than among whites since the state schools for Negroes are often mere gestures.

Mississippi sent more Negro soldiers to the World War than whites. It is said that in many instances Negro teachers have been removed as teachers in Negro CWA schools and white teachers given these jobs, though it is said, that there are fully one hundred or more Negro teachers capable of doing this work for every Negro CWA school.

No Negroes On CWA Boards Nor Committees

6. Notwithstanding the fact that the Negro population in Mississippi is larger than that of the whites, there are no Negroes on any CWA board nor CWA committees and there is not a Negro in all Mississippi, man nor woman, who holds what is known as a white collar job under the CWA.

The same discrimination that is made under the CWA is also made under the PWA. There are no Negro CCC camps in this state and no Negroes whatever are employed in any way in Mississippi under the CCC, unless a few Negroes may be employed as cooks in the white CCC camps.

7. The Negroes insist that they understand the needs of their people far better than the whites and that they should be represented in all these matters.

Harry Hopkins, head of the CWA Bureau, recently issued an order to dismiss all those who had worked 120 days, and employ those who had not had work. This was done in a few instances, and about 7 or 8 Negro mechanics, it is said, have been given jobs in Jackson and about the same number in Vicksburg and Meridian, a few in other places, but I am told that notwithstanding the fact that the white mechanics had all the CWA jobs heretofore in this state worthy of consideration, that the number of whites who have worked 120 days and who have been replaced by Negroes under Mr. Hopkins' recent order is negligible, and the Negroes still go unemployed and hungry.

Mr. Hopkins' orders on this subject were entirely too mild. He just said discharge all who had worked 120 days and employ those who had not worked, but that if no one showed up for a day for the job, to re-employ the same person. That means practically nothing to the Negro since those as a rule in charge of these jobs always prefer to give these jobs to whites and therefore they simply dismissed the whites for a day, took on no Negroes nor tried to get them, and the next day put the same white people back to work and left thousands of Negroes idle.

Vicksburg, Miss. Post
January 19, 1934

Industrious Colored Okeechobee People

(By L. S. Turbyfill)

Among the many colored population there are some that are making themselves self supporting and good citizens. A few that are worthy of mention are some families occupying the F. E. C. Ry section quarters in the western part of town. These men are employed as laborers at one dollar and sixty cents per day for eight hours work. Some of them have been on this one job between nine and ten years. Their youngsters have grown up to almost adults. These families are quiet and inoffensive. The women do washing for near by white folks. When not engaged otherwise they busy themselves with cultivating a profitable garden, also attending other duties belonging to making a home and comfortable living. Robert and Minnie Bullock can boast of exhibiting one of the biggest hogs here abouts right in their back yard. W. T. Smith another member of this gang also has justifiable pride in his porkers and excellent garden that he nurses faithfully in his spare time. Smith's experiment in cultivating Okeechobee prairie lands should be convincing to any one that there are great possibilities in this particular type of Okeechobee soils that are so abundant just for the taking. Any community is better off by having this type of their race instead of the worthless, shiftless class that drift from pillow to post aimlessly through life without trying to make a home or an honest living. Okeechobee welcomes and recognizes this type that are self supporting industrious, honest and respectful.

GREENVILLE WORKMEN

Greenville, Miss., March 8, 1934

To The Commercial Appeal:

The Democrat Times today published a telegram to Mississippi senators and congressmen and to President Roosevelt and Gen. Hugh S. Johnson protesting the president's action in regard to labor. We, the Laboring Men's Protective Association, protest the business men's telegram as unfair and unjust to the laboring men of Greenville. It is evident that the business men and manufacturing plants have not complied with the intention of the NRA.

Some companies have amalgamated and consolidated to avoid increasing employment and have schemed every way to avoid increasing daily wages. Prices of groceries and all necessities have increased from 50 to 200 per cent. Without CWA there is no increase in employment. Living conditions with the laboring class are deplorable. Investigations solicited.

J. W. LATHAM, President.

Committee Earl R. Bell, Washington County Workingmen's Protective Association. Membership over 200.

Labor - 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Missouri.

NEGRO INDUSTRIAL CENSUS ENUMERATOR

Missouri Ranks First In Percentage of Work Completed. L. U. Freeman In Charge of Sixth District

An Associated Press dispatch dated January 24 and published in the St. Louis papers of that date read as follows:

"Missouri was shown by Bureau of Census figures today to have sent in more completed questionnaires on the census of American business than any other state. Missouri was also first in percentage of work completed and Kentucky was second in the category. The bureau advanced no reason why these states instead of some of the larger states were in the forepart."

According to Leslie V. Freeman Supervisor of the Sixth Missouri District, which includes St. Louis and St. Louis County, the business census being taken in these two territories is approximately 65% complete. To date 10,237 schedules, containing detailed accounts of the 1933 activities of as many business firms in the city and county have been submitted to Washington, Freeman said. Approximately 20,000 schedules have been filled out to date. Those not already sent to Washington are being audited at the local office in the Title Guaranty Building, where Freeman maintains his office, or have been sent back to the enumerators for corrections.

This is quite an enviable record for Missouri and particularly for St. Louis County and one of which Leslie Freeman, the Supervisor in Charge, may justly be proud. However, in his modest way, Freeman is happy to pass the credit on to the enumerators and auditors in his charge, and he is especially proud of the census reports turned in by his colored enumerators. These colored men were included in the organization upon the recommendations of U. S. Senator Bennett Champ Clark, of Missouri, to the Director of the Census at Washington who complied with Senator Clark's recommendation.

These colored enumerators include Walthall M. Moore of 2846 Pine Street, who has the territory bounded on the east by Eighteenth Street, west by Jefferson Ave., south by Clark Ave., and north by Pine Street; Jas. D. Glass, 1210a Jones St., who has the territory bounded on the east by Jefferson Ave., west by Compton Ave., north by Market St., and south by Chouteau Ave.; and Joseph H. Easter of Kirkwood who has the territory including the town of Kinloch Park.

Freeman states that the reports turned in by Moore, Glass and Easter have been exceptionally good and he was happy to include these three men in his organization.

ANOTHER BARRIER BROKEN

The story of the Negro railway passenger agent told in this issue proves that truth is stranger than fiction. Doing the usual well, or breaking through into lines not ordinarily open to Negroes is success. Claude Rice, "special passenger representative" of the M. K. & T. Railroad had to do both. His story is an inspiration.

No door is barred to the resolute. That is not a copy book maxim, but the conclusion of any observer who sees Negroes forging ahead into new fields. There is the dark side of our struggle, when old occupations are taken from us, but there are bright spots too. The one Negro who is outstanding is an argument for the thousand to be given a chance. It is the impression that we are all alike and all of small capacity that has cost us the opportunity that is freely given other people.

The more Negroes win places in unusual lines, the quicker inferiority, both as a charge made by our enemies and as a mental complex in us, will be wiped out. For that reason every gallant spirit is to be encouraged who refuses to lie still in the rut which custom has prescribed for Negroes. The cook who leaves the kitchen and peddles bakery goods through the streets, the plasterer who perfects himself in the finer finishes, the little business man who goes after more and more trade, Claude Rice who went from the private car to the railway offices, they are the makers of the race. May their tribe increase!

Besides the satisfaction the mass takes in the success of the individual, there is a practical advantage. Every man who breaks through to a new situation relieves the many of his competition for the usual jobs. The rules of trade will strip us down to the starvation point if we continue the suicidal policy of seeking only that which is already agreed upon to be work for Negroes.

So long as we buy the whole range of products and services, from pins to motor cars, from medical service to cultural lectures, we must have a hand in their production or we will be paying without the the means of earning.

DIPLOMAS ARE PRESENTED TO 40 JANITORS

Graduates of Urban League Training School Hear Earl W. Beck

"During times of social and economic strife, those groups and individuals who more readily readjust themselves to the new conditions profit most." Earl W. Beck, superintendent of the Jackson County Home for Negro Boys, told the second Janitors Training class at graduation exercises Friday night at the Paseo Baptist church.

He commended the 40 men who had completed the course of study sponsored by the Kansas City Urban League for endeavoring to perfect themselves in their vocations.

"Only by perfecting ourselves to a higher degree in vocations and in getting pride and joy from the performance of our duties well, can the Negro gain the most from life.

"Success cannot be attained in any vocation," he continued, "unless there is a joy in carrying it out. A higher degree of perfection and efficiency will do more than anything else in aiding the race to climb out from the conditions brought on by the depression."

Mr. Beck was introduced by the Rev. D. A. Holmes, pastor of Paseo Baptist church. James B. Kincaid, president of the Kansas City Council of Employes, an organization which grew out of the first janitors school last year, presided.

A short talk on "The Purpose of Our School" was made by Fred Chicks, a member of the graduating class. Thomas A. Webster, industrial secretary of the Urban League, made remarks.

Music was furnished by the school quartet and Stewart Kincaid.

Dr. J. E. Dibble, president of the Urban League, awarded certificates to the following men:

Moses Allen, Ralph Baker, William Bell, Henry C. Billings, C. A. Boland, T. A. Borden, Fred Chicks, A. Davis Coleman, Sherman Dawson, M. A. Evans, W. J. Dixon, Fred Fellows, Eddie Franklin, Dennis Hambright, Richard Harris, Roclus O. Harris, Eugene Hatcher, Columbus Hooker, Harold W. Johnson, Calvin Jones, Julius C. Jones, James B. Kincaid, William J. Kyle, J. H. Lisk, Grant Mason, Wadis McNeal, Robert McKay, William Murray, John L. Patterson, John M. Petty, Oliver Ray, Leroy Richardson, Hubert L. Stewart, Edward A. Thomas, George Washington, Richard Ward, Pearl Williams, Jerome Wilson, Edward Wright, Peter Wyatt.

Negro Worker Heads Labor Crew In Springfield, Mo.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Negro voters and taxpayers were recognized for the first time in the history of the street department here this week when George Sewart was made foreman of labor crew No. 5. He has seven Negro workers under him.

They are Charles Hoyt, driver; Issom Hank, John Hickman, Walter Adams, Redd Burns, Stewart Fullbright and Sherman Weaver.

The "new deal" for Negroes here was put over as a policy of Harry E. Bartlett, newly elected street commissioner. In his campaign, Mr. Bartlett said that he believed Negroes should be given municipal jobs as they pay taxes which go to support the city government.

During the 16 years that Mr. Ramsey, Bartlett's predecessor, was street commissioner, only three Negroes were employed. There are 2,453 Negroes here.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

JUN 9 1934

KENT CALLS NEW DEAL POOR DEAL FOR NEGRO

Republican Committeeman Declares Race Is Coming Back to Fold.

The New Deal has been a Poor Deal, politically speaking, for the Negro race in St. Louis, according to Richard W. Kent, Republican committeeman of the Sixth Ward, and Walthall M. Moore, the first Negro ever elected to the Missouri Legislature. Kent, also a Negro, produced figures for the enlightenment of a large crowd of Negro voters at the People's Finance Building, Jefferson and Market street, last night. He said:

"When Barney Dickmann succeeded Victor Miller as Mayor last spring there were approximately 300 Negroes on the city pay roll. The Sixth Ward alone had 284 colored men and women on the city, state and federal pay roll. How many now? Go down to the City Hall and find out for yourselves. Depression and hard times sent a lot of Negro voters into the Democratic camp for Roosevelt and Dickmann, but they are coming back to the party that has elected Negro legislators, Negro Constables and Negro Justices of the Peace."

A LIVING WAGE FOR ALL

The Negro public has a stake along with the cab owners in the success of Negro taxicabs. It could not be otherwise. Cab service gives employment to many persons.

Because Negro labor usually is paid a lower wage, there has been some disposition to think it reasonable that the Negro taxis charge a correspondingly lower fare. Such a view takes no account of the cars, of their supplies and upkeep, of licenses and office expense, which are bought in the same market where white cabs buy. It makes too much of the difference in wage level of white and Negro labor. The difference exists, but Negroes should never consent to it to the extent that they too insist that their own shall be given smaller pay.

Paying an existence wage for any service is an anti-social attitude. The one truth the New Deal has forced upon a selfish public is that in one way or another the whole people maintain every individual in it. Society can let a man work and maintain his family through paying him enough. Or it can rob him of the fair share of what he produces, and be burdened with him as an object of charity. Either way it supports him. Applying that thought to the taxi situation, it is clear that Negroes should see eye to eye with the Negro cab owners on rates. They should be willing to pay a fair rate, enough to keep the cars going and to replace them when worn out. Pinching rates down makes a saving for the moment, but it means the extinction of Negro cab service sooner or later with the inevitable transfer of all their business to other cabs which have gotten a living rate all the time.

No business man should accept less than his service or goods are worth. But some do. They do not keep it up, because to do so is suicide. But they can try it, and when they do, they create the impression in the minds of the thoughtless that their starvation price is the right price.

Negroes are decades behind in their business progress because they have not learned that business failures are paid for by the patrons. Not until they have the good judgment to put their patronage behind businesses that have in them the power to live and grow, can Negro business really succeed. Prices too low cannot be maintained and react against the buyers.

Negroes are blind to the sacrifice which the wrong price makes necessary. They need only to think in order to see that if a man starts in business, works ten years and then fails, he is loser by ten years of effort which under more favorable circumstances would have produced savings for his old age. It is not valid to say that he had a living in the meanwhile, because such a statement is equivalent to defending a mere existence, slavery for instance. The public too loses what it hoped for.

Negroes need a clear up their thinking on how best to spend their money. It is a powerful agency rightly used. It is neither to be hoarded nor squandered. Its good use means better ventures of ours and better friends among our neighbors. Trying to get the best price is excusable only where quality is already safeguarded. Otherwise it the short road to disaster. Don't be like the horse owner who complained that just as he had gotten his animal trained to live without eating, he up and died. A living wage asked and given is the only reasonable position for every Negro.

DAVID TURNER, U.P. WORKER 52 YEARS, RETIRED

Pioneer Brakeman Foiled Bandits Who Tried to Rob Train in 1920

When David Turner, the only Negro brakeman on the Colorado division of the Union Pacific railroad, was retired November 29, of this year, he ended 52 years of service with that concern. He entered the railroad's service in the spring of 1882 as a porter on the Kansas side. Thirty years ago he was transferred to the Colorado division with duties of a brakeman.

Mr. Turner's service to his company was enhanced much when on November 16, 1920 he, single-handed, routed four bandits who attempted to steal one of the largest shipments of money ever carried by the railroad up to that time.

For this heroism the brakeman was given a gold watch by his employers. In the back of the watch is inscribed: "Presented to David Turner by Union Pacific Railroad company in appreciation of his bravery and loyalty in successfully defending the lives and property during an attack by bandits at Sansdown on train 104, November 16, 1920."

One of the bandits shot by Mr. Turner died several days after being captured. The head of the gang was captured and given a long prison term.

Mr. Turner told the CALL that during his 30 years as brakeman he had not suffered a serious accident. His record for punctuality and staying on the job was almost perfect.

During the past 30 years Mr. Turner has spent but a few days twice each month at his home in Kansas City. His work kept him constantly away from home. He said he was mighty glad to be back to remain with his family and see his friends here more often.

Mr. Turner is a lifelong resident of Kansas City. His home is at 2074 North Fifth street. His wife is Mrs. Mollie Turner, who is well known in club circles here. The Turners have a grown son, Arrie Turner.

Missouri.

Labor - 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
TIMES
FEB 20 1934
Labor

Negro Painters Lose Out.

Editor St. Louis Star-Times: The papers have been printing items that half of the Negro population is on the relief rolls. Of course everyone knows that behind this statement lies the effort of all organized labor to freeze out the Negro altogether.

White union painters have done the white hospitals, schools and city hall and are now starting to do the Negro schools and portables and city stables. CWA heads can't say there are no colored painters competent to do this line of work. A number have applied to the Board of Education and CWA, but have been ignored up to this time, and about all they have been given is janitor work, street cleaning and ditch digging. We believe it was the intention of the President to let us share in this part of the CWA money.

Out of all the money paid out for painting, not a single colored painter has been given work. It seems the jobs could have been created for them in the Negro schools and hospitals.

MRS. CHARLES S. PERKINS.

Missouri.

Labor—1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

40 DELEGATES AT MISSOURI EAC MEETING

Call 3-9-34

Representatives From Five Cities Present at State Conference

Kansas City Mo

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—(ANP)—Forty representatives from five cities attended a conference of the Missouri Emergency Advisory council held here Feb. 24. Delegates were present from Dalton, St. Joseph, Sikeston, Jefferson City and St. Louis.

The first session of the conference was held in the lounge room of the senate in the state capitol, with Dr. R. P. Beshears, chairman of the St. Joseph council, presiding.

State Chairman Joseph L. McLemore forcibly explained to the body "The Purpose of the EAC." Governor Guy B. Park, made a brief talk, saying that he felt the NRA should extend beyond race, color or sect, but admitted there were prejudices, and that administrators in charge of public responsibilities should try to transcend them in an effort to be fair and just in carrying out the policies of the "New Deal." He stressed Negroes' rights as citizens of the commonwealth of Missouri, and used extensively the phrase "This Is Your Capitol."

Rural People Fare Best

It appears from one report that the Negroes in rural communities are faring a little better than those in the urban centers, primarily because of their ability to raise many of the staple foodstuffs. The state of Missouri is very much in need of an agricultural program for Negroes, such as farm and home demonstators, who would be able to make available to them scientific methods of farming and home making.

A. L. Foster, secretary of the Chicago Urban League, was present, and addressed the conference.

Miss Newsome, state director of recreation, discussed the CWA in the state. One home economic teacher, two nurses, two welfare interviewers and one recreation director are now stationed in the 114 counties in the state. Miss Newsome did not know if any of these were colored.

Trade Unions Bar

Committees were appointed to study how Negroes obtain farm and home loans, how the Negro is represented in the administration of this service, and to what extent Negro social workers are employed in the administration of this relief. The first committee reported that the Negro has been discriminated against in some instances, particularly in skilled jobs, the St. Louis situation being the most flagrant case in point.

The local trade unions of Jefferson City strenuously objected to the use of Negro students in the painting of Lincoln university dormitories. According to reports from Sikeston, where there are more than 600 Negroes, most of whom are on relief rolls, only 14 were employed under CWA. This number was soon reduced to nine, all unskilled workers.

Get Farm Loans

The second committee dealing with farm and home loans said these loans were being distributed in a fairly even basis without regards to race. Negroes are not represented to any extent on the Boards of Control in the various counties and cities throughout the state, nor are Negro social workers used on any committee except Kansas City and St. Louis.

State Adviser John T. Clark, with the findings committee, will report soon. It is expected that their recommendations based upon the findings will be far reaching in the interest of Negroes in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, MO
POST DISPATCH
FEB 14 1934

Negro Painters and the CWA.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

NOT so long ago, you printed an item that half the colored population is on the relief rolls. Of course, everyone knows that behind this statement lies the effort of all organized labor to freeze out the Negro altogether. But some do not know that this has seemingly been done by the CWA. If this is not so, why has not the CWA given some of the work to the colored painters? The white union painters have done the white hospitals, schools and City Hall, and are now starting on the colored schools, even to the portables, and on the city stables. CWA heads can't say there are no colored painters competent enough to do this line of work. MRS. CHARLES S. PERKINS.

Prepare Militant Struggle As Pay Cuts, Speed Up, Increase

By a R. R. Worker Correspondent

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—I am a Pullman worker and have been for 10 years. Today I am doing the work of 3 men. Ten years ago I was blowing 4 cars and today I am blowing 10 and 12—just one man.

The conditions are going from bad to worse—we are speeded-up and work 5 days a week. I am so tired when night comes that sometimes I can't go to my organization and lodge meetings. Two per cent of our wages each month is taken out for insurance and 2 for old age pensions. If a worker loses his job he never gets this money back.

1-5-34

The Pullman employees were cut 10 per cent 3 years ago. The foremen and skilled mechanics have gotten theirs back, but us poor blowers and cleaners, haven't gotten a thing back as yet. Now with the high cost of living we ought to get a 10 per cent increase. How are we ever going to get better conditions unless we organize?

Up until now, we have been the victims of the Blue Book (Company Union) which has never done anything for us workers. The men are fed up and dissatisfied. About 2 weeks ago a mass meeting of the Pullman workers was called at which 150 Negro and white workers were present. The bosses of course had their agents there to try and enforce the company union, but the majority of the workers expressed determination for a union of their own. They are no longer afraid of their jobs. They want a union that will be fighting for their own interests, and not for the company. After a warm discussion, a committee of 7—4 white and 3 Negro workers—were elected and instructed to examine a number of union contracts and agreements and bring in a report. There was quite a demand for an independent union with a militant program of struggle to fight against jim-crowism, discrimination, for higher wages, more men, no speed-up. But we workers have got to work fast. The bosses' agents will work hard to shove the company union down our throats. Our agreement expires by Oct. 31st, and if we don't defeat the company union, our conditions will be still worse.

I know that the Communist Party is the vanguard and the leader of the working class. I find that only the Daily Worker brings to light the sufferings, strivings and struggles of the workers, and as the organ of the Communist Party, it shows us the way out. All Pullman workers should read it and use it as their beacon light.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

MME. STEWART GETS HIGH POST IN BEAUTY CODE

Washington, D. C.—The colored beauty shop owners were again recognized by the N.R.A. in the appointment of Madame Rosamond Stewart of Newark as president of the National Beauty Culturists' League, to serve on the code advisory committee of the beauty shop trade. The code advisory committee represents the beauty shops; the concessionaires (operators of department store beauty shops leases); the beauty culture schools; and finally the colored beauty shops.

Madame Stewart made a plea to the National Hairdressers' and Cosmetologists for a special consideration for her group on hours and wages when the code was being prepared. The latter organization invited her to participate in code deliberations and was instrumental in obtaining this recognition for her group.

Besides Madame Stewart, the code advisory committee consists of Bert Frankel, representing the concessionaires; Miss Quadlander, representing the cosmeticians; Mr. Critenden, representing the school; and finally Miss Edna L. Emme and Emile Beauvais, representing the National Hairdressers' ad Cosmetologists Association. These latter two will be well remembered by Negroes due to their untiring work with their associate, C. W. Godefroy, executive director of the N. H. C. A., on their behalf during the formation of the code.

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Nebraska.

U. S. Approves Omaha Race Survey

Appropriates Money To Foster Industrial Move

OMAHA, Nebr., Dec. 21—A state-wide survey of Negro industrial and professional workers in Nebraska, presented and outlined by the Omaha Urban League, has just received approval of Washington authorities and the State Emergency Relief Administration. The project calls for an appropriation of $5,825 to be spent for salaries and material. Fifty-four Race workers will be employed for a period of two to four months.

J. Harvey Kerns, executive secretary of the Omaha Urban League Mid City Community Center will direct the survey and Mrs. Robbie Turner Davis will be the supervisor in charge.

Nebraska cities to be included in the survey are Lincoln, North Platte, Grand Island, Norfolk, Fremont and Beatrice.

"The project," said Mr. Kerns, "will aid materially the unemployment situation of Race white-collar workers in the state who have suffered severely during the depression. In addition to furnishing employment to this class of workers, the study will also furnish definite information about the educational and vocational background of Race workers."

The headquarters for the project will be located in the Urban League Mid City building.

Nevada

Labor-Negro

Occupation, Wages, etc.

4,824 Whites; 15 Negroes Working At Boulder Dam

LAS VEGAS, Nev. — Despite assurances from the U. S. Department of Interior to the N. A. A. C. P. that the policy of no discrimination against Negroes would be stopped at Boulder Dam, only 15 Negroes are employed on the project out of a total of 4,839.

The estimated daily payroll for for the project is $21,674. Of this the 15 Negro workers receive a total of $61 daily.

Labor—1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

New Jersey

Covers 18 States For Oil Company

J. A. JACKSON WITH OIL CO.

Afro-American

NEW YORK — When James A. (Billboard) Jackson began his work this week with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, he was given 18 states as the territory in which he will center his cultivation of the colored market.

Mr. Jackson, known in business and newspaper circles, and more recently chief of the Small Business Section of the United States Department of Commerce, will be jointly responsible to the advertising, research and promotion departments of the company, the AFRO reporter learned Monday, and will be associated with Frank M. Surface, research director, who was formerly assistant director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington, in which bureau Mr. Jackson served.

The states in which Mr. Jackson will do field work include New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, the New England states, and thed istrict of Columbia.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Special to Journal and Guide

NEW YORK—Appreciating its Negro clients, and in order to serve better its Negro market, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has added James A. "Billboard" Jackson to its staff and has given him a territory of 18 states.

Mr. Jackson will study ways and means of reaching the Negro buying public, will introduce Standard Oil products to it, and will advise the company on matters growing out of his study and new experiences.

His territory consists of New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, the New England States, and the District of Columbia.

This appointment will associate Mr. Jackson again with Frank M. Surface, white, who was director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the U. S. Department of Commerce, at the time that Mr. Jackson was business specialist there.

James A. Jackson, former business specialist of the United States Department of Commerce, has been retained by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to study the Negro market and to conduct promotion work in that field. His activities will cover the 18 states in which the company's products are distributed. In this capacity he will also serve the affiliates of this company.

Since leaving the government post last July, Mr. Jackson, more familiarly known as "Billboard," has been located in New York, where he has been giving commercial counsel to Negro trade bodies and preparing market studies for leading distributors of the country.

Dr. J. E. East, of Philadelphia, secretary to the Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., headed a delegation of high Negro churchmen May 16, when, by written petition and verbally, the United States government was appealed to not to withdraw its strong arm of protection to Liberia at this most critical time of the little republic's history.

In answer to Dr. East's statement that the Negroes of the United States would consider it a great calamity were Liberia to lose its political independence, Under Secretary of State Phillips assured the delegation that the sovereignty and autonomy of the West African republic were not jeopardized by the league plan of assistance.

Other speakers were Dr. J. H. Randolph, secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention of America and the Lott-Carey Baptist Convention and Dr. John R. Hawkins, financial secretary of the A. M. E. Church.

Opening New Fields of Opportunity

THE Standard Oil Company of New Jersey recently retained JAMES A. JACKSON to study the Negro market and do certain promotion work in that field. Mr. JACKSON'S investigations will extend into 18 states. He is the first colored man to be employed in an important capacity by Standard Oil.

Several years ago DUDLEY B. LUCK, formerly of Danville, was employed in a minor capacity in the business office of Continental Oil Company. By hard work and the display of ability he has won several promotions, the most recent one to the position of special representative of the marketing department, detailed to make a study of the purchasing power of Negroes in the 42 states in which Continental Oil does business.

Late last year CLAUDE RICE was made a traffic representative of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, with headquarters in Dallas, and territory covering several states. His duties are to get business for his railroad from the traveling Negro public.

Two or three years ago Rumford Baking Powder Company experimented with the idea of employing two young colored men, RANDAL L. TYUS and RAMON D. SCRUGGS, who were students of Fisk University, to do promotion work in Nashville. Their work proved successful and upon graduation they were given an assignment that covered most of the South. They are still working for Rumford.

The foregoing is proof that big business in the United States is becoming aware of the possibilities in the Negro market—aware that there is a Negro market—and is turning, cautiously, to the most natural approach to the consumer, the Negro himself. JACKSON, LUCK, RICE, TYUS, and SCRUGGS are pioneers in new fields of opportunity for young Negroes with character, training, initiative and the ability to successfully put over a job.

J. J. Standard Oil Company Presents Baltimore Lecture

BALTIMORE—A lecture on how to make more money at plying the gas station trade, illustrated by talking pictures, was given by representatives of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, in the Pythian Castle, Tuesday.

The program was opened by James A. Jackson, cultivator of the colored sales field, who pointed out that eighteen persons in different territories were instructing service station owners in the technique of salesmanship.

Following his talk a moving picture showing the step-by-step improvement of an indifferent service station owner under the company's tutelage.

200 Attend Meeting

Approximately two hundred persons were present at the lecture, and they were served beer and sandwiches at the close of the program.

An exhibition of the company's products — Essolube, Essomarine, Uniflo, Atlas tires, Atlas batteries and Essolene—was explained by various experts.

Other programs of this nature will be given in the near future, according to Mr. Jackson.

JAMES A. JACKSON

Afro-American 8-11-34

Spokesman New Brunswick N. J. AUG 17 1934

IMPORTED LABOR

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It is charged that the Negroes are employed to pick potatoes at an average of from five to six cents a sack, whereas white help were being paid 25 cents to pick each 150-pound sack. Besides this affect on employment of New Jersey labor, the influx of the Negroes presents many other highly undesirable features, not the least of which is the menace to the health of our citizens, due to the unsanitary conditions in which these men are used to living. It has also been found

that in some instances these imported Negroes have been receiving relief and that when their employment on the farms is at an end there have been no arrangements made for the return of the workers to the South.

However, the situation should soon be straightened out, as several state departments are now busy at the task of not only keeping any more of the Southern laborers from entering the state, but also providing for the return of those already here. It is also planned to submit a report of the present situation to the Legislature in the hope that legislation may be passed giving the labor deparment more supervision and power over similar occurances.

REVIEW
Milltown, N.J.
AUG 10 1934

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Potato Workers Halted at N. J. State Border

Afro-American
8-4-34
Baltimore, Md.

Truckloads of Laborers and Families Pushed Across Line Into Pennsylvania.

MANY FROM VIRGINIA; AND EVEN FROM FLORIDA

Local People Oppose Cheap $1 a Day Men from South.

(Exclusively to the AFRO)

HIGHTSTOWN, N.J. — Several hundred men, women and children arriving here for work on potato farms, last week, were met by New Jersey state police who escorted crowded truckloads of the migrants back to the Pennsylvania state line with curt instructions that southern labor is not wanted here.

The truckloads of laborers and their families had come from practically every state between Florida and Virginia. Objection to their entry was based on the charge of police and officials that there are too many local people needing jobs to permit out-of-state residents to accept employment.

Ordered from Jungle.

Monday, notices were posted on the trees in a suburban wooded section, notifying migrants, who had camped there, to get out within two hours. A hundred migrants had occupied nine rude tin-shacks in this so-called "jungle," up until Sunday.

Hearing they were to be driven out, many fled to other farming sections, near Freehold, N.J. A score of the men played their last game of cards in the jungle, early Monday afternoon, keeping their eyes on the path down which sheriff's men would come to empty the camp.

The labor war was initiated by local officials, who charged that migrants, in filing to get jobs, became extra loads on the already over-crowded relief rolls.

Chief of Police Conover, of Hightstown, accompanied the reporter throughout the section, Monday, and cooperated in giving facts on the situation. He said the action was being taken for the good of the migrants, as well as for local labor protection.

Conditions Termed Menace.

He pointed out that living in the various camps in the surrounding section, the migrants were a health menace to the community. This, he said, was caused by the fact that in these jungles there are no sanitary conveniences and no running water. He also said that recently police had rescued three men who had gone to sleep in a nearby deserted barn, one of them smoking a cigarette. The barn caught afire and two were badly burned.

Agents Get $5 a Head.

Labor agents receive from $2 to $5 a head for each laborer. This includes women, who work in the fields also. They are recruited in the South and brought here because they will work for cheap wages. Local laborers refuse to work for the average dollar a day offered.

The trucks, which bring the migrants, are crowded to capacity. In uncomfortable positions, they ride for many hours over the hot highways. Many bring along kitchen and other utensils. Many stand up during the entire journey. Many of the trucks enter the state at odd hours of the night. By the light of stars or moon, and even on stormy nights, the trucks are rushed to the secreted jungles, in the wooded areas, where their cargo is deposited.

Many College Trained.

Though a harrowing picture is painted by officials, the migrants themselves have other explanations. A two-hour interview with a dozen of them in the Hightstown jungle, Monday, revealed that many of the so-called undesirables are college men, professional men's sons, and former teachers. Many have held high positions in the South before the depression. One man had lost a fortune of several thousand dollars.

Poor but Proud.

"We do this kind of work because we do not want to return home as failures and bums," one very intelligent youth said. "We are not strangers here. We follow the crops from Florida north to Connecticut. Most of us hold on to our money. Some have accounts in the post office banks."

Charges were made by the migrants that their real trouble was due to local colored residents who "hate the fact that we are Southern-born."

Black Klan Charged

One man charged the existence of a "Black Klan" about here. He said colored were more strongly opposed to their presence than whites. He even named one man here as the head of the klan. Another pointed out that the gruelling crop work is not welcomed by the local unemployed. "They are lazy," this man charged.

Locals Shun Low Pay.

Potato picking once paid as high as $10 a day here. Pickers received twenty-five cents a bag and often picked forty bags a day. The current price is five cents and less a bag. Many farmers offer a straight dollar a day. Local laborers refuse to work at this rate. Bad luck has featured this year's South Jersey harvesting. Drought and low market prices are the primary causes. Acres of foodstuffs have been ploughed under because it did not pay to harvest them.

Communists Blamed.

The local situation was linked to the Seabrook farm strike in Bridgeton, recently, by one of the migrants. He sensed Communism in the sudden fight against them. Many of the men come up here each year.

Trucks of migrants were avoiding Hightstown, Monday, due to reports that trucks were being turned back. One load of about twenty-five was seen by this reporter as it slipped through on a side road and sped along the highway toward Freehold.

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

New Jersey

NEWARK, N. J.
CALL

AUG 12 1934

West Indies Negroes

To the Editor of the Sunday Call:

On Sunday, July 29, I read in your paper about the Southern Negroes who are coming to New Jersey by the truckloads to find work, and that they are to be driven out of the state.

This state is over-run with West Indian Negroes, who are taking work from the American Negro, and it is very unjust to drive the unemployed and starving American Negro from place to place while the West Indian Negroes capture and hold most of the various jobs and live in peace and security.

Before the winter comes the government and state should check up and see how many of these foreign-born Negroes are holding positions that should be had by the American Negro, and these West Indians should be asked to go back to their native home until the depression is over. I am sure if that is done we will have less trouble finding work for the American Negro, and thousands of them can be dropped from relief bureaus.

MARIE WILLIAMS, Newark.

J. H. JACKSON TOURING STATE

Journal and Guide

Va. Second Largest Negro Oil Market

10-20-34

ALEXANDRIA, Va.— With an address on "The Negro in Terms of Dollars and Cents and Sense," delivered to an audience at the Ebenezer Baptist Church here October 15, James A. Jackson, former business specialist, United States Department of Commerce, began a tour of Virginia which includes practically all of the Negro centers of population except Tidewater.

Norfolk

Mr. Jackson, known as "Billboard" Jackson was in Norfolk last June on his initial trip as special representative of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and its affiliated companies, to conduct market research studies and do trade promotion work in the Negro market.

"Virginia is one of the key states in this connection," Mr. Jackson informs this paper, "for in addition to the very large number of pleasure cars owned and operated by the Negroes in the towns and cities, the state has 8,125 farm owned cars and tractors that are the properties of Negroes. There are also more than 4,800 employed chauffeurs in the state. These with 164 physicians to whom a car is a professional necessity, more than 130 undertakers who own one or more autos, and 250 travelling insurance agents, represent collectively a very substantial market."

This week Mr. Jackson is attending the Tidewater Fair at Suffolk as the guest of W. H. Crocker, the Fair Association president. This will be followed by a four-day stay in Richmond, October 19-22; Petersburg, 23; Lynchburg, 24-26; Roanoke, 29; Martinsville, 29; Danville, 30-31; Charlottesville, Nov. 1-2 and one day visits in Bedford, Lexington and Staunton.

The trip marks the close of a six months study of the Negro as an oil consumer and the results of this study will be used to establish a program for the handling of this market. There are 85 Negro filling station owners and 43 colored garage and repair shop owners in Virginia. These make Virginia the second state in the union in the number of Negroes in the auto service trade. North Carolina is first and Ohio, third.

In the Vanguard

Chase

Amsterdam News 11-3-34 New York

GEORGE E. BATES of East Orange, N. J...clerk with Pennsylvania Railroad...has held this one and only job for forty-four years...born in Cincinnati in 1872...past grand exalted ruler of I. B. P. O. E...also past grand secretary...chairman of Essex county, N. J., Colored Republican Association...member of Republican State Committee of New Jersey...member of New Jersey Migrant Commission...his hobby is his work ...long active in civic and fraternal life in state of New Jersey and throughout the nation...married...no children...easy to meet...he's in the vanguard.

TO AID JERSEY MOTORISTS

HAROLD G. HOFFMAN

J. M. BURRELL

NEWARK, N.J., Oct. 26.—Harold G. Hoffman, motor vehicle commissioner of New Jersey, has pledged his support to combat the prejudiced attitude of insurance companies doing business in New Jersey in refusing to insure Race automobile owners and drivers, and is assisted in his campaign by former Assemblyman J. Mercer Burrell and H. H. Faulkner. Faulkner is the only Race motor vehicle agent in New Jersey and to his credit it is said that in a hundred or more cases involving Race drivers or operators, the commissioner has, upon receiving the report of his investigations, consented to waive the provisions of the New Jersey financial responsibility law. In many of these cases chauffeurs, unable to earn a livelihood without driving privileges, will be permitted to retain their positions.

Judge's Opinion Sets Aside Convictions in NRA Battle

A Brooklyn furniture manufacturer who moved his factory to Jersey City in order to escape prosecution for violation of the NRA codes of employment received another setback in many fights which grew out of his action when an opinion was filed Saturday setting aside the conviction of nine defendants who had picketed his New Jersey factory.

Included among the nine defendants was Abel Henry, 40, 77 Herzel street, Brooklyn, a former worker in the Miller Furniture Company there who, with other members of the Furniture Workers Industrial Union, picketed the factory after it had been moved to Jersey. Also convicted on similar charges, and freed by the Saturday opinion of Common Pleas Judge Robert V. Kinkead, was Alfred M. Bingham, son of Senator Bingham, who also picketed the factory.

Corliss Lamont, son of Thomas Lamont, prominent banker, also was arrested when he picketed with the workers. His case has not been tried. The American Civil Liberties Union fought the New Jersey officials over the arrests. Attorney Abraham J. Isserman of Newark appeared for the defendants. The factory owners have since been found guilty of violating the NRA and the indictment of the head of the firm was sought on criminal charges.

Labor—1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

New York

NO NEGRO CLERKS.

For several years the owners of the L. M. Blumstein Department Store at Nos. 230-240 West 125th Street have been importuned to employ Negroes behind the counter. These appeals have not been based on sentiment but on sound reasoning. As 75 per cent of the Blumstein trade is colored the argument has been advanced that as a matter of good business the race is entitled to an equitable representation on the clerical force. But to date all appeals of this nature have been flatly turned down.

The latest attempt to convince the Blumstein management of the wisdom of employing colored salesgirls and salesmen was made by the Rev. John H. Johnson, vicar of St. Martin's P. E. Church. Carrying with him concelled checks and sale slips furnished him by members of his congregation as irrefutable evidence that they had spent thousands of dollars with the firm within two weeks, the popular young minister visited Mrs. L. M. Blumstein, proprietress. He was given his first shock when Mrs. Blumstein and her brother-in-law, William Blumstein, general manager, both admitted that 75 per cent of their trade was colored.

Mrs. Blumstein told of her financial contributions to charity and churches in Harlem, while her brother-in-law referred to the store's employment of colored elevator operators and members of the race in menial jobs. But the Rev. Mr. Johnson received Shock No. 2, when politely informed that the management harbored no intentions of adding Negroes to the clerical force in the immediate future. In other words, the vicar of St. Martin's was subjected to the same experience as his predecesors—courteously received, given a respectful hearing, but frankly told "nothing doing."

Why do Blumstein and other business firms on 125th Street and vicinity stubbornly refuse to employ Negroes behind the counter, although the race spends with them thousands of dollars daily? Because they have been led to believe that the majority of their colored patrons are not bothered one whit about securing recognition as salesgirls and salesmen, and would not be interested in the launching of any "Spend your money where they give us employment as clerks" drive.

Until a united drive is made to wipe out this employment ban no radical changes for the better need be expected. If local ministers of the gospel would join with the Rev. Mr. Johnson, and the weekly publications, social, fraternal and civic organizations took an aggressive interest, the desired results could be accomplished in one week. Due to lack of unity, we are neither respected nor feared.

Negro Clerks To Be Employed In New Koch Department Store Which Reopens On June 13

Admitting the justice of the Negro's demand that employment be given qualified Negroes in Harlem stores where the majority of the trade is colored, Morris Weinstein, the new lessee of the H. C. F. Koch Department Store, 132-140 West 125th street, has announced that a third of his clerical staff will be colored when the store reopens on June 13.

Mr. Weinstein, who has had years of experience in the merchandising field, states that the store is being practically rebuilt inside and will be one of the most modern department stores uptown when it reopens. It will employ a sales staff of 140 people.

A public inspection of the store will be held on Wednesday evening, June 13. No goods will be on sale that day but on the following day the store will be open for business.

Koch's was for years the largest department store in Harlem. When the Negroe came to the neighborhood in large numbers, it became more and more exclusive, catering to the wealthier white residents of the neighborhood rather than to the Negroes. When the antagonistic attitude of the owners became generally known, they lost so much trade, they were forced out of business.

Profiting by the mistakes of the old owners and also those of the Blumstein Store, in the next block, which still refused to hire colored clerks, the new owners have adopted a broad and liberal policy. Mr. Monk, advertising manager, told a representative of The Age that he felt part of the money taken in by the store should be spent in the neighborhood and the best way to spend it is through the employment of residents of the community.

He said that the store would cater to the ordinary working man and while the entire stock would be new, it would be moderately priced and within the reach of all. He extended a cordial invitation to all readers of The Age to inspect the new store on June 13.

Wm. H. Davis Claims Credit For Negro Clerks in 125th St.

The Buy-where-you-can-work campaign, launched some weeks ago by Rev. John H. Johnson and supported by The New York Age, New York News and The African Vanguard, was discussed pro and con before an audience of 200 or more people at the Vindail Democratic Club, Sunday, by William H. Davis, president of the Amsterdam News. Taking as his subject, "Negro Business," Mr. Davis devoted the greater portion of his time telling about the reforms that had been wrought in Harlem as a result of efforts on his part. The speaker said that only recently he had a private conference with Mrs. Blumstein and got the assurance that Blumstein would "probably" hire a few Negro clerks, in the fall. He was emphatic in his denouncement of picketing and "ladder" orators, claiming that these tactics lay bare our plans before the enemy.

He also claimed credit for the hiring of Negro sales peoples at Koch's new Department Store. It is paradoxical, to say the least, in view of the speaker's statement, that the man chosen to select the Negro personell of Koch's was a Mr. Miller, an ardent supporter of the African Patriotic League an organization that makes its appeal to the public by sreet "ladder" orators, who preach the doctrine of Dont-spend-your-money-where-you-can't-work.

Negro Customs Inspector Supervising Visitors To Fleet At Harlem Base

The Fleet's In! and hundreds of thousands more will visit and inspect the various ships this week.

The supervison of all the various craft which are used to transport the civilians to and from the vessels lies with the Coast Guard and the Customs Inspectors.

At the Fleet base at 129th street, assigned to get declarations and to see that the various boats are not overcrowded is a Negro customs inspector, James Cunningham, who told an Age reporter who was watching the crowds that he had been in the service for twelve years.

Reluctantant to talk, Mr. Cunningham nevertheless when asked as to what his duties comprised in relation to the fleet's visit, said that among other things it was his job to report violations of the Federal Navigation Laws and to supervise the number of passengers going aboard in motor vessels to and from the fleet.

A war veteran, Mr. Cunningham saw active overseas service with the 9th Illinois Regiment in the 93rd Division.

THE FLEET AND THE NEGRO.

Negro citizens, along with other good Americans, are thrilled by the visit of the United States fleet to New York and filled with admiration and a feeling of security by so impressive a demonstration. So commanding a spectacle elicits only cheers and praise for our great Navy. Officers and enlisted men are deserving of the warm welcome accorded them.

While the colored American's emotions are stirred by the fine showing of battle ships, auxiliary cruisers, 40,000 officers and men in a nationalistic sense, it is unfortunate and regrettable that he is compelled to view all that is going on with utter detachment and aloof-

ness from a racial standpoint. That he fills this anomalous role on so historic an occasion is due to no fault of his own but the queer and incongruous workings of prejudice and tradition in a democratic form of government.

There is not in the whole United States Fleet one colored American higher than mess attendant, although in years gone by the race has been able to boast of a gunner's mate. With Annapolis refusing to receive Negroes as students the unbelievable sight of a race representative as an officer in the Navy is wholly unexpected, but of the thousands of ordinary gobs no valid reason can be given why a reasonable percentage is not colored.

The military and naval parade from Washington Square up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street Saturday morning was distinctly a "Lilly White" affair. Had any colored Americans from the fleet been in evidence it would have been in the capacity of water carrier to wait on the marchers whenever one expressed a desire to quench his thirst, or as a general handy man.

Of all the official or semi-official affairs given in New York City during the stay of the United States fleet, it is doubtful if any known member of the Negro race will participate. Truly the forgotten man! But the colored American has something to be thankful for—he is privileged to go aboard and inspect the vessels, which, as a taxpayer, he contributed to their construction and contributes to their maintenance.

A press despatch to a New York daily from St. Louis recently told of a Communist disturbance in the City Hall and that the rioters were "mostly Negroes." Long an outspoken opponent of extreme radicalism, The New York Age has sought to point out that the un-American, undemocratic practices to which our National, State and municipal governments are guilty of subjecting the colored citizens, or their official acquiescence, to them breed more discontent, suspicion and skepticism as to the fairness and equality of our democracy than any impassioned speech made by the reddest of reds. One hundred and sixty years ago it was declared in this country that "taxation without representation is tyranny." So fundamental a pronouncement should not be forgotten at a time when social changes are taking place throughout the world and are inevitable—even in the United States.

HARLEM FAILS TO RESPOND TO JOB CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK—While workers are striving to compel stores in 125th Street to employ colored men and women as clerks and in other capacities in their stores, which cater almost exclusively to colored customers, crowds of colored men and women are continuing to pour into the stores, making purchases.

Saturday, a reporter of the AFRO-AMERICAN noticed large numbers of colored women entering one of the stores, in spite of the efforts of the picketers.

One of the chief centers of attention is the Woolworth Five and Ten Cent Store which recently employed several new people in one of their up-town stores.

Included in the number were two colored youths. Later, one of them was fired for alleged inefficiency, and a white boy hired in his place. The manager is reported to have remarked: "There are too many colored men working here now."

In previous years, when newspaper representatives approached managers of the 125th Street stores, asking advertisements for their papers, they were frequently refused, with the declaration that the stores were not particular about colored patronage. However, this complexion has been changed, due largely to the removal from the neighborhood of the white customers.

However, the drive against these stores is not receiving the support of the community, although appeals to their race pride are being constantly made.

Philly Page ...ofthe-S WP

Boycott on Blumstein's Store To Continue; Many Organizations Join Fight And Urge United Action

One of the most encouraging things about the boycott against Blumstein's 125th Street Store is that it is succeeding through the united efforts of a large number of individuals and organizations—something that hasn't been generally found in Harlem, unity. According to reports, comparatively few Negroes are now patronizing the store and the proprietors have become alarmed and are said to have promised jobs to Negro clerks in the fall. Nevertheless, the boycott will continue until this change of policy has actually been adopted.

This week The Age tells its readers some of the organizations behind the movement and urge that others, not hitherto active become so, as the more pressure brought to bear on the Blumstein pocketbook at this time, the quicker will be the victory.

On Sunday, June 17, several of the pastors of leading churches in Harlem urged their congregations to stay out of the store as long as the present unfair policy prevailed. The Rev. A. Clayton Powell, jr., preaching to 2,000 people at Abyssinian Baptist Church, emphasized this point, as did the Rev. John H. Johnson, vicar of St. Martin's P. E. Church and leader of the boycott, and the Rev. Dr. William Lloyd Imes, pastor of St. James Presbyterian Church. Dr. Imes and Rev. Johnson exchanged pulpits at the evening service and each preached on the need for united action in the economic development of Harlem.

Clubs Join Fight

A number of people have made inquiries about the Citizens League for Fairplay, which recently paid for an appeal in several Harlem papers including The Age, urging Negroes to stop trading at Blumstein's. The personnel of this organization is made up of a representative of about 300 social, civic and fraternal clubs, with Rev. Johnson as their chairman. They meet each Monday night at St. Martin's Church, and hear reports and make plans to continue the fight

Another organization that has been of inestimable value in the fight is the Business and Professional Men's Forum, L. S. Gonzales, president. This is a non-profiting, non-partisan non-sectarian organization and is unique in that it has no joining fees or membership dues. At the present time the membership is composed of 150 bonefide business and professional men of Harlem. Its officers and directors are as follows:

E. S. Gonzalez, president; H. L. Bruce, first vice president; I. T. Donaldson, financial secretary; Ray Davis-Ross, treasurer; and F. L. Chambers, recording secretary. The advisory committee includes: Rev. John H. Johnson, Dr. Edward E. Best, Dr. Frank L Chambers, Dr. P. M. H. Savory, Grenier Turner, Elder R. C. Lawson, Dr. Albert S. Reed, Arthur Reid, F. S. Grant, Paul L. Huffstead, D. Edward Smith Dr. Thomas H. Amos, Kenneth L. Bright, V. Kenneth Duncan, B. C. Krygar, Horace Garner and Arthur A. Schomberg.

Other Organizations In Line

Practically all the fraternal organizations, including the Elks, Masons, Odd Fellows, St. Lukes and their various auxiliaries have pledged th mselves to co-operate in the fight. The newspapers, with the exception of The Amsterdam News, are also behind the movement and are giving it wide publicity.

In speaking of the boycott, Rev. Johnson emphasized the fact that this was an unselfish movement and that none of the individuals of organizations pushing it were seeking any personal advantage or glory from it. The advantages gained by its success will redound to the younger generation of Harlemites and to many still in school.

Labor-1934
Occupation, Wages, etc.

New York.

POLICY SPLITS PICKET BODIES IN JOB FIGHTS

Amsterdam News
8-4-34

Blumstein's Agrees to Hire Negro Clerks —Groups Parade

New York, N.Y.

Under the terms of an agreement arrived at between the management of the L. M. Blumstein department store and the Fair Play League Committee, the league has withdrawn its pickets and the store is hiring a force of fifteen Harlem saleswomen and men who will go to work in the West 125th street establishment by August 15, it was revealed Monday. Twenty more will be hired during September.

The Negro Industrial Clerical Alliance, the group responsible for the initiation of the picket movement, charged that it was left out of the negotiations and dispatched fresh pickets to the store Monday morning. Sufi Abdull Hamid, chairman of this group, asserted that the agreement signed was "a gentleman's agreement which would not stand up in court." He said the pickets of the alliance would remain at the store until Harlemites are "actually seen at work."

Hamid and the executive secretary of the alliance, Cheves Richardson, attempted on Monday to effect a new agreement with the management. They demanded a stipulation of hours and wages, based on the code of the NRA, but the mission failed of its objective.

The Rev. John H. Johnson, chairman of the Fair Play League Committee, could not be reached for a statement.

Officials of the department store on Monday would make no statement in regards to the new picketing movement of the Alliance. A spokesman revealed that the agreement now in dispute was signed at the store late on the evening of July 30. The owners were represented by William Blumstein, while the Rev. Mr. Johnson signed for the league.

2,000 Applicants.

It appeared on Thursday that workers who had joined in the picket movement on the store would be excluded from prospective jobs. The Urban League, 202 West 136th street was requested to furnish applicants and over 2,000 up to Thursday had sent in applications for the thirty-five available positions, according to a spokesman at the store.

It was learned that the policy to be pursued by Blumstein's had brought disappointment to scores of unemployed, either affiliated with the Fair Play League Committee or the Negro Industrial Clerical Alliance who had worked to enhance the success of their jobs-for-Harlemites program. But the chagrin they experienced was forgotten in a victory march on Saturday which wound its way through the streets of Harlem. The Amsterdam News was booed for its refusal to co-operate in the boycott activities on the grounds that such methods might prove a boomerang.

The Negro Industrial and Clerical Alliance, which joined in the parade, participated in order "to accentuate the victory" of the Fair Play League, according to officials. Cheves Richardson declared that the alliance started the picketing in June, and only withdraw its men when the Fair Play League accused the alliance of hampering negotiations for an agreement.

Dissension in Ranks.

Among the grievances outlined by the Alliance, which had resulted in dissension between this group and the league, was the fact that thousands of pamphlets were circulated by the latter organization urging the housewives of Harlem to do their shopping exclusively in Koch's, another department store in West 125th street which reopened recently with Negro salesgirls. The alliance asserted that the pamplets discriminated against the National Shoe Stores, the Peter Pan dress shop and others in the same area, which have long hired Negro clerks.

Another source of discontent was

New York Times

SEP 26 1934

SHOPKEEPERS ARE HEARD.

Charge Negroes in Harlem Demand Employment of Their Race.

Charges of alleged coercion by Negro groups in Harlem to compel small storekeepers in that section to employ at least 50 per cent Negro help, were aired yesterday at an investigation conducted by Edwin J. Talley, Assistant District Attorney. The shopkeepers are on Lenox, Seventh and Eighth Avenues, between 125th and 145th Streets.

One of their lawyers complained that for several months pickets, carrying placards, had interfered with their trade, in some instances entering, and urging Negro patrons to leave. He explained that the complainants, in almost every instance, confined their help to members of their families, and their receipts did not justify employment of others. He added that an anti-Semitic campaign was being conducted by some of the Negro groups.

Representatives of several Negro organizations insisted the picketing had been without violence and in compliance with the law and denied there was interference or resort to anti-Semitism.

NEGRO CLERKS VICTIMIZED IN 125TH STREET

Amsterdam News

Picket Leaders Force Ousting of Trained Colored Workers

10-20-34

Competent, well-trained Negro employees are being forced out of their jobs in 125th street stores and the job campaign there has degenerated into a racket which not only victimizes the Negro workers, but threatens to drive many reputable merchants from business in Harlem, it was charged yesterday.

The charge was made by several members of the Harlem Merchants Association in an open appeal to responsible residents of the community to halt the activities of picket leaders who are allegedly demanding the discharge of competent Negro employees and their replacement by members of the picketing organization.

The complaint centered around the activities of a picket group, headed by Ira Kemp and James Thornhill and bearing placards of the Citizens Committee for Fair Play, 254 West 135th Street. This group picketed the opening last Saturday of Orkin's, a women's wear store at 218 West 125th street, and charged the management with unfair racial representation despite the fact that 23 out of the store's 37 employees on opening day were Negroes. When the leaders refused to withdraw the pickets, 21 Negro salesgirls were sent home by the management and did not return to their jobs Monday. Three of them were recalled Tuesday, however, with three new girls for whom Kemp took credit.

The management later denied that the original girls had been fired. It contended that the young women had been sent home to contact their leaders and churches to arouse sentiment against the unfair picketing.

Others Protest.

At the same time, several other 125th street merchants stated that they had been approached by the picket leaders and commanded to discharge their present Negro employees, some of whom had been with them over a number of years, and replace them with persons furnished by the picketing body. Refusal to concede to the demands was to be followed by picketing.

These stores, some of whom acceded to the demands, were the Lagene Dress Shop, 158 West 125th street, which was forced to discharge a competent Negro salesgirl and hire one furnished by the Kemp organization; Howard Clothes, 101 West 125th street, which flatly refused to dispense with the services of four Negro employees, a presser, tailer, salesman and porter, and the Ideal Shoe Store at the same address, which likewise refused to dicker with the group and retained the services of its Negro salesman.

Nobbs, a women's wear store at 150 West 125th street, was picketed without warning Tuesday by the Kemp group but the management, after a conference with Kemp, refused to discharge a Negro salesgirl who had been employed there for several weeks. The picketing continued there after the manager had agreed to hire another girl, however.

Injunction Sought.

While expressing confidence in the responsible residents of Harlem and expecting them to check the latest activity which threatens to undo all the work of several organizations in placing almost two hundred Negro employees in 125th street stores recently, the merchants moved this week to protect themselves. The most definite action was taken by A. S. Beck's shoe store, which petitioned the Supreme Court in Manhattan for an injunction against the activities of the Kemp organization.

Arguments for the injunction were heard Wednesday by Justice Dore. The store charged the group with unfair picketing, misrepresentation of facts concerning their establishment and the circulation of leaflets accusing the management of intimidation and of framing two pickets who were convicted of disorderly conduct growing out of the picketing of the store. The two pickets, Homer E. Nichols, 1469 Fifth avenue, and Clifford W. Lee, 2496 Eighth avenue, are out on bail.

Although charges of racketeering had been made against the group in several instances, leaders of the community were not fully aroused until the Kemp organization placed pickets before Orkin's last Saturday despite the fact that 21 specially trained Negro salesgirls and 2 Negro doormen had been placed on the staff of the store's 35 employees before the opening.

Girls Well-Trained.

The salesgirls had been picked from a class in salesmanship and retail technique, which is conducted by Philip M. Jenkins at the 135th street Y. M. C. A. The course, which is the only one of its kind in the state, is sponsored by the adult education department of the University of the State of New York, and no charges are made for instruction and placement. Mr. Jenkins has placed more than thirty trained girls in positions in Negro and white stores in the last few weeks.

When the pickets began to parade before Orkin's, Irving A. Propper, manager of the store, appealed to Kemp and informed him that he was employing more than the 50 per cent colored help the picket signs called for. Propper was informed that the signs would be changed to 75 per cent and later to the 100 per cent "if he got funny." The picket leaders demanded that their followers be given employment at the store. The management then withdrew the Negro salesgirls from the floor and held a conference with them. They were sent home. Only the two doormen continued their duties at the store Monday.

Monday morning, Kemp visited the store and carried between 20 and 25 girls from whom he asked the management to pick his sales force. After an hour conference, the picket leader withdrew his pickets. Three new Negro girls assumed sales duties in the store Tuesday morning and later in the day the management, through Mr. Jenkins. contacted three of the

picketing group was being formed in Harlem yesterday. Already assured of the support of many influential leaders in the community, the beleagured merchants were given further support Monday, when the Interdenominational Preachers Meeting of New York and Vicinity bitterly scored the actions of the picketers and adopted a resolution of their practices. At least a score of ministers are expected to condemn the group from their pulpits tomorrow (Sunday).

Kemp, in an interview with The Amsterdam News, declared that he did not have an "organization." He termed himself a representative of the "community." He denied that any of his followers paid dues or assessments to his group. A sign outside his headquarters at 254 West 135th street, however, offers jobs to six persons as "labor union organizers" and promises commissions of $20 to $25 a week. A sign inside the place states that pickets will be given the first jobs secured.

Many members of the Harlem Merchants' Association were convinced yesterday that several of the proprietors on 125th street were determined to close their stores, depriving both white and Negro employees of their jobs, rather than be dictated to by the Kemp organization.

original Negro salesgirls and asked them to return to work.

Mr. Propper denied that he had compromised with Kemp and his group and declared that the picket leader had given the store a two weeks' "breathing spell." But Kemp informed The Amsterdam News that he had placed the three new girls in Orkin's and had also secured jobs for four more of his followers in other 125th street stores Tuesday.

The manager of the store, who had been widely acclaimed for his voluntary action in hiring the large percentage of Negro employees for his store was both surprised and chagrined at the action of the Kemp group. In opening the store, he had said:

"We did not put Negro workers in Orkin's for effect. We did so because we were convinced that they would be an asset to the corporation and with the corporation would go far. It is our belief that Negro salesgirls are more courteous and less likely to offend our customers than some white girls."

Mr. Propper revealed that he had picked the girls from Mr. Jenkin's special classes so that they might later be promoted to higher positions of buyers, designers and heads of stock.

Despite his experience with the Kemp organization, however, Mr. Propper informed The Amsterdam News Tuesday that he would continue to maintain at least 60 per cent of his staff as Negroes. The whole staff will probably consist of a dozen salesgirls for the present time, he said, but increases would be made as rapidly as business and patronage warranted it. He expected to raise today's (Saturday) total of Negro help to fifteen girls in order to take care of an expected business rush.

Community Aroused.

In the meanwhile, a united front against the practices of the Kemp

Store To Hire Colored Clerks

Guardian
10-20-34

BROOKLYN DEPARTMENT STORE MANAGER SAYS SALESMANSHIP ABILITY IS ALL HE ASKS FOR IN HIS CLERKS

Pioneer

BROOKLYN, N.Y. (CNS)—Ben's Department Store, which for years has occupied the site at a prominent business corner on Fulton Street, and known to thousands as "Ben's Busy Corner," has agreed to hire Colored salesgirls for steady and part-time work, according to a statement given by the manager last week.

Mr. Ben in an interview stated that it did not make a particle of difference to him whether or not he had colored or white salesgirls employed in his store. All he was interested in was the dollars and cents, and girls with salesmanship ability and experience.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Coney Island
Times
OCT 6 1934

MORE BOYCOTTS

Boycott because of racial discrimination is reported now in Harlem where Negroes were seen recently parading in front of the Kress 5c and 10c Store, several public markets and some of the shoe stores and others on that street.

The banners read, "Do not patronize this establishment. They do not employ Negro clerks" or "Boycott this store." The Negro employed here is a porter, not a clerk."

The lot of the business man these days is not a happy one whatever his race, creed or color. Boycotts sometimes seem to be boomerangs and those boycotting today may be the boycotted tomorrow.

We are sorry to note that we are still a long way from following the admonition, "Little children love one another." Instead hate seems loosed upon the world.

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS

OCT 19 1934

SUBWAY JOBS OPEN TO COLORED MEN

The way was cleared yesterday for several hundred colored men to seek jobs as conductors on the new Municipal Subway. The Civil Service Commission ruled that Pullman porters of proved experience are eligible under the terms "conductor and trainman" to take civil service examinations.

ARGUS
Patchogue, N.Y.
OCT 23 1934

The Camp Upton Negro Problem

THE people of this vicinity have just reason to be incensed over the evacuation of white veterans from the Civilian Conservation corps camp at Upton and their replacement by negroes. This action, being taken under orders from Governor Lehman, gives the camp over entirely to colored men—800 of them.

It is no insult to the colored people as a whole or to any respectable citizen of that race to face frankly the facts in this case, which are that such a disproportionate number of black men being brought here under these circumstances gives offense to the vast majority of the people and will damage business and make a disagreeable social problem. Even persons inclined to sentimental talk about equality and the color line must see that such a move, stirring up trouble, will do the negroes as a whole harm rather than good.

The presence of a moderate number of colored persons, domestically settled and employed, or inevitably out of work to the same degree as their white neighbors are, brings no protest in a Northern community. Nor was any protest made at the filling of half of the Upton personnel by negroes, though even that brought in a number of undomesticated blacks quite out of proportion to the usual population.

However, the present move goes entirely too far and the arrangement deserves censure. Not the least of the problem lies in the fact that the worst men among the C. C. C. campers are apt to get into mischief on leave and be sent to jail, (no military discipline being allowed though army officers supervise the camp) and after their release they linger as drifters in the neighborhood and are likely to continue as public charges one way or another.

Labor- 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

New York

Boycott and Jobs

IN THESE DAYS of economic unrest it is wholly natural that Negroes should clamor for jobs in establishments existing principally on their patronage. Therefore, we cannot express surprise at the Harlem boycott movement as evidenced by the picketing of stores on 125th street and the strident cries of orators. We are able to appreciate fully the factors that have brought Harlem's black citizenry and Negroes throughout the country to a realization that they are the poorer when they spend their dollars and receive value in goods only.

We are able to sympathize with the motives of youths who demand employment in their own communities in capacities other than that of menials, and we applaud parents who are willing to battle for opportunities for their offsprings.

A search of our files reveals that we have campaigned for jobs where we buy and publicized merchants who have had the wisdom to employ Negroes as clerks and managers.

All of this brings us to three questions: What is the position of The Amsterdam News in the boycott movement? Is The Amsterdam News willing to support the boycott advocates and their leaders? Is The Amsterdam News able to advise any program for getting work where we buy? In answer to the first two questions we state emphatically that we find ourselves unable to support a movement in which ill-advised zeal and militance may jeopardize the jobs of thousands of Negroes who work where their patronage is practically non-existent. We cannot advocate the firing of white workers to make jobs for Negroes, knowing that each one deprived of his livelihood will go out a crusader for the elimination of black men and women from business and industry.

The third question requires more elaboration, and the answer is in the affirmative. We believe that Negroes can obtain jobs in practically every establishment of consequence in Harlem without engendering bitterness and reprisal.

We propose that Harlem churches, fraternal orders and housewives' groups form a federation under a capable leader and set themselves diligently to the task of collecting receipts and sales slips in volume sufficient to show individual stores that the preponderance of their trade comes from Negroes. After producing this tangible evidence, the federation should ask for the hiring of qualified Negroes in openings created by business increases, resignations, transfers, deaths and discharge for cause until the proportion of Negro employees is equal to the patronage of their race.

Such a plan would permit the gradual infiltration of clerical staffs with Negroes, and could be accomplished with a minimum of friction and animosity.

A few years ago Chicago's south side was rocked with clamor for "work where we buy." Pickets marched, exhorted and intimidated patrons. Chicago newspaper men tell us that the south side got the jobs, but at the expense of thousands who were discharged in the sections where the Negro trade is negligible.

Long ago the poet Milton wrote: "Peace has its victories no less renowned than war." Surely, it would not be unwise for Harlemite groups to convince themselves of the fallacy of this conclusion before they engage in an economic war likely to prove disastrous.

Admit 75 Per Cent of Trade Is Derived From Colored Patronage

For some time past, the Rev. John H. Johnson, vicar of St. Martin's P. E. Church, which has grown from a small group to a membership of over 1,000 in the past five years, has been concerned with the lack of opportunity for employment for the young people of his church in the mercantile establishments of Harlem.

After careful study of the situation, he decided to make personal appeals to several of the larger stores on 125th street and urge that they place Negro clerical assistants in the stores in proportion to the amount of patronage from these stores.

The larges store in 125th street is the L. M. Blumstein Department Store which occupies its own five-story building, 100 x 200 feet at Nos. 230-240 West 125th street. That firm also has a store in the Bronx.

In order to convince the owners of this store that a large percentage of the business was done with colored customers, Rev. Mr. Johnson asked members of his chufrch to bring in sales-slips and canceled checks for goods purchased at this store. In this manner, he managed to collect in two weeks $7000 in cancelled checks and sales slips.

Armed with these he sought an interview with the heads of the store. He was successful in seeing both the owner and general manager but when he produced his sales-slips as evidence of the patronage of his membership, he was surprised to have them admit that about 75 percent of their sales were made with colored people. At first they appeared to be in a receptive mood to the minister's ideas but in the final interview on May 15, he was told that the proposition was out, for the present at least.

Mrs. L. M. Blumstein, owner of the store, told of her interest in colored charities and of contributions she had made to various Harlem organizations. Her brother-in-law, William Blumstein, general manager of the store, told how the company had taken on a staff of all-colored elevator operators about five years ago, and of work that has been given other colored people in menial capacities.

Rev. Mr. Johnson pointed out that one of the elevator operators in this store was a college graduate, and yet there was no opportunity for advancement for him in this firm. He also told the merchants that each year colored boys and girls were graduating from the commercial schools and colleges in New York but had no opportunity of putting in practice the knowledge they ahd learned.

They agreed with the minister that in theory it was only fair that some recognition in the form of clerical employment was due those who patronized their store but they added that at the present time heir company was unable o offer any encouragement in this matter. In other words, the officials of the company politely told the minister that they did not intend to give clerical employment to Negroes. They added they probably would consider the matter later.

Now Rev. Johnson is asking his members and other influential citizens in Harlem what they propose doing about this matter. In an interview with a representative of The Age, he pointed out that a united effort on the part of churches and other organizations would help this firm to change their mind, as they don't want to lose business. And that if this company adopted a fairer policy toward its Negro customers at this time, it would have a signal effect on other stores in the neighborhood and many would be expected to follow the lead of Blumstein's.

Rev. Johnson is working on plans to have a united organization show to the owners of this store that they cannot contnue to get money from the people of Harlem and at the same time refuse them work.

GAVAGAN CITES BENEFITS TO RACE UNDER NEW DEAL

Color Line Missing At White House Under New Democratic Regime; President and Mrs. Roosevelt Lauded For Interest In Problems Of Race; Major Positions Given.

(Editor's note: This is an extension of remarks of the Hon. Joseph A. Gavagan of New York, made Monday, June 18, legislative day of Friday, June 15, 1934.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Mr. Gavagan. Mr. Speaker representing the Twenty-first Congressional District of New York, including the greater part of Harlem, the native state of both President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Hon. James A. Farley, Postmaster General of the United States and chairman of the Democratic National Committee. I therefore take peculiar pride in setting forth

in the Congressional Record as I see it just how the colored citizen has fared under the "new deal."

It is understood, of course, that as part of the whole citizenry the colored American citizen has and will enjoy the same wholesome benefits to be derived from higher standards of living, increased wages, and better housing conditions in the national recovery program as his fellow compatriots.

N. Y. WOMEN'S WEAR DAILY

AUG 9 1934

Ask Negroes to Treat Blumstein's Fairly

Leaders of Drive to Get More Jobs for Their Race in 125th Street Stores Say Firm Has Made Concessions

Preparatory to launching a drive to place more members of their race behind the counters of the retail stores of 125th street, leaders of the movement demanded fairness from all negro groups in future dealings with the Blumstein store, where three negroes are already employed.

Urging Harlem consumers against the picketers whose signs continue to demand a boycott, an editorial in the "New York Age," Harlem weekly paper, asks a fair deal for Blumstein's. Under the title "Fair Play for Blumstein's," the editorial, in part, reads:

"An element not wholly satisfied with the agreement entered into by the department store management continues to picket Blumstein's, much to the chagrin of those who believe in fair play."

"The department store made certain concessions relative to putting colored men and women behind the counter at a time considered the slowest season of the year for business. What could be fairer? Yet there are those, greatly in minority it is true, who demand that Blumstein's give employment to a considerable number of negroes immediately. There is such a thing as carrying agitation too far. When anyone presumes to dictate to an employer when and how many people he is to hire and specify their selection the movement to win economic recognition is being overdue."

The editorial then calls upon Harlemites to direct their attention to other concerns in the district where no attention has been given to the pleas that negroes be given jobs.

Pickets still plod in front of Blumstein's despite the fact that the store has capitulated. They bear the placards of an organization, whose chief, Abdul Hamid, contends that the store must sign a contract with members of his Alliance before any real protection is given to negroes in department stores.

Mr. Hamid stated today that his picketing would continue until members of his group were hired. He cited the example of H. C. F. Koch's, a high ranking department store of Harlem which employed some members of his organization when it re-opened two months ago.

N. Y. WOMEN'S WEAR DAILY

AUG 27 1934

Negro Pickets At Blumstein Are Withdrawn

Delegation Finally Satisfied That 15 Colored Clerks Are Employed, Harlem Store Officials Say.

For the first time in nearly three months the entrance of Blumstein's, Harlem department store, was deserted Saturday by Negro pickets of the Negro Industrial Clerical Alliance. The withdrawal of the placard-bearing Negroes, whose signs advised a continued boycott of the department store, was the result of sustained efforts on the part of the Negro organization, whose action prompted the Blumstein officials to employ 15 Negro clerks during August, it was learned. The full complement of Negroes were employed at the 125th street department store in the past week.

Store officials stated that last Monday a delegation of Negroes demanded proof that the 15 Negro sales clerks were on the job, and after being personally escorted through the store, promised to withdraw the picket line.

Second Inspection.

A second delegation of Negroes entered Blumstein's on Thursday and again demanded proof that the 15 Negro clerks had been employed. Blumstein officials again complied, after being told that only 11 clerks were accounted for on the last visit. It was explained to the delegates that several Negro clerks were off on their NRA day. Thirteen Negro women were located on Thursday by the delegation and they seemed satisfied, said Blumstein officials.

It now appears that all the Harlem factions are contented, think the department store officials, and with the hiring of 20 more Negro clerks next month the subject is expected to be closed. More than 75 Negro organizations in Harlem have been addressed by leaders of the Negro race urging them to deal once more in Blumstein's, and the officials declare themselves satisfied with the work of the 15 young Negro girls employed as clerks. The reaction upon sales volume will be hard to figure until the fall, the Blumstein executives thought.

Picket Woolworth Unit.

The Woolworth unit on 125th street is now being subjected to the daily attention of two pickets from the Industrial Alliance but store spokesmen stated they had no reason to comply with the demands of the Negroes.

Picketing of Weisbeckers', a food market, which employs perhaps the second largest personnel next to Blumsteins, began last week.

Officials of the group which came to an agreement with Blumstein's deny responsibility for the pickets in front of the food market. It was explained that although the pickets were ostensibly sent from the Citizens' League for Fair Play, they were there unofficially.

Strickler's, women's specialty shop on 125th street, now employs two Negro girls as clerks. Store representatives said that this was done voluntarily. The Harlem Davega unit now employs three Negroes as outside salesmen for radios, it was learned. None are employed as salesmen behind the counters, however.

"We are merely approaching various stores on 125th street in a peaceful way," stated Fred Moore, a leader of the Citizens' League for Fair Play. "We will not start picketing until it becomes necessary."

Several furniture store that deal with Harlemites on the instalment plan are expected to capitulate to Mr. Moore's demands for the employment of Negroes in a short time, he declared.

Sufid Abdul Hamid, leader of the Negroe Industrial Alliance, also stated that several stores had come under his scrutiny, and he expected to complete arrangements whereby they would hire members of his union in the near future.

New York Times

SEP 6 1934

POLICE QUELL NEGRO REDS

The Riot Squad Ends a Young Liberators' Demonstration.

Nearly forty patrolmen and detectives were summoned by a riot call last night to put down a demonstration staged by the Young Liberators, a Negro Communist group, who had held an open-air meeting, after which they had stormed the Empire Cafeteria at 306 Lenox Avenue.

Six patrolmen on duty near the cafeteria were bowled over by the crowd of about 5,000 which swept down the street from the corner of Lenox Avenue and 126th Street, a block away. During the mêlée the riot call was turned in.

After a few minutes the police cleared the street and most of the crowd retreated to the corner where the meeting had been held. Order was not restored until after a large plate-glass window of the establishment had been shattered. The same pane was smashed by a similar crowd last Friday and its successor was installed only yesterday.

According to the police, the trouble has arisen from the demands of the Young Liberators that the restaurant employ Negro countermen instead of white help.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

SEP 1 1934

HARLEM RIOTING JAILS PAIR

Glorying in the new sancity from cuffs and clubbings afforded by orders to police to treat demonstrators gently, hundreds of reputed Communists who caused riot alarms to be sent from Harlem and Night Court, pursued a frantic search for two pals today.

The missing pair wound up in the hands of police after a restaurant window had been broken, showering glass on a girl customer. But they were not taken to Night Court, and the crowd howled so loudly in protest that the reserves had to chase them from sidewalk windows.

Officials said the prisoners were being held for arraignment in Harlem Court, but refused to name the charges. The men in custody are said to be Leo Seligman and Milton Herndon.

The trouble started at 125th st. and Lenox ave., where picketers have been parading before the Empire Cafeteria for several days, demanding equality for Negroes.

The restaurant owners said that Negroes were hired for kitchen work, but were not hired to serve behind counters. The demonstrators insisted that this was race discrimination.

The crowd was dispersed and the picket line remained on duty.

Before the demonstration was broken up, however, a brick went through the cafeteria window and Esther Friedman, 23, 225 S. 9th st., Brooklyn, suffered a laceration of the left arm.

New York

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

FORCE CAFETERIA TO HIRE NEGROES

NEW YORK. - (CNA) "We do not discriminate against Negro help."

Crusader news agency

This sign, prominently displayed last week in the window of the Empire Cafeteria at 125th street and Lenox avenue, symbolised the victorious end of a sharp fight by militant Negro and white workers to force this cafeteria to hire Negroes. 9-16-34 new york, ny

Four Negro workers have gone to work at the Empire, in accordance with the agreement worked out between the cafeteria management, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, the Young Liberators, and the Food Workers Industrial Union.

The agreement provides for the employment of one Negro counter-man and three floor workers, one of them to be a woman; no victimisation of the white workers already on the job in the cafeteria; and the withdrawal of all charges against the Negroes and whites arrested during the picketing. The Negro workers are to receive the same pay and work the same hours as the whites in similar positions. The management has agreed that in the future, there is to be no discrimination of any sort against Negro help or Negro customers.

Plan to Spread Fight

Plans are now under way for a broad conference to spread the fight to other restaurants, stores and factories. The League of Struggle for Negro Rights, the Young Liberators, and the Cafeteria Workers Union -(section of the Food Workers Industrial Union) have issued a joint call to such a conference, to be held Saturday, September 29, at 2 p.m. The conference committee, with headquarters at 119 West 135th street, urges all organisations to elect delegates.

The fight to force the Empire Cafeteria to hire Negroes was conducted by means of mass picketing by Negroes and whites, by boycott on the part of neighborhood working-class patrons; by street meetings and by mass demonstrations.

An important factor in winning the victory was the organised boycott by the workers of the Home Relief Bureau Employees Association of Precinct 28, at 124th street. The association contains several hundred employees, the majority white. The action of the association directly contradicted the argument of the cafeteria management, that it "had no objections to hiring Negroes as dish-washers and porters, but white patrons object to seeing them act as counter-men and bus-boys."

The struggle was started by the Young Liberators, youth section of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, which sent a delegation to the cafeteria management demanding that Negroes be employed as counter-men and bus-boys. The management refused, saying that it would prefer not to hsve any Negro patrons at all.

N. Y. SUN

OCT 31 1934

Bars Picketing in Race Dispute

Supreme Court Declares Right to Picket Is Confined to Labor Conflicts.

In a decision which has no counterpart in the courts of the United States or England, save one handed down in Baltimore last May, which, however, was disregarded, ten Negroes were enjoined by Supreme Court Justice Rosenman today from picketing the store of the A. S. Beck Shoe Corporation at 264 West 125th street in an "understandable" effort to force the employment of Negro clerks as part of the staff.

The court based the decision on grounds of public policy so broad that every such incident, he said, would have to be determined upon its own merits by reason of the virtual impossibility of fixing set principles. He held that if the court permitted the picketing to continue, it would by implication authorize white persons to picket Negro organizations, thus making race riots inevitable.

The court held that the right to picket, won by labor organizations in an uphill fight that is historic, are confined solely to labor conflicts and are not principles to be applied in a racial dispute in which category the court placed the activities of the defendants.

The ten Negroes were members of a picketing committee establishd by the Citizen's League for Fair Play, a Negro organization in Harlem, which latter withdrew the authority it granted the committee. The picketing was instituted by the committee after the authority of the league was withdrawn and two of the pickets jostled a woman attempting to enter the Beck store, knocking her down, for which they were arrested and found guilty of disorderly conduct in a magistrate's court.

Justice Rosenman eliminated the league and its president, John Johnson, from the suit, as he also eliminated Arthur Reed, president of the African Patriotic League, pointing out that they objected to the picketing as did other Negro elements particularly a Negro newspaper published in Harlem.

The pickets carried banners stating: "A. S. Beck does not employ 50 per cent Negroes. Stay out. Do not buy here."

The Beck firm asked the injunction on the basis of the penal law which declares that "to commit an act injurious to the public health, to public morals or to trade or commerce" is a misdemeanor. Justice Rosenman, pointing out that the penal statute "is the same as the principle which governed the earliest decisions in our English common law granting injunctions against collective action by labor," declared that this was "undiscriminating condemnation of all labor activities."

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS

NOV 1 1934

Justice Forbids Colored Workers To Picket Store

In a decision said to be without precedent in British and American jurisprudence, Supreme Court Justice Samuel I. Rosenman yesterday ruled that picketing is a weapon to be used only in labor conflicts, not in racial disputes.

Justice Rosenman

He enjoined ten colored men and women from picketing an A. S. Beck shoe store at 264 W. 125th St., in an effort to force the management to replace half of its white clerks with colored workers.

While finding that the picketing was "born of an understandable desire" to increase colored employment, Justice Rosenman pointed out that if the practice were permitted, white pickets might seek the discharge of colored help elsewhere, with resultant danger of race riots.

PICKETING RULED OUT IN RACIAL DISPUTE

NEW YORK, Oct. 31, 1934—The right to picket is confined solely to labor conflicts, according to a decision handed down today by Supreme Court Justice Samuel I. Roseman, and does not apply to racial disputes.

Justice Roseman enjoined 10 negroes from picketing a Harlem shoe store in order to force the management to employ negro clerks.

N. Y. NEWS

AUG 17 1934

WANT IMPORTATION OF COLORED HELP FROM DIXIE BANNED

A ban on the importation of colored help from the South into the Rockaway and Rockaway branch area has been asked by the Colored Community Service League.

The organization made the appeal to Nassau and New York City officials after a mass meeting in the First Colored Baptist Church of Far Rockaway, Queens, at which Representative William F. Brunner promised his co-operation.

Promises of employment are used to induce colored girls to travel North but, upon their arrival here, they find themselves without jobs or money, it was declared.

BALLOT SEEN KEY TO JOBS

The 327,000 Negroes in Manhatta were urged to exert their political influence to gain a larger place in occupational category of the country by T. Arnold Hill, acting executiv secretary of the National Urba League, in a radio address delivere Tuesday night over Station WEVD.

"If this is not done," Mr. Hill asserted, "they will find themselves when the depression lifts, far behin where they were when it began." H called attention to the new types o recreational, health and research services inaugurated under the New Dea which the public will demand ever after the return of better times. To get permanent consideration in these services, Negroes must present organized demands, he said.

Negroes have not received their full share of skilled work largely because they are outside of the organized labor movement, Mr. Hill declared. In order to get skilled employment under the Public Works Administration they will have to b hired as members of organized groups.

Despite the fact that Negroes are not receiving their full share of employment in white collar and skilled work, they have been placed in s greater variety of jobs by the Emergency Work Bureau than at the beginning of the depression, he added.

Mr. Hill's speech was the first o a series devoted to the problems of the Negro, which is being arranged by the Welfare Council of New York City. Miss Gwendolyn Bennett will conduct the series. Tuesday she spoke on "Mendicancy Among Negroes in New York City." Mrs. Thelma Carter, mezzo-soprano, rendered a vocal selection. Next Tuesday at 8:30 p.m. Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter will speak on "Juvenile Delinquency Among Negroes in New York City."

HARLEM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The uptown Chamber of Commerce ,formerly known as the Harlem Chamber of Commerce, has issued a statement in which it seeks o define its attitude in the Negro picket movement to secure clerical jobs in 125th street stores. The sentence: "While not wishing to be accused of straddling a vital issue, the Chamber, after mature consderaton saw no reason why it should take a position either way," accurately and succinctly reflects the stand assumed by that organization.

Its approval of the Supreme Court's injunction in the case brought by A. S. Beck against the renegade picket committee, which was not acting for the Citizen's League fo Fair Play, and its condemnation of agitators who injected he religious issue, are in consonance with the views of the law-abiding, clear-thinking people of the community. Any attempt to impose strong-arm methods on storekeepers or the injection of bigotry should be resisted and condemned.

Whether racial picketing is illegal is still a moot question. Leading lawyers maintain that the right of Negroes to picket whether they belonged to labor organizations or not would be upheld in the higher courts. However, the decision was regarded as most timely by Harlemites who disapproved the tactics of intimidation to which unthinking picketers had resorted.

The Uptown Chamber of Commerce recommends "moral suasion" for the securement of fair play. For years merchants in 125th street have been respectfully importuned and beseeched to put Negroes behind the counter. Managers of stores who admitted their patronage was from 65 to 70 per cent colored refused to accord the economic recognition demanded, giving the usual moth-eaten excuse "the time is not ripe." It was only when Negro shoppers began to hit at the pocketbooks of these merchants by boycotting them that a newer and more favorable policy was adopted.

Many of the members of the Uptown Harlem Chamber of Commerce who outspokenly condemn peaceful picketing by Negroes are active in the movement to boycott the buying of German goods in this and other countries because of Hitler's persecution of the Jews. They do not seem to think that the nefarious, intolerant Nazi policies will be wiped out by "moral suasion." "Consistency, thou art a jewel!"

So far as Negroes are concerned, there is a question as to whether the Chamber of Commerce has outlived its usefulness. For years the race has looked upon the organization more as an enemy than a friend. It was the Uptown (Harlem) Chamber of Commerce that opposed the assignment of a Negro traffic cop at Lenox avenue and 125th street; it was the Uptown (Harlem) Chamber of Commerce that refused Negroes to its membership; it was the Uptown (Harlem) Chamber of Commerce, or its officers, that advocated keeping the Negro population North of 125th street; it was the Uptown (Harlem) Chamber of Commerce, or its officers, that ignored a Negro alderman and unsuccessfully sought the assistance of an alderman living in Queens to regulate market stands on Fifth Avenue and traffic regulations. How different are the aims and objects of the newly organized North Harlem Merchants Association, Inc., which is directly interested in the employment of Negro help and community betterment?

The Uptown Chamber of Commerce enunciates the following policy:

> **Without taking sides, without attempting to dictate the employment policy of any store, it has sought to safeguard lives and private property, maintain law and order and preserve the rights of any person to shop in any store without molestation.**

Judging from the foregoing the organization has become a law enforcement agency and assumed the functions of Police Commissioner Valentine and his efficient department.

Labor-1934

New York

Occupation, Wages, etc.

THIS GUEST editorial feature is open to our readers, regardless of station or training. The only requisites are clear, concise English and an important message of not more than 250 words.

Another Way Out

George W. Hicks

GEORGE W. HICKS is a Harlem attorney. He is an executive of a co-operative food group with 250 members.

THE SUPREME COURT of this state has decided that picketing for the purpose of placing Negroes in positions that require the discharge of white employees is against public policy. Confining the use of concerted action, "where it interferes with the business of employers," to labor disputes, the court considers picketing for Negro employment as solely a racial dispute. The preliminary injunction granted A. S. Beck Corporation strikes a fatal blow to the efforts of individuals and organizations attempting merely to secure for this community its proportionate share of employment based upon its spending.

Though the particular method is illegal, there should be no cessation of concerted efforts to improve the employment situation. The program can utilize competitive methods achieved through co-operative set-ups. Competition is the one legitimate weapon with which to win business consideration.

Fortunately, there are precedents to follow. Let this community apply the Rochdale principles of co-operative action. It requires simply a pooling of interest on a small scale by consumers toward the establishment of the enterprise; the further patronage of the enterprise by the consumer when it is established; and finally the return to the consumer of the profits of the enterprise in proportion to his purchases.

There are already established co-operative groups among us. The community should give them its support in their efforts to band the consumers to change conditions.

PLIGHT OF NEGRO WORKER.

There is one thing certainly sure: the Negro worker only in a few instances is getting a square deal. The columns of last week's issue of The New York Age give testimony to so undesirable and regrettable a situation. There has been much complaint against the discrimination of white collar workers in the local Department of Public Welfare. Charges are made that Negro appointments are negligible and no race representative holds a position of responsibility on any of the "relief projects."

It is reported that Mayor LaGuardia, Tenement House Commissioner Langdon, Welfare Commissioner William Hodson and Director of the Works Division Walter Delemater, have received numerous protests of discrimination and are investigating specific charges made. There are times when administrative heads are unaware of objectionable policies put into effect by supervisors and other subordinates until their attention is directed to them. It should not be forgotten that trained Negro men and women out of employment must eat, pay rent and buy clothes the same as other citizens. A reasonable percentage is entitled to favorable consideration. If not, why not Mr. Mayor, et al?

From Milwaukee comes the statement that the cause for the month's strike at the Wehr Steel Foundry is the presence of a large number of Negro employees. The plant has been an open shop and many white workers want it affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Investigators of the Milwaukee Urban League assert the strike was not called for higher wages, shorter hours or better working conditions, but for the dismissal of Negroes because of the unusually large percentage on the payroll.

Through the National Urban League the National Labor Relations Board has been requested to investigate thoroughly charges of politics and unfair practices employed by union labor and corporations in connection with Negro workers, it being alleged that Negroes are being employed by both sides in a way that will delay settlement of the Wehr Steel Foundry strike.

Despite President William Green's expressions of friendliness for the Negro worker, it is going to require more than mere words to make colored Americans believe that the American Federation of Labor is not their vowed enemy. It is a case of "we are from Missouri, you've got to show us."

Negro workers might just as well realize that they are facing a big fight and if right ful recognition is to be won they must fight—intelligently—and unceasingly for it.

FAIRPLAY FOR BLUMSTEIN'S.

Amid rejoicing over the decision of L. Blumstein's to employ Negroes on its sales force and clerical staff one discordant note was struck. An element not wholly satisfied with the agreement entered into by representatives of the Citizen's Fair Play Committee and the department store management continued to picket Blumstein's, much to the chargrin of all who believe in keeping commitments and in fair play.

The owners of the department store made certain concessions relative to putting colored men and women behind the counter at a time considered the slowest season of the year for business. A promise was made to put thirty-five, exclusive of elevator operators already working, on the payroll by September. The hiring of additional help will depend on the increase in trade thereafter.

What could be fairer? Yet there are those, greatly in the minority it is true, who demand that L. Blumstein's give employment to a considerable number of Negroes immediately. There is such a thing as carrying agitation too far. When anyone presumes to dictate to an employer when and how many people he is to hire, and specify their selection, the movement to win economic recognition is being overdone.

At no time in the history of the United States since emancipation has the Negro faced so serious a bread and butter problem. Largely by his efforts and strategy is he going to gain a larger measure of consideration in the ranks of labor-organized and unorganized. One of the influences industriously at work that should be regarded with much suspicion is the professional agitator, who makes his living creating disturbances. He is a menace to constructive achievement, for his mission is one of destruction. He thrives on misunderstanding and chaos, and does not want to see amicable agreements reached and peace declared.

If the Negro is to win his fight for economic salvation, it will be by a display of intelligence in effecting compromises. It is not often that the "whole hog or none" attitude proves advantageous in the long run. The "Give and take" policy is the more productive and certainly the more ingenious.

Now that L. Blumstein's has receded from its anti-Negro policy, all fair-minded residents of Harlem should make it their business to patronize the store with the same zeal as they boycotted it. There are dozens of concerns in the district where no attention has been made to the pleas respectfully made that colored salesgirls, salesmen and clerks be given an opportunity. Attention should now be focused and concentrated on them.

Two Brooklyn Stores Join Movement By Hiring Negro Clerks

The drive in Brooklyns fight for recognition and employment of Negroes in stores owned by whites in Negro section has been very successful in the past few months.

Peter Jackson, an active worker in the Crispus Attucks Communiy Council, reported at its last meeting that the Greenfield Market, at 981 Fulton street, and the American Food Store also on Fulton street have both employed Negro clerks. Carl Dudley, and Wade Dudley were employed by the American Food Store.

Mr. Wibecan, president of the Crispus Attucks Community Council appointed a delegation to visit the personal department of the A. & P. store and Klein's Department Store to confer with officials of that department about employing Negroes in their stores.

SUBWAY ZONE BAN REMOVED

Negro Agents Serving Now in Brooklyn and at Times Square

John H. Delaney, chairman of the Board of Transportation, has made good his promise to Alderman Conrad A. Johnson and other Harlem civic leaders to abolish segregated zones for station agents on the new municipal subway. Negro agents, of whom there are thirty-nine at present, were restricted to the Harlem area under an old policy, which was never officially admitted.

Orders issued recently by the board have resulted in the transfer of Arthur Ford, formerly attached to the West 137th street station, to the Brooklyn station at Jay street. Jason Craig was assigned to Times Square from his post at West 147th street, and Lelle Marshall went to 207th street from his old post at 127th street. Holman, a relief man, was made a regular at 110th street.

After January 1 the post of station agent will be made a competitive one and placed under civil service administration. The pay is 50 cents per hour.

"NO DISCRIMINATION" DEFINITE POLICY SAYS FIRESTONE

New York, Sept. 14—"We have a definite policy that we do not discriminate against Negroes", declared A. P. Mathieson, manager of the western zone of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, in a letter addressed last week to Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The statement was in reply to a complaint by Mr. White of some time ago against an inter-office memorandum in the Grand Rapids, Michigan, office of the Firestone company, signed by H. C. Acker, district manager, objecting to a Negro employe waiting on trade.

"On a recent shopping check of your store," the memorandum stated, "it was found that the colored attendant was waiting on trade and left rather a poor impression.

"I would watch this if I were you and let him handle trade only in extreme emergencies. I don't believe you would appreciate being served by a colored attendant if you were in a station where the crew was made up largely of white men."

In his letter of complaint Mr. White warned "Many thousands of Negroes in the United States own automobiles. Many of these use Firestone tires. The question I should like to ask, both personally and on behalf of Negro users of Firestone products and of fair-minded white users, is if the Firestone company approves the distinctly biased attitude of your district manager at Grand Rapids. If it does approve such prejudice we should like to know so that Negroes may be informed of this fact."

In his reply to this complaint, Mr. Mathieson wrote: "The manager of our Grand Rapids district office . . . did not handle the matter as it should have been handled nor in keeping with our policy. We have several hundred Negro employees in our factory here in Akron and a large number are employed at our wholesale offices and retail stores thruout the United States.

"We have a definite policy that we do not discriminate against Negroes.

"You will appreciate that in an organization such as ours it is impossible to see that everybody does and says the right thing. We have spoken to our Grand Rapids manager about this situation and we assure you that it will not occur again in Grand Rapids and if our company policy is observed, it will not occur elsewhere."

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Occupation, Wages, etc.

New York.

Penn. R. R. Cheats Dining Car Workers

By a Railroad Worker Correspondent

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—We dining car workers of the Sunnyside Yards have plenty of grievances. Here are some of them:

1. Fourth cooks should not wash dishes and work in the pantry with only a fourth cook's pay. He should get the pay he is now getting and a regular pantryman be taken on, so increasing employment without cutting wages.

2. The No. 1 waiter should not do pantry work where the Penn has stationary pantries. The Penn should put on a pantryman, so easing the burden of the No. 1 waiter and increasing employment.

3. Where there is no stationary pantry, the No. 1 waiter should get higher pay. The Penn saves the wages of a pantryman at the expense of the No. 1 waiter.

They should also pay the No. 7 waiter, who has no station, for there are trips where he has no orders outside of upstairs and doesn't make a nickel extra.

The No. 7 waiters are also required to canvass with the coach lunch. They are supposed to get 5 per cent, but there is no way of telling whether they get it or not because of the way the company figures its books and takes its time in paying.

4. They have a cafe car on the Philadelphia run, where the chef gets $145 a month. He works harder than when he is a chef on a regular diner (10 to 14 hours a day), but gets less than if he were chef on the regular diner. You can see what the company saves by such a rate. We must fight for higher pay for cafe chefs or the company will cut all the chefs.

5. There are waiters in charge at $90 per month doing the steward's work. The waiters on the car are required to pool their tips and divide equally with the waiter in charge. In this way the Penn gets rid of a steward at $150 per month and forces the waiters to pay part of the wages of the waiter in charge. Also they keep the waiters from rising to stewards at $150 and stop them advancing higher than waiter in charge at $9 per month.

Fellow workers, every one of us should join the Brotherhood of Dining Car Cooks and Waiters and make it our union to fight for bettering our conditions. We know the leadership of this Brotherhood does not fight for our needs. We can get our own fighting leaders if we are in the Brotherhood. We who are in the unity groups urge all the dining car workers in these groups to join the Brotherhood. We know that without organization we can't get anywhere. Let's all join and make the Brotherhood of Dining Car Cooks and Waiters a real rank and file union and, under the leadership of a fighting organization win better conditions for all of us.

RAILROAD WORKER.

Manages Store

JOSEPH HARRIS, who has been pointed manager of the Daniel Reeves Grocery Store at 2469 Seventh avenue. Mr. Harris has been with the Reeves organization for eleven years. Before his elevation here, he was a first clerk at the store at 2643 Broadway. The manager, who lives at 347 St. Nicholas avenue is assisted in the store by Henry Williams. Both are members of the 369th Infantry.

OPPENHEIMER NAMES NEGRO AS A MANAGER

Chain Grocery Store Heads Promise More Promotions if Store Is Supported

Upon the patronage given the Oppenheimer Grocery Store at 2378 Eighth avenue may rest the hopes of advancement for scores of Negro clerks in Harlem, Bernard Simpson, new manager of the chain establishment, revealed yesterday. Mr. Simpson is rounding out his second week as director of the store.

According to the manager, the officials of the Oppenheimer groceries have told him that if Harlem supports him in his new position the company will place more Negroes in managing positions in a number of the eighty stores they control throughout the city. The majority of these stores are in Harlem and vicinity.

Mr. Simpson, who lives at 400 Manhattan avenue, has been in the employ of the Oppenheimer chain for more than nine months as a clerk. Prior to that he was a manager of one of the Daniel Reeves' groceries at 2524 Seventh avenue and worked there with Joseph Harris, who has recently been made manager of a Daniel Reeves' store at 2469 Seventh avenue. Three Negro clerks are employed at the Eighth avenue store headed by the new manager, who has been in the grocery business for more than eighteen years.

Negro Manager For Daniel Reeves Store

Since last Thursday, the patrons of the Daniel Reeves chain store on Seventh avenue between 143rd and 144th streets are proudly going into the place to be waited upon by Joseph Harris, who has attained the distinction of being the first Negro to be appointed manager of one of the stores operated by the above-mentioned firm.

Harris, who lives at 347 St. Nicholas avenue, has been employed by the Daniel Reeves Corporation for a number of years, starting in as an errand boy. His record with the firm is an excellent one and he is well-liked by the neighborhood patrons who feel that his promotion is in the nature of a personal triumph.

Blumstein's Living Up To Agreement Now Has Twenty-one Negroes on Staff--10 in Clerical Department

Living up to the agreement entered into on July 26 with the Citizen's League For Fairplay, L. M. Blumstein's is putting Negroes on its sales and clerical forces. To date 9 young women of the race are working behind the counter and another as cashier.

Five more salesgirls will be employed beginning Monday, next week and twenty in September. Business conditions will determine the number to go on the payroll thereafter.

L. M. Blumstein's has in its employ 21 Negroes, and by next Tuesday or Wednesday there will be 26. This will include all who previously had been in the company's service six of whom are elevator operators.

At a conference held August 13, between representatives of the Citizen's League for Fairplay and L. M. Blumstein's, positive assurance was given by William Blumstein that the firm would continue to keep faith and do whatever it could to advance the economic interests of Negroes in Harlem. He pointed out that the drastic changes were being made to please the public at the dullest time of the year.

The Rev. John H. Johnson, president of the Citizen's League for Fairplay, advised that the league boycott had been declared off and that its pickets had been withdrawn. He ventured the prediction that the people of the community would show their appreciation for the new policy adopted by Blumstein's in hiring Negro clerks by patronizing the store more generously than ever. Others present at the conference were Manager Brown, William Blumstein, "Jack" Blumstein, Fred R. Moore and Richard E. Carey.

With the boycott against Blumstein officially declared off, the Citizen's League for Fairplay will direct attention to stores and markets in 125th street where requests have been respectfully made that Negroes be emplyoed in clerical positions but no disposition has been manifested to grant such recognition.

Another 125th St. Store To Hire Negro Clerks; Citizens' League Continues Picket of Weisbecker's

Abdul Sufi Hamid, head of the Negro Industrial Clerical Alliance, who for the past several weeks has been waging an unceasing campaign of abuse against the leaders of the Citizens' League for Fairplay because of the successful termination of its fight for recognition in Blumstein's Store, has withdrawn his pickets from in front of the department store. The pickets of the Citizens' League are still being maintained in front of Weisbecker's Store on 125th street and from reports, the proprietors are already beginning to feel a loss of patronage from Negroes.

Sufi's move, it is said, was prompted by internal dissension and dissatisfaction with his leadership. How ineffectual it was, they said, was demonstrated by his efforts at picketing Blumstein's Store after the store had agreed to and had hired Negro salesgirls and clerks. As a result the general public came to regard his group as a "racket" organization interested only in trying to get employment for members who had paid joining fees and dues, when the fight was on a broader scale and on the basis that Negroes—not any particular group or favorites— should get jobs.

The Citizen's League for Fairplay—an organization composed of church, fraternal, social and civic bodies—is busy now on a thorough canvass of all stores on 125th street where members of the race are a factor as purchasers and where Negroes are not now employed except, perhaps, in minor and menial positions. The policy of the organization is to approach the managements of the various stores, just as was done in the case of the Blumstein's Store, with suggestions as to the employment of Negro men and women living in Harlem as clerks in the stores.

The League has determined that should a store thus approached peaceably decide not to give Negroes representation, then it will so advise the buying public through pickets and other proper means.

That the campaign for jobs waged by the League is already a success may be seen from the following letter from the general management of Lerner Stores which had been approached for jobs:

LERNER STORES
Corporation
354 FOURTH AVVENUE
New York
August 27, 1934

Citizens' League for
Fair Play,
230 Lenox Avenue
New York City.

Gentlemen:-

Confirming our conversation of today, we agree to select from the girls you send us tomorrow, August 28, four girls: two to act as regular saleslades and two girls to act as Saturday contingents.

It is thoroughly understood that in agreeing to place these girls in these positions, it is our aim to cooperate with your League and do everything possible to help these girls to quality for the positions in which we intend to use them.

We will, in the future continue to adopt these sentiments.

It is also thoroughly understood that on your part, you will at all times furnish us with such girls as we feel will be qualified to take these positions and who will carry on their work in accordance with the rules set for the saleswomen of our organization. We shall expect of them everything that we expect of our regular saleswomen.

Very truly yours,
LERNER STORES CORPORATION
(signed) Leon Gottlieb

Pleased With Results

Added to the sentiments expressed by the Lerner Stores whose Harlem branch is located at 224 West 125th street, are those which have been expressed by other stores in the community, who have already given employment with highly gratifying results.

Among the larger employers of Negro women and men in clerical positions on 125th street are Koch's with 64 employes; Blumstein's with 26; Busch Kredit Jewelers with 4; the Peter Pan Dress Shoppe at 7th avenue and 125th street with 4; the Frigidaire, Strickler's and many smaller stores.

Already representatives of the League have interviewed the general management of Grant's and Sheffield Farms, Inc. The latter will be interviewed again on Thursday when the general management of the firm will hear the request of the League for employment of Negroes in their concern.

In making its request, the League asks for the employment of no special group of race women but only that jobs be given to qualified Negroes living in Harlem. It is no concern of the League, one of the leaders said, whether those to be employed are members of any particular church, fraternal or civic group, so long as Negroes are employed.

MAKING GOOD AT BLUMSTEIN'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Above are shown a representative group of Negro men and women who are making good at the L. M. Blumstein Department Store on West 125th Street as result of the satisfactory agreement which was reached between the management and representatives of the Citizens' League for Fairplay. Their number will be increased to 35 by October 1.

Front row, left to right: Maxine Stackhouse, Gladys Coombs, Thelma Haylock, Mae Griffin, Mamie Morin, Virginia Pettiford, Vivian Hawkins, Cleonia Williams, Mae Santee. Back row, William Adams, Clarence Dudley, Kenneth Broadhurst, Zealand Green, Matthew Epps, Sadie Reed, Nora Stevenson, Carrie Warley, Robert Braddicks, Lucy Thomas, Muriel Miller, Margaret Johnson, Norris Williams. Extreme rear: John Johnson.

New York.

Labor - 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Transient Supervisor Buffalo Speaker

ARTHUR O. WALLER
who is in charge of colored transients at the Emergency Bureau for Transients, 454 C Street, northwest, Washington, D.C.

NO NEW DEAL SEEN FOR NEGRO LABOR

Discrimination in Wages Is 'Thinly Disguised,' Report of Association Holds.

MANY GETTING 30% LESS

Workers in the South Affected Most—Gains Made by Race in 1933 Also Cited.

Charges that "studied efforts to exclude Negro workers from the New Deal" were made during 1933 were contained in the annual report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, submitted yesterday at the annual meeting at offices of the organization, 69 Fifth Avenue.

The report, read by Walter White, secretary, outlined the nation-wide activities of the organization through 378 branches in forty States. The association will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary on Feb. 12.

Mr. White declared that under the national recovery program Negro workers had been displaced from many of their former jobs and had been forced to accept discriminatory wage rates with differentials as high as 30 per cent. Pointing out that the differences in wages were "thinly disguised as geographical," he said they had been placed into effect on a strictly racial basis.

Mr. White cited minimum wages of 40 cents an hour for Pennsylvania steel workers and 25 cents an hour for steel workers in Alabama. Declaring that six different wage rates had been set up for the laundry trade, he said that the lowest pay—14 cents an hour—had been applied to colored workers in the South.

Reporting an increase of 180 per cent in lynchings for 1933, the association called for renewed efforts in a campaign for the passage of a Federal anti-lynching law.

A number of gains for Negroes during the year, particularly in the South, were cited by the association. Negroes had been called for jury service in four new Southern States, according to the report, with a gain in the number of Negroes serving on juries, particularly in Virginia.

Increased wages and shorter working hours were obtained for 30,000 Negro workers on flood control of the lower Mississippi River. The workers had been receiving 10 cents an hour for a fourteen-hour working day, the report said.

J. E. Spingarn was re-elected president of the association and Miss Mary White Ovington was re-elected as treasurer. United States Senator Arthur Capper, Bishop John A. Gregg, Dr. John Haynes Holmes, James Weldon Johnson, Arthur B. Spingarn and Oswald Garrison Villard were named vice presidents.

Jim Crow Negroes On New York C.W.A. Jobs; Are First to Be Fired

Daily Worker 2-17-34

New York, N.Y.

LaGuardia and Daniels Are Responsible; Workers Protest Discrimination

NEW YORK.—Marcel Work, a jobless Negro, representing the Unemployment Council, demanded of C. W. A. Administrator Daniels an end of discrimination against Negro workers on C. W. A. jobs in New York City, during yesterday's united front demonstration against Roosevelt's C. W. A. layoffs.

Daniels shirked all responsibility for the scandalous treatment of the Negroes on C. W. A. work in New York City. Under the New York C. W. A. administration and the regime of Mayor La Guardia, the unemployed Negroes have been jim-crowed and have undergone sharper and sharper discrimination.

There are at least 100,000 unemployed Negro workers in New York City, with a population of Negroes which according to the 1932 Census was 327,706. At least 60 per cent of all Negro workers in the city are jobless. In New York there is the largest concentration of Negro population in the world.

But of the 100,000 unemployed Negro workers, only about 2,700 got on C. W. A. jobs. Even in the heart of Harlem, where the Negro workers are segregated, whites predominated on C.W.A. jobs at least 5 to 1. Scores of thousands of Negro workers were not even permitted to register. Only about 10,000 Negroes were registered. Even the registration of Negro workers by the C. W. A. administration was carried out on a jim-crow basis. Negroes were forced to register in jim-crow offices in Harlem, no matter in what section of the city they lived.

The skilled work was not given to Negro workers. Almost none of the skilled Negro mechanics or building trades workers got skilled C. W. A. jobs. Those few Negroes who got C. W. A. jobs were given pick and shovel work. The C. W. A. administration offices are filled with thousands of whites. Negroes cannot be found in these jobs.

Where the Negro workers got unskilled jobs they were segregated from the whites.

In the firing of workers now going on under Roosevelt's orders, the Negroes are among the first to be fired. LaGuardia has allowed this gross discrimination to take place without so much as a word. LaGuardia as well as the Roosevelt-Tammany machine, is directly responsible for the disgraceful Jim Crow practices of the CWA administration in New York City. The same discrimination exists throughout the country.

The League of Struggle for Negro Rights, as well as the Unemployed Councils and the Relief Workers Leagues are carrying on a vigorous campaign for the rights of the Negroes on CWA jobs. All workers and workers organizations should fight against the Jim Crowing of Negro workers on CWA jobs, against the firing of Negro workers from CWA projects; for equal pay for equal work for Negroes, and against any form of discrimination against the unemployed Negro workers; with no discrimination in the giving out of jobs and relief

Labor and the N. R. A.

Three Strikes Get Only to First Base—Please Check Your Union at the Door—The Water Cure for Laundries

DURING the past few weeks New York City has been the scene of three bitterly contested strikes on the part of workers who belong to the most underpaid and overworked groups in industry: laundry workers, taxi drivers and hotel employees. Twelve-hour days with pay as low as $5 a week are not uncommon in these industries where, even under the N.R.A., employers have been able to dictate the most oppressive terms. They have been able to do this chiefly because of the great surplus of labor among the unemployed, desperately willing to work under almost any conditions. Against such exploitation, the N.R.A. has thus far afforded little protection.

No codes have as yet been approved for the taxi industry, while the code for hotels and laundries are among the sorriest examples of the New Deal. The hotel code provides for a fifty-four-hour week, but perpetuates the highly objectionable "split shift," whereby employees are worked during the busy periods of the day and laid off during the slack hours. Thus, while a waiter or cook may work only eight or nine hours daily, his actual period of service may be spread over twelve hours. This makes a week of seventy-two hours, not fifty-four. In addition, the minimum-wage rate set in the code is, according to the hotel workers, made meaningless by two other provisions. One of these forces the workers to rely on tips for part of their compensation, and the other permits employers to charge for meals. The latter practice was virtually unknown before the N.R.A. and is, in effect, nothing but a device to counter wage increases. In a very real sense, accordingly, these three strikes can be regarded as spontaneous protests against both intolerable working conditions and the failure of the N.R.A. to correct them.

In point of completeness, the taxi strike, involving 30,000 drivers, was the most effective. At its peak, hardly a cab dared venture forth; for the drivers, though organized only in the most elementary way and divided among several contending unions, were at least united in their determination to make the strike unanimous. In the settlement, arrived at through the intervention of Mayor LaGuardia, the strikers gained one point. They were promised 50 percent of a special five-cent tax per ride, which the taxi companies have been collecting since October. This tax, originally levied to bolster the city's dwindling income, has been declared illegal, but the companies have continued to collect it. From it they now have some $2 million to be divided with the drivers. As to the other demands—union recognition, minimum wages, maximum hours—the strikers came off empty-handed. These points were left for subsequent arbitration and for the N.R.A. code discussions.

The hotel strike was only partially effective. Following the walk-out of the kitchen staff of the Waldorf-Astoria, the Amalgamated Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union endeavored to make the strike general throughout the city. At no time, however, were more than 3,000 of an estimated 30,000 workers involved. But what the strike lacked in numbers it more than made up in mass demonstrations and picketing. These placed the hotels in an unfavorable light and caused numerous public functions to be transferred to hotels where the workers were not on strike. In addition, the publicity forced the hotel owners, who had announced early in the strike that they would not take back the strikers to retreat from this position. Last week the New York Regional Labor Board announced that the Hotel Men's Association had agreed that, if the strike were ended, they would discharge strikebreakers and reëmploy the former workers "so far as conditions will permit." The Amalgamated, faced by the opposition not only of the hotel owners but also of the A.F. of L. union, decided to accept this settlement, though it represents no gain whatever for the hotel employees, and leaves the union without recognition. After the settlement was announced, however, the hotels refused to take back many of the strikers, and so the picketing has continued.

The laundry strike, affecting approximately 3,000, is of special interest because of the engaging and, as far as we are aware, unique manner in which Mayor LaGuardia forced collective bargaining upon the laundry owners. He shut off their water supply. The laundries, it appears, owed the city considerable amounts in unpaid water bills. With their water turned off, the laundries capitulated over night though they had defied the mediation efforts of the New York Regional Labor Board for more than a month. The strikers demanded payment of the state minimum wage of thirty-one cents an hour and recognition of the union. The laundry owners agreed to both of these conditions and also promised that all strikers would be rehired and the strike breakers discharged. Payment of the minimum state wage it is estimated, will approximately double the existing rate of pay in the laundry industry.

A few weeks ago we reported the appearance before the National Labor Board of representatives of the management and of the workers in the Harriman Hoisery Mill, Harriman, Tennessee. The officials of the company told the Board that they would not recognize an independent union under any conditions. They were willing to "bargain collectively, but not reach an agreement." It now develops that when the representatives of the workers returned to Harriman they were arrested for violating an injunction against union activities. In all, the company has now had some seventy-five workers placed in jail for picketing. Hearing of these oppressive tactics, the National Labor Board has adopted a resolution condemning the company for its apparent desire "to perpetuate discord, foster industrial unrest and obstruct the forces of recovery."

Fight Bus Company's Ban on Negro Drivers, Conductors

NEW YORK.-(CNA)-Pres. Frederick T. Wood of the Fifth Avenue Coach company, 605 West 132nd street, has received hundreds of letters and wires from organizations in the last two weeks, protesting the discrimination practiced by the company in its repeated refusals to hire Negro drivers and conductors on the buses.

Henry Shepherd of the Trade Union council, to which many unions are affiliated, notified the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, that his organization and eight affiliated unions had sent resolutions to President Wood endorsing the fight against discrimination. The United Council of Working Class women of the Bronx, wrote Mr. Wood, "We shall do everything in our power to urge the women of our organization, and their friends, not to use the Fifth avenue buses until you concede the demands against discrimination." The Workers Dance league notified the company their 800 members had also pledged not to use the buses. Similar action was taken by the Edith Berkman branch of the International Labor Defense, the Prospect Workers center of the Bronx, and several other organizations throughout the city.

Picketing, which continues daily at 125th street and Seventh avenue is participated in by workers from clubs, unions and various organizations not only in Harlem, but from Brooklyn, the Bronx and downtown sections.

Thousands of leaflets are being distributed along the bus route, and many individuals have sent in their protests against discrimination.

While New York Negroes are fighting the refusal of the Fifth Avenue company's refusal to hire colored drivers and conductors, attention is called to the fact that Negro drivers are used on certain routes in Tulsa. White and Negroes ride the buses in that city. New York Negroes living in the territory between 110th street and to 149th street bounded by Eighth and Fifth avenues patronize the bus lines owned by the Fifth Avenue Coach company, also do these Negroes patronize the buses that operate on St. Nicholas avenue.

It seems that Tulsa is a bit ahead of the great eastern metropolis.

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125TH STREET

"After the Boycott--What?" All Harlem Awaits Answer

Amsterdam News

Survey Shows Negroes Hold 26 Per Cent of Jobs There Now

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU.

BIG AN LITTLE, the store managers in West 125th street are watching with rampant emotions the progress of the boycott against the Blumstein and the Woolworth 5 and 10 cent stores. To a man they are interested in one question: "After the boycott—what?"

They are watching with disdain, apathy, amusement, admiration, wonderment, apprehension and plain resentment. "Can you stand the consequences?" one wanted to know.

This man, proprietor of a small specialty shop, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, declared that Negroes would lose in the long run. He was one time assistant manager in a Chicago 5 and 10 during the picketing campaign conducted by The White eight years ago. He asserted the chain he represented was compelled to hire fifty-seven Negro girls and men for their south side department store, but retaliated by discharging from their other stores a total of 283 Negro porters, chauffeurs, stock and maintenance men. They were following the example of other chains, he said.

* * *

SO T. R. POSTON, city editor of The Amsterdam News, and the writer of this article, went out to survey the district to determine how many jobs were in 125th street between St. Nicholas and Lenox avenues. If you believe in the possibility of a counter boycott against Negro labor, you can try your hand at supplying the figures of losses in the eventuality of such a move. Any comparison with the figures below would be interesting.

We found a total of 1,509 full and part time jobs in the area, 1,036 on the south side of the street, which I surveyed, and 473 on Mr. Poston's side.

Of this total, Negroes are holding 372 jobs, or 26 per cent. Forty-nine of these are porters' jobs, 8 are held by elevator men, 4 by delivery men, 2 by garage workers. We found 2 doormen, 4 tailors, 2 detectives, 2 watchmen, 1 radio repair man, 2 chefs, 1 waiter, 3 kitchen helpers, 1 motion picture operator, 2 collectors, 3 seamstresses, 4 women cleaners, 8 sign carriers, 2 lunch counter girls, 4 handy men, 2 stock girls and a money changer.

And we ran into some old and new friends. There was Joseph Steber, manager of Cassell's liquor and wine store at 213 West 125th street. Mrs. Gertrude Long has been cashier for sixteen years at the Blynn shoe store at No. 222; Clarence Mondos does the window dressing and sign painting at McCrory's 5 and 10, and at the Grant's 5 and 10 Pearl Davis and Leon West hold responsible jobs. Pearl Davis marks the price on, and okays every piece of goods before it is placed on sale in the store, and West was described by the manager as his "right hand man." His salary is topped by the salaries of the executives only.

* * *

LYNDA GARRETT is a saleslady at Lazar's, the women's store at No. 300. Bessie McDonald is a clerk at Bishop's. Albert Davis is a salesman at the Ideal shoe store, 101 West 125th street; a Dr. Washington is a foot specialist with the London shoe store at No. 276; Olive Kato and Abad Lucia are sales ladies at Strickler's, at No. 144, and Julian Smith and William Prescott are regular salesmen at the National shoe store, No. 114.

At the Municipal market, just west of Eighth avenue, the owner of the meat concession, Charles Savaga, has two Negro clerks. Henry Smith sells fish and George Mitchell is a meat man. Charles Monroe sells fruit and vegetables in Irving Taub's vegetable concesion. We also discovered Leo Wiggins, an enterprising young man who has bought his own shoe shine concession at 306 West 125th street.

The biggest employers in the area are Blumstein's, Koch's department store, Weisbecker's market, Ludwig Bauman's furniture store, the four-and-tens, Wallach Brothers, Davega's, the Frigidaire company, Child's restaurant, the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, Strickler's, Busch's credit jewelers, and the five theatres—Loew's Victoria, Harlem Opera House, the Apollo, the Orient and the Sunset.

Koch's reported 125 employees, with 57 Negroes as sales girls, stock men, porters and elevator men. Mr. Weinstein, manager, asserted that additional Negro clerks are taken on for busy days. Mr. Becker, employment director at Weisbecker's, reported 50 employees on the street level. He refused to give out figures for the basement. He said six Negroes are employed between the market and the garage as car washers, porters, and on the delivery trucks.

* * *

CHESTER BROWN, manager of Blumstein's, expects to have 45 Negroes employed by September 15 out of a total slightly over 100. The agreement of his store to hire 15 sales girls in August and another 20 in September is awaiting the withdrawal of fresh pickets who were sent to the store after the agreement was signed. There are 6 elevator men, 2 maids and 2 porters there at present. Mr. Brown was deadly in earnest about not hiring those sales girls until the pickets are moved.

Woolworth's hires 60, with 2 Negroes, one a porter, the other a stock man. McCrory's has 60 with 7 Negroes. The Kress 5 and 10 reported 75 employees, with 7 Negroes —1 cleaning girl, 3 on the lunch counter, 1 stock room man and 2 porters. Grant's refused figures. I estimated 90 employees. They reported 10 Negroes. Busch's reported 50 employees, with 2 Negro stenographers. Ludwig Bauman hires 40, no Negroes. Frigidaire has 4 Negroes out of a total of 20, 2 salesmen and 2 porters. The Emipre City Savings Bank reported a Negro cook and a waiter out of a total of 40.

Regal cafeteria, with 22, reported a kitchen man, a salad man, a dish washer and a porter. Strickler's has 2 sales girls, a seamstress and a porter out of a total of 20. Wallach Brothers has 2 porters out of 20. Child's reported 40 employees, no Negroes. Municipal Market has 40, with 9 Negroes, including porters and sign carriers. The two vaudeville houses, Apollo and the Harlem Opera House, account for approximately 152 of the total Negro jobs in the area, counting actors and actresses, maintenance men, ushers, so forth.

The motion picture operator is employed at the Orient. The Sunset has two porters. Loew's Victoria reported 22 whites and no colored.

We visited 165 business establishments. We found approximately 372 Negroes at work out of an admitted total of 1,036. And of the total of 372 Negroes, slightly better than 67 per cent were holding white collar jobs. I am classifying the actors and actresses in this category.

* * *

THE question of the wisdom or foolhardiness of the boycott is up to the people. As to the store managers, their viewpoint is possibly summed up in this clarion pronouncement by F. K. Mullen, manager of McCrory's 5 and 10 cent store:

"The rights of colored people to opportunities in this community are unquestioned. The change from white to black in these stores is bound to occur, but the transition must come slowly, for there are problems to be overcome. The reaction of valuable customers who have moved from the district, but still patronize these stores, must be considered. Faithful employees of years' standing must be protected. It is unfair to discharge them overnight.

"The boycott is a vicious and antagonistic method which sows the seeds of rancor and hatred and vengence. The proper way is for a reputable delegation to call on the store managers and ask that a Negro be hired as a clerk when the next vacancy, next I said, occurs. This is the plan I intend to follow, but you can't bulldoze me."

Mrs. Gertrude Long (left), cashier at Blynn's Shoe Store; Mrs. Pearl Davis of Grant's Department Store, and William Prescott, salesman in the National Shoe Store, are three of the white collar employees listed in The Amsterdam News survey of the 125th street job situation.

PLAYING WITH DYNAMITE

Out of the race's organized campaign to bring about the employment of a larger number of clerks by firms doing business in the 125th street sector have developed some queer situations; but the latest movement to intimidate the employer and dictate the prescribed hue of the applicant's skin easily wins first prize for audacity, stupidity and twisted thinking.

The Citizens' League for Fairplay, after winning its fight to put young women of the race behind the counter at L. M. Blumstein's, did not presume to advise the management in their selection, knowing full well that such is the prerogative of the employer. Not one recommendation was made by the organization, which had accomplished its major purpose-race recognition.

But one group of Negroes continued to picket, with scant success, because those whom they personally favored were not put on the pay-roll. Now another group is highly incensed, complaining that too many of light complexion are employed and not enough "blacks." So in order to "rectify the great wrong done," a movement has been launched against the "browns" and "yellows" and on behalf of the "blacks."

Owners and managers of business concerns in Harlem have been visited by these ardent, irrepressible champions of the "blacks" and flatly told that "blacks" must be given preference over "browns" and "yellows." The 'yellows' and 'browns' have been holding back the 'blacks' long enough!" one highly excited speaker was heard declare. Some of the arguments advanced savor of the silly talk of the Heflins and Vardamans, who, when cornered ask: "Would you want your daughter to marry a Negro." The difference is that a self-appointed Moses of the "blacks" round-

ly censures our physicians and professional men for marrying "yellows" and "browns".

For nearly fifty years The New York Age has ardently and consistently fought the drawing of the color line by the white man. It is just as unalterably opposed to the drawing of the color line within the race. The charge that in the Harlem campaign the "browns" and "yellows" have been guilty of discriminating against the "blacks" is unfounded. L. M. Blumstein's and other stores did their own choosing, giving no little consideration to personality.—"Blacks", "browns" and "yellows" are all entitled to a square deal and employment primarily on the basis of merit. What if the "browns" should take exception to the present "black" movement and foolishly insists that the majority of jobs go to the "browns" by reason of their numerical strength and many different shades?

This color agitation within the race would be laughable and considered childish if the well-meaning but misguided leaders did not take themselves so seriously. Donning the mantle of intrepid crusader, they have cast logic and common sense to the winds. They do not seem to be aware that they are playing with dynamite. The stirring up of intraracial strife is bound to act as a boomerang. No sensible "black" will subscribe to such fallacious reasoning; no "brown" or "yellow" will view the effort to array members of the race against one another with complacency and good grace. The utter futility of it all is neither difficult to see nor to foreshadow.

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"WHITE OR NEAR WHITE."

"Why are all the girls that got jobs at Blumstein's white or near white?"

This absurd question has been asked by those organized to foment strife and disorder within the race so that they might get three squares a day. They know that the young women they are slandering and making uncomplimentary remarks about were employed by Blumstein's at the instance of the Citizens' League for Fair Play because they are Negroes. But hoping to personally profit by raising the color line these would-be leaders would out-Garvey Marcus Garvey in advocacy of "blacks for the blacks."

Ignoring the advice of level-headed citizens to refrain from so foolhardy and dangerous a scheme as demanding that Negro applicants be given jobs solely on the basis of their particular shade of complexion, these firebrands are sowing seeds of hatred and calumny blissfully unmindful of the grim harevst they will inevitably reap. None but fools would dare sponsor so despicable and vicious an undertaking.

When it is discovered by the management in department stores and other business places in downtown Manhattan that a stenographer, clerk or salesgirl has Negro blood in her veins, she is instantly discharged as if she were black or brown of complexion. This is no time to deprecate any member of the race seeking work, for in the eyes of law whether yellow, brown or black we are all looked upon as Negroes and treated as such.

Harlem is known as a fertile field for grafters who play on the emotions and vanities of Negroes. However, in most instances the public soon gets wise to them and their unethical methods of exploiting the race is of short duration.

There is one thing these insignificant hot-air merchants should bear in mind: That all the lies they tell, all the misrepresentations they give out for publication, do not and cannot materially injure the reputations of those who have devoted many years of unselfish service to race advancement in New York regardless of complexion. The generous public is not so gullible as to believe slanderous statements made by those of whom little is known and whose means of livelihood are questionable.

COMMON SENSE VERSUS HOT AIR.

A well-meaning reader of The New York Age writes that he is dissatisfied with the agreement entered into by the management of L. M. Blumstein's and representatives of the Citizen's League for Fairplay. Not less than seventy-five Negroes should have been immediately employed by the company, he asserts. While his aspirations are to be commended, it is to be regretted that the same cannot be said for his judgment.

In the adoption and launching of a new policy relative to the employment of Negroes as salesgirls, salesmen and clerks, L. M. Blumstein's has many important factors to consider. Business people are not motivated in the conduct of their affairs primarily by emotional impulses. They would not remain long in business if they were. The putting to work of seventy-five new people, even with previous training, would inevitably be atttended by some confusion; but if a like number of inexperienced were permitted to serve fastidious shoppers there is no telling what the disastrous consequences might be.

Nowadays, salesgirls are required to take a course in training before declared eligible to serve the public. Salesmanship has become an art. A successful applicant no longer hangs up his or hat and proceeds to take charge of articles for sale without receiving detailed instruction. If L. M. Blumstein's had decided to take on seventy-five additional white employees, under no circumstances would all of them have been inflicted upon the patrons at one time.

July and August are the two most unprofitable months of the year for department stores. Thousands of residents are out of town. The sales-force is reduced. Yet in August Blumstein's should be expected to go further into the red by adding a considerable number to its payroll. It must be rembered that the owners of the stores are business people, not philanthropists. Another fact overlooked is that Blumstein's enjoys a large and lucrative white clientele.

The Negro is often accused of being so self-centered in his own problems that he is indifferent to the problems and welfare of other racial groups. The attitude of some of the unthinking in the Blumstein's agreement would tend to prove that this charge is not altogether untrue. When a clamor is raised for the immediate employment of seventy-five or more Negroes, no thought is given whatsoever to the faithful, competent white employees, many of whom have been in the service of L. M. Blumstein's for years. In order to comply with the terms reached, a goodly number of white workers must be discharged. Are they not deserving of some respectful consideration? Should they be let out without receiving several weeks' notice? Should it be the lot of the white salesgirl who is the chief support of her mother to be so shabbily treated?

When the representatives of the Citizen's League for Fairplay accepted the proposal of L. Blumstein's the above considerations and more were kept in mind, it being assumed that there are two sides to every question. There is a type of Negro who elbows his way into the limelight by his demagogy and one-sidedness. He is more of a menace to the race than the Heflins and Bleases, for to attain his own selfish ends he preys upon the well-meaning and ususpecting members of the race like a wolf in sheeps-clothing. To this species of a race-traitor common-sense arguments elicit the silly retort, "handkerchief-head Negro." As void of a record of accomplishment as he is brains, this appendix to race progress, whose chief assets are hot air and unmitigated nerve, spends much of his time criticising others. It goes without saying that he has his price. His pose as a "race leader" is a racket.

The attention of Negroes throughout the nation has been attracted to the effective campaign Harlemites are waging to win economic recognition. The Blumstein's victory is an historic one. But the level-headed, unselfish, fair-minded should bear in mind one very important thing: In the making of de-

mands, do not kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

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golden egg.

Renegade Picket Committee Is Responsible For 23 Negro Girls Losing Jobs At New Orkins Store

Suffering was entailed upon nineteen families and four individuals, including 25 salesgirls and alterations experts hired by Orkin's Dress Shop which had its "Grand Opening" on Saturday morning at 218 West 125th street, when 23 Negro women who were employed Saturday morning were turned off the same night because of the unreasonable demands of the Renegade Picket Committee of the Citizens League for Fair Play, 218 West 135th street, headed by James Thornhill, Arthur Reid, Henry Veal and Ira Kemp.

The only Negro help retained on the staff were one sales girl and William C. Hunter and Henry Scovall, uniformed special officers and doormen. The shop is operated by three brothers, Irving, Harry and Leslie Propper.

Pickets Caused Confusion

Rev. John H. Johnson, vicar of St. Martin's Episcopal Church, one of the founders of the Citizens League for Fair Play, denied his affiliation with the Reid-Kemp-Thornhill-Veal group and stated that they had appropriated this name to themselves without authority of the league following the picket victory at Blumstein's.

When Orkin's shop opened Saturday morning, more than 50 per cent of their employees were Negroes, but it so happened that none of the picket group was represented. Messrs Thornhill and Kemp then approached Irving Propper and demanded that members of their dues-paying organization be employed in place of those already there. This was refused and Mr. Thornhill ordered the place picketed. The pickets signs first stated that the store did not employ 50 per cent Negroes, but changed it to read 75 per cent.

Manager Greatly Peeved

This greatly peeved the management. "We have voluntarily hired these girls because we believe it is fair to the people in the community and because we believe they can render better service to customers than white employees, but we have been given a dirty deal with this picketing," said Irving Propper. "We are going to discharge them all tonight (Saturday)."

Practically all of the employees were placed through Philip M. Jenkins, instructor in free courses in retailing technique and salesmanship, sponsored by the adult Education Department of the University of the State of New York. Mr. Jenkins was at first successful in persuading Mr. Propper to retain the girls, some of whom wept for joy when they were taken on. These included women with children to support and others with relatives dependent upon them—all of them desperately in need of employment! Although required only to have a minimum of ten students, Mr. Jenkins teaches over 100 in his free class at the Y. M. C. A.

Manager Compromises

When asked if any changes had been made—every Negro face but two had vanished Monday morning—Mr. Propper said, "No." He added vaguely that "an adjustment was being made," but stoutly denied that he had compromised with the Reid-Kemp-Thornhill group.

It was learned, however, on good authority that Thornhill returned to the store and Mr. Propper entered into negotiations with him whereby he was to discharge outright every one of the 23 girls he had employed and replace them with girls from the League. This Mr. Propper agreed to do, Mr. Kemp said, starting with five at a time, the argeement to be completed within two weeks. Meanwhile, pickets have been withdrawn.

No such promises were made the management said, as he would not accept any threats from the picket organization, but Kemp said they gave them two weeks to think it over.

Hamid Visits Store

On Saturday Sufi Abdul Hamid, head of the Industrial Clerical Alliance, visited the store where he learned that two girls from his organization had been hired "without his authority." He called Mr. Thornhill's demands unfair and promised to persuade him to remove his pickets. However, it is only natural that workers who picket and lay the foundation for the jobs should be given first consideration," said Hamid.

The economic problems that have arisen as the result of the picketing and the unreasonable demands of the Reid-Kemp-Thornhill group were discussed Monday afternoon at a meeting of the Interdenominational Ministers held at Salem Church, 129th street and Seventh avenue. Sentiment was unanimous against the picketers, who were labeled "racketeers."

Renegade Pickets Given Severe Sentences For Picketing Store; Heads Warned To Cease Activity

The whole structure of organization built up in the last two months by the renegade picket committee, formerly of the Citizens' League for Fairplay, threatened to come crashing down this week when two men, arrested on complaint of the A. S. Beck Shoe Company, were convicted of disorderly conduct and given severe sentences before Magistrate Overton Harris in Harlem Court on Monday.

On the same day, Atty. Richard E. Carey, counsel for the Citizens League for Fairplay, Inc. announced that, acting upon the orders of the League, letters had been sent to the heads of the picket body, forbidding them to use the name of the League in connection with any of their activities.

The two men, who gave their names as Mohammed Alli and Fitzgerald Holden were arrested on Saturday, November 3rd, in front of the store while they were said to have been picketing. After two postponements had been secured, Mr. Hoffman, manager of Beck's 125th street store, expressed his willingness to drop the charges. Although the men themselves are reported to have expressed complete agreement with this move, the case was not dropped, due, it is said, to the action of James Thornhill, one of the leaders of the picket body, who insisted that right was on their side and that they would win.

When arraigned before Magistrate Harris, Monday, the men were convicted, Alli, being sentenced to a fine of $50 or ten days in jail and Holden receiving a fine of $25 or five days in jail. The men were represented in court by Attorney Vernon C. Riddick.

On the same day Attorney Carey announced that copies of a letter had been sent to Ira Kemp, James Thornhill, Henry Veal and Arthur Reid, generally known as the leaders of the renegade picket committee, reading as follows:

November 12th, 1934

Dear Sir:

This is to advise you that the Citizens' League for Fairplay is now an incorporated body, and the corporation has instructed me to inform you and your associates and affiliates to discontinue the use of the name of "Citizens' League for Fairplay' or the "Picket Committee of the Citizens League for Fairplay or the name Citizens League for Fairplay in any manner or form whatsoever, and upon your failure to discontinue the unlawful use of said name, appropriate action will be taken against you.

Very truly yours,
RICHARD E. CAREY. (Signed

The League is headed by the Rev. John H. Johnson and includes among its incorporators those persons who originally got together to organize it as a federation of the various religious, civic and fraternal groups of Harlem which might work as a unit for the betterment of the community.

The men at the head of the renegade picket committee were originally connected with the League, having joined with the movement to secure employment for Negroes in 125th street stores. Soon after the first impressive victory in the campaign, they disagreed with the heads of the League and, breaking away, set themselves up as a separate body.

They immediately opened an aggressive campaign directed against their former associates, and adopting a slogan of "black for black, attempted to create prejudice and segregation within the race itself, accusing the League heads of favoritism and making many slanderous charges against them.

Upon their own initiative, they approached 125th street storekeepers in an attempt to secure employment for members of their own organization and, where they met with the slightest refusal, immediately instituted a violent campaign of picketing which they carried on until a recent court case in which Supreme Court Judge Samuel I. Rosenman granted an injunction against picketing on racial grounds.

It was the violation of this same ruling of Judge Rosenman, that is said to have caused the arrest of Alli and Holden.

New York.

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Negroes Need Not Aspire To Become Motormen And Conductors On New Eighth Avenue Subway Says Transportation Commissioner John H. Delaney

Verbatim Report of Conference On Subway Jobs Is Made Public by The New York Age

An attitude of condescension and impatience characterized the New York City Board of Transportation recently when it received a delegation of three Negro citizens who sought employment for members of their race in the capacity of motormen and conductors on the New York City Independent Subway System.

The conference was between Board of Transportation Commissioner Delany, Sullivan and Halley, white, and Samuel A. Allen industrial secretary of the New York Urban League, former Assemblyman Francis E. Rivers, and Gertrude Liddy Anthony, member of the Urban League Board. The meeting place was at the offices of the Board of Transportation, 250 Hudson street.

Conference Called Futile

John H. Delaney, chairman of the Board of Transportation, called the conference futile, explaining that the city department engaged only experienced and skilled motormen and conductors, and that their only school consisted of training these experienced men "to acquaint them with the various signals and stops and not to teach them how to operate cars either as motormen or guards."

"I have talked longer with you," said Mr. Delaney, "than any group that has sought conferences with me. In fact, I generally refuse such conferences. I have gone to much explanation in order that you might understand our position. Your final remarks show that it is useless."

Allen Trips Delaney

Mr. Delaney was tripped up in one of his excuses by Mr. Allen when the latter suggested that Negro change-makers be employed in white sections as well as in the colored sections.

Mr. Delaney explained that this would be unsatisfactory because men in the change booth must also act as an information bureau for passengers, and that change-makers were usually hired in the sections where they lived because they were familiar with that section.

Mr. Allen countered with the remark that he knew of instances of Negroes living in Brooklyn now working as change-makers in subway stations in Harlem.

The reply of Mr. Delaney gave the lie to his own previous remark when he admitted, by way of an intended retort, "I know of instances of white persons living in the Bronx, working as change-makers in subway stations in Brooklyn."

Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Halley did not take a direct part in the conversation. The remarks of Mr. Delaney, Mr. Allen and Mr. Rivers were as follows:

Discriminations Charged

Mr. Allen

We would like to have Negroes admitted to your school which trains motormen and conductors to serve on the Eighth Avenue subway. We have a number of former Pullman porters who are experienced in handling the public and who we believe can be developed into very efficient employees. In addition, we ask that Negroes be employed in change booths located in other sections of the city which are not occupied principally by colored persons. Furthermore, we wish you would have investigations made to asce tain specific cases of discrimination committed by your employees against colored employees of the subway system.

Mr. Delaney

We do not have any school to train motormen or conductors. In order for a person to be employed as a motorman or conductor, we require as a prerequisite former experience on railroads or on rapid transit systems similar to the Eighth Avenue, such as, for example, the Interborough or Hudson and Manhattan Company or the Boston and Westchester. Our main objective is the safety of the public and all other considerations must be subordinated to that.

Mr. Allen

Wouldn't it be possible to work out such an arrangement as would enable Negroes to get the experience necessary and qualify so as to get jobs as motormen and conductors on the Eighth Avenue line?

Mr. Delaney

In other words, Mr. Allen, you are asking for proportional representation for Negroes; you are asking for a particular favor to be shown to a group on the basis of race. We do not hire persons on the basis of race. The entire matter of selecting personnel is an impersonal thing, conducted solely in accordance with the requirements of safety of management and operation.

Mr. Rivers

Our request is not that particular favoritism be shown to the Negro group because of its racial origin. It does seem that there is a vicious circle. None of the private transportation lines employ Negroes as motormen or conductors. When Negroes apply to the private lines for such employment they are told that their application cannot be considered unless they have previous experience.

Mr. Delaney

Perhaps there is this vicious circle. However, we are concerned mainly with safety and not with the matter of group representation in employment. When we opened this line we found a large number of skilled and experienced motormen and conductors out of employment. We were able to take advantage of this situation to get an exceptionally highly trained personnel. So long as it is possible for us to get such experienced and trained men we will do so and continue as a primary requisite previous experience in rapid transit operation. As regards the matter of a school to develop Negroes, we have received many complaints from Negroes containing false allegations. The only thing in the nature of a school which we have is for men who have actually been employed. This school is to acquaint them with the various signals and stops and not to teach them how to operate cars either as motormen or as guards. The statement made in the New York News that Superintendent Baker of the Eighth Avenue System had said that they do not employ Negroes is entirely false. Mr. Baker's report on this, which I now read to you, shows clearly that he never made such an allegation. Mr. Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has written in a letter containing various erroneous allegations as regard sthe existence of schools which do not admit Negroes.

Mr. Allen

Wouldn't it be possible to have Negro change-makers in white sections of the city?

Mr. Delaney

It would be difficult for us to handle that situation differently from the manner in which it is handled at present. A change-maker must serve also as an information bureau for passengers on the subway as regards streets in the area. Persons living in Manhattan probably know nothing about the location of streets in Brooklyn. Consequently we try as far as possible to have as change-makers in a particular booth persons living in that particular neighborhood.

Mr. Allen

I do know of instances of Negroes living in Brooklyn but working as change-makers in subway stations in Harlem.

Mr. Delaney

I know of instances of white persons living in the Bronx, working as change-makers at subway stations in Brookly.n

Mr. Rivers

Would it be unfair to say that the Eighth Avenue subway is refusing to hire as motormen and conductors any persons who have not formerly worked on railroads or rapid transit systems, is more rigid qualifications for employment than the private transportation lines?

Mr. Delaney

Your question goes into speculation. When the private subway systems were originally opened around 1900, probably they did not require of applicants that they should have served previously on rapid transit systems as motormen or conductors. I do not know what the private subways might require now, but city subways can require now previous rapid transit experience and get all the men it needs.

Mr. Rivers

May I say this——

Mr. Delaney

Well, now I have extended your committee a longer interview than I generally do. I will not answer any more hypothetical questions.

Mr. Rivers

I want to make a statement, a request, and not a question. The Negro does not seek proportional representation, but rather seeks only an opportunity for competent Negroes to be hired in the same capacity as persons of other racial groups and where he lacks the experience, asks for an opportunity to develop that experience. I do know of an instance of a colored man living in Brooklyn, assigned as a change-maker at the subway station at 155th street and St. Nicholas avenue. It is a fact that you received many complaints from the Negroes about lack of opportunity to work on the subway system. I think that if you selected an investigator to work with Mr. Allen, that the two together could agree on the facts, present to you, and then with a more extended discussion on the basis of fuller information, a satisfactory arrangement could be worked out such as to end these complaints. May I ask that you assign Mr. Allen such investigator?

Mr. Delaney

No, I will not. I am accustomed to receiving complaints and that does not worry me.

Mr. Rivers

You do have a large group of colored citizens and they are asking only for an oportunity to co-operate with you in operating the subways.

Mr. Allen

The Negro has this same problem in all the large cities in attempting to get employment on transportation lines. We have tried to get the Negro employed in Cleveland and in Indianapolis. In Boston we struggled hard to get employment, even to the point of having the Legislature pass a law forbidding discrimination by public utilities. We were able to get Negroes employed on the Boston elevated line. We do feel that in New York City and particular on a city-owned and operated rapid transit line, that we should be able to succeed in getting this type of employment for Negroes.

Mr. Delaney

Your remarks, Mr. Allen, show the futility of such conferences. I have talked longer with you than any group that has sought conferences with me. In fact, I generally refuse such conferences. I have gone to much explanation in order that you might understand our position. Your final remarks show that is is useless. Your colored group is attempting to get preference for itself, just as many other groups who come in as, for example, the Civil Service group, the Amalgamated Labor group and others. Such petitions will not induce me to change my policy of making anything secondary to the safe operation and management of this subway line; no request will cause me to favor the Irish group, the Negro group, Italian group or any other group. The only thing that I ask for is competent men and that is the only type of men who we will hire.

7 ARRESTED BUT BUS PICKET CONTINUES

NEW YORK—The arrest of four colored and three white persons failed to halt picketing of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company here last week as representatives of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights continued to protest the comapny's refusal to hire colored drivers and conductors.

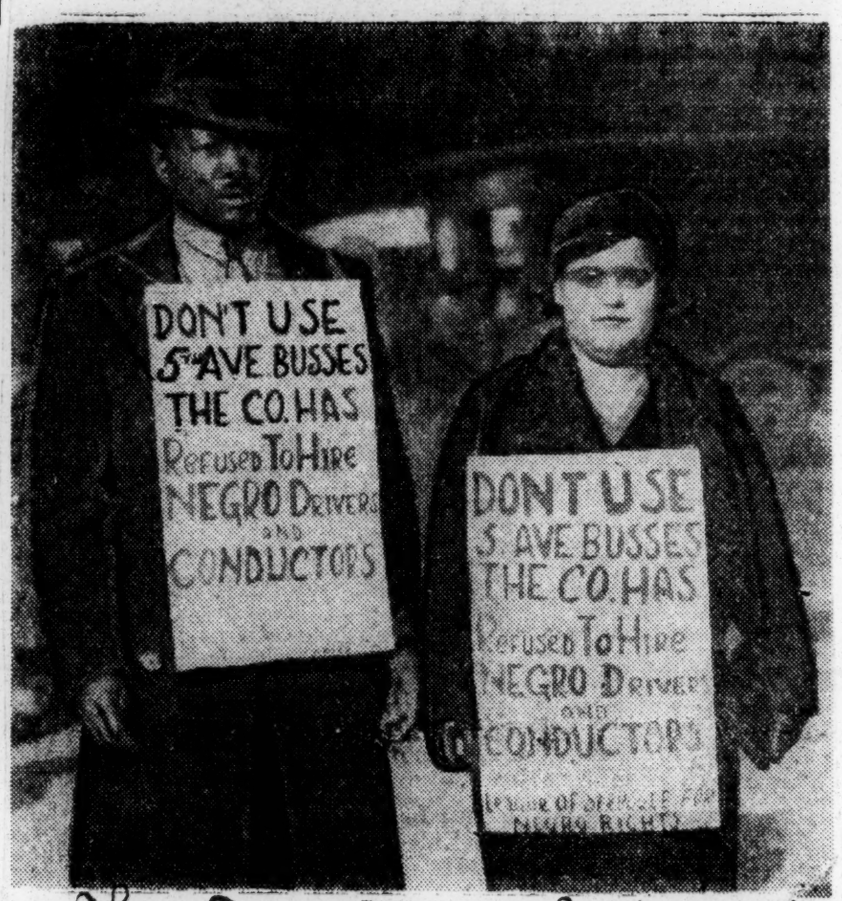
Three women were among the picketers, arrested at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue Wednesday and tried in 54th Street court that night. All seven of the defendants were dismissed.

Police broke up the picket lines on three occasions but each time their forces were enlarged and the picketing resumed.

Picket Buses

MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE of Struggle for Negro Rights began picketing the Harlem routes of the Fifth Avenue Bus Company Monday after the refusal of Frederick T. Wood, president of the transportation company, to change the organization's discriminatory policy and hire Negro drivers and conductors. Shown above are William Barfield and Espera Loft, two of the pickets at 125th street and Seventh avenue.

Picket Buses in Harlem



Co-op Photo.

MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF STRUGGLE FOR NEGRO RIGHTS picketing the Harlem routes of the Fifth Avenue Bus Company after the refusal of Frederick T. Wood, president of the transportation company, to change the organization's discriminatory policy and hire colored drivers and conductors. Shown above are William Barfield and Espera Loft, two of the pickets at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue. Six pickets were freed in Night Court, Wednesday, when they were charged with obstructing traffic and resisting arrest. They were: Isadore Dorfman, Ruth Maxwell, Laurence Weeks, Edward Reid, Gladys Williams and Evelyn Clark. They were defended by the International Labor Defense.

11,596 Negroes Employed By CWA In New York City

According to figures released by the chief statistician for the C. W. A. this week, the Civil Works Administration at its peak on February 1, gave employment to 169,294 persons in New York City, although their pay checks gave support to about 580,000. About 26,000 of these were "white collar" workers.

Negro employees numbered 11,596 or 8.65 per cent of the whole and 10.4 per sent of the Negro male population of the city more than 21 years old.

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New York.

New York World Telegram
DEC 13 1934

Capitalism Is Tottering, Declare Girls with a Mission, So They'll Dance and Dance Until Revolution Comes

Group Interprets Plight of the Mistreated Worker and the Unemployed.

By JOSEPH MITCHELL,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

Around a piano in a bleak hall at 11 E. 14th St. stood three lithe young dancers whose dances are based on the mistreatment of Negro workers, the speed-up system, the sell-out of a textile strike, the eviction of a jobless worker, the despair of a hungry girl.

The girls were Miriam Blecher, Nadia Chilkovsky and Jane Dudley. The oldest is 23. With four colleagues they gave a recital of revolutionary solo dances at the Civic Repertory Theater. It was packed. They went uptown to the Ambassador Theater. It was packed also.

"I will explain our organization," said Miss Chilkovsky. "There are twenty groups of dancers in the United States known as the Workers' Dance League. This hall is the headquarters of one group. We are revolutionary, of course. We believe capitalism is tottering, and we are helping overthrow it with the dance.

White-Collared Workers.

"Most of our dancers were originally white-collar and industrial workers. For example, we have a needle trades dance group, and one for office workers, and one for shoe workers. We perform before trade union meetings, at demonstrations, at gatherings of workers of all kinds. We write all of our own dances. We have dancing classes for children."

The organization is three years old. It has 800 members.

"In our dances we do not chase a butterfly across the stage," said Miss Blecher. "Our subjects are pertinent. One of the most powerful is 'Van der Lubbe's Head,' a dance about capitalist justice as exemplified by a Nazi court. Another is 'Sell Out,' a dance about the way the American Federation of Labor leaders sold out the strike of the textile workers in Paterson. We gave that dance at a strike meeting in Paterson, and the workers got together and wrote us a letter in which they said they understood all the implications of the dance.

A Charity Dance.

"There is one called 'Charity,' in which the Salvation Army is satirized. You should see the preacher in it. He is so righteous it would make you sick. And there is one called 'Scottsboro,' and there is one called 'Black and White.' The title comes from the communist slogan, 'Black and White, Unite and Fight.' In it there are two men working in a factory. They are played against each other. One is taught to hate the other. The speed-up comes. One man falls. The other falls. They realize they are both in the same boat, and they unite.

"Some are funny, of course. One is called 'Death of Tradition,' and there is one old woman in it who just loves a funeral. You should see her glee when she catches sight of a graveyard. Another is 'Histrionics,' and it concerns the self-torture of the actors in a middle-class melodrama. Another satirizes the gestures of two romantic dancers. If we find that one of the dances is not easily understood we discard it. The solo dancers compose their own dances. The groups work together on the others. Some are based on poems in New Masses or the Daily Worker. Others are based on some incident in a dancer's life. An eviction. A day of hunger."

There will be a recital of group dances at the Town Hall Sunday, December 23.

Labor - 1934

North Carolina

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Wages in South Higher, "But It Don't Mean a Thing"

By JOHN L. SPIVAK

CHALOTTE, N. C.—Wages have increased for most of the industrial workers here and doubled for the mill workers, but "it don't mean a thing," to use their expression, for employers get just twice as much work out of them to make up for the increased wage scale called for by N. R. A. codes. The mills began it and other employers followed their lead with a "stretch-out" system which leaves the worker limp and exhausted at the end of the day.

"We got our wages raised all right --from $6 a week to the $12 a week minimum," mill workers invariably say with a note of helplessness, "but the mills ain't losin' nothin' by it. We just have to do twice a much work—that's all. If we can't, there's plenty who are willing to try."

JOHN L. SPIVAK

This is for the workers in the 20 mills in and around Charlotte. For workers in other industries a similar "stretch-out" system is used though not quite as bad as in the mills. This doubling-up on work to make up for the increased wage called for by the minimum in the codes is, of course, prohibited, "but it don't mean a thing to have it prohibited." Numerous complaints have been made to the local Compliance Board, but here, as in New England, complaints are ignored.

N.R.A. enforcement and C.W.A. enforcements are handled by local officials—either business men or politicians, and the hook-up and relations between them and the manufacturers is all too clear. There is a labor representative here, Albert Jackson, a labor leader affiliated with the Charlotte Central Labor Union, which in turn is affiliated with the A. F. of L. He sits in on the Compliance Board to represent labor's interests, and it was from him that I first heard the bland announcement of the "stretch-out" system the mills started.

"What are you doing about it?" I asked.

"There ain't much that can be done," he said apologetically.

Despite this wide-spread and other abuses, such as the now established use of the C.W.A. to supply cheap labor in competition with union labor, workers take an optimistic view of things as they are here and of the future.

"Things is much better here than they were a year ago," they say. "Then we had nothing. Now at least several thousand have jobs through the N.R.A. and the C.W.A., some of them, we hope, permanently.

(It is interesting to note the common use of the word "we" when a worker discusses conditions of workers here. Though the vast majority of them are unemployed, they use the word collectively with an air that they are about to be included in the jobs that are being made.)

"At least giving some of them jobs started money circulating again and maybe that will help a bit. Some money is being earned, though most of those who are working are not making enough to live on. The big trouble here with C.W.A. work is that the C.W.A., which also distributes charity when there is no jobs, is using its power to get cheap labor for them that would ordinarily have to pay anywhere from 30 to 50 cents an hour.

"Take bricklayers or painters, for instance. They have a union, but there's no work for most of them. Some of them haven't worked for two years. A man needs some work done and calls up a bricklayer or a painter and asks what he wants for the job. We say we want 50 cents an hour and the man laughs at us.

"'Hell,' he says, 'I can get a man from the C.W.A. who'll do the job for 30 cents a day,' and he not only can, but does. If a worker don't take the job—and they call on a worker who's on the charity list—the C.W.A. just cuts him off the $2 a week relief money he gets for his family and he's left to starve. The Family Service and the Salvation Army (the two chief charity organizations here) do the same. A man's got to take one of these jobs at whatever the boss wants to pay or he can just starve to death."

Mill workers—those who are working—say:

"In the old days before the N.R.A. we used to get $6 a week for a 10 or 12 hour day. Today the minimum wage is $12 a week for an eight-hour day. You'd think that the N.R.A. has done us a lot of good but it ain't. It don't cost the mill no more to run now than it did before the code was signed because of the stretch-out. Instead of tending to one frame we have to tend to two. Whatever kind of work we did it's just double now."

The stretch-out system has naturally kept many of the mill workers from returning to their jobs when the mills opened recently. On the other hand, the provision for only two shifts has managed to supply work to mill workers who, because of the stretch-out, would not have found work at all. In the days before the code busy mills used to run two 12-hour shifts. They are now allowed only two eight-hour ones and despite the exhausting pressure of doubling the amount of work it is physically impossible even at top speed to equal the old productivity and hence a few more hands have found employment.

Mill workers never earned enough to buy homes but workers in other industries here, particularly the small business man and minor executive, in the years before the depression managed to save enough for down-payments on homes. Many of them were almost paid for or completely paid for when the depression came, and a great many of these have now lost their homes, either for non-payment of mortgages or for taxes. The percentage of those who lost homes here since the depression is greatest among the upper middle class and the formerly well-to-do. Very few workers lost homes because they never owned any.

Here, as in the New England industrial center, there has been a tremendous number of doubling-up by families, relatives and friends in efforts to meet the average rental of $15 to $20 a month or to keep themselves from being evicted. In some extreme cases as in one place here on E. 4th St., five families, totalling 19 persons, are living in a six room house.

The unskilled worker in this city averages $12 to $15 a week—when he is working, and 75 per cent or three out of every four workers in this community, are unskilled. This unskilled labor never worked steadily over any long period of time and lost most of this unsteady work since the depression. Since the depression it would be a very conservative estimate to say that an unskilled worker was kept busy for six months during the year. But even if that length of work were granted he would still average, over the annual period about $7.50 a week.

In all this, it must be remembered only those who worked are considered. The overwhelming proportion did not work at all and had to live on charity, but those who did work were unable to earn enough to live on for the living costs, at a minimum, averaged about $13 a week when you include gas, light, water rent and an occasional stitch of clothes.

PAPER INDUSTRY FOR SOUTH GOAL

Publishers Plan Study Of Possibilities, With Aid Of NRA

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 22—(AP)—Promised the cooperation of the NRA, the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association Tuesday launched plans for a study of the possibility of developing a vast newsprint industry in the South.

The resolutions committee of the association, in annual convention here, was instructed to name a committee to investigate the matter.

Maj. George L. Berry, divisional NRA administrator and president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, told the association that the NRA already was planning a study of the newsprint industry and invited the association's cooperation in consideration of establishing the industry in the South.

The NRA official added that the newsprint enterprise "will inevitably come to the South as domestic requirements make necessary."

Clark Howell, Sr., of The Atlanta Constitution, discussing the experiments of Dr. Charles H. Herty in Savannah, Ga., said it had been demonstrated that newsprint can be manufactured commercially from Southern slash pine. Millions of acres of pine suitable for paper manufacture, he added, grow between Virginia and Texas.

The Atlanta editor suggested the government might furnish the funds to equip a mill to demonstrate the possibilities of such an industry.

The association elected E. K. Gaylord, of The Oklahoma City Oklahoman and Times, president. J. P. Mapes, of The Beaumont, Tex., Enterprise, was made chairman of the board. H. C. Johnson, of The Chattanooga News, and Cranston Williams, of Chattanooga, were reelected treasurer and secretary-manager, respectively.

The following board of directors was named:

Alabama—J. E. Chappell, of The Birmingham News and Age-Herald.

Arkansas—J. N. Heiskell, of The Little Rock Gazette.

Florida—Jesse M. Elliott, Jacksonville Times-Union.

Georgia—Herbert Porter, Atlanta Georgian.

Kentucky—Emanuel Levi, Louisville Courier Journal.

Louisiana—John R. Ewing, Shreveport Times.

Mississippi—T. M. Hederman, Jackson Clarion Ledger.

North Carolina—J. L. Horne, Jr., Rocky Mount Telegram.

Oklahoma—Clyde E. Muchmore, Ponca City News.

South Carolina—A. W. Huckle, Rock Hill Herald.

Tennessee—Adolph S. Ochs, Chattanooga Times.

Texas—Ted Dealy, Dallas News and Journal.

Virginia—S. L. Slover, Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch and Virginia-Pilot.

West Virginia—R. L. Smith, Charleston Gazette.

Maj. Berry said there was no question but that newsprint could be manufactured commercially in the South, adding that "it is my hope that this convention will respond to the challenge that means so much not only to the South, but to the nation."

With respect to raw materials, cheap power, and rail or water transportation, he said there need be no apprehension "because the South possesses all these advantages, economical and essential requisites,

Fayetteville, N.C., Factory Is Given Code Exemption

Cotton - Lumber

Plant Is Allowed to Pay Women $10 Instead of $12 Minimum.

12-15-34

PERIOD TO RUN FOR SIX MONTHS

Baltimore Md

Southland Closing Is Recalled.

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Acting upon the recommendation of the Industrial Appeals Board, the National Industrial Recovery Board issued an order, Tuesday, granting the Central Weaving and Spining Corporation, of Fayetteville, N.C., conditional exemption from the minimum wage provisions of the silk textile industry

code.

The plant, which employed colored women workers, had been closed down since the minimum code wage of $12 was put into effect, the owners claiming that operators who worked on a piece work basis did not produce enough in many instances to earn the minimum. The company asked in May for an exemption for two months which would have enabled them to pay their workers $10 per week. The decision, Tuesday, was the result of a hearing on October 8 before the appeals board.

It states further that the NRA specifically reserves the right to terminate the exemption at any time it feels the concession is no longer needed or is being abused.

Under the exemption which will run for six months, some of the employees will be paid a minimum of $10 per week. For the first two months of the exemption, sixty per cent of the workers must receive at least the code

NIRB DECISION IN N. C. MILL CASE IS LOSS FOR RACE

NRA Code Exemption Granted on Basis of Race's Inferiority

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Acting on the recommendation of the Industrial Appeals Board, the National Recovery Board has granted the Central Weaving and Spinning Corporation of Fayetteville, N. C., a conditional exemption from the minimum wage provisions of the silk textile industry code. The exemption will run for a period of six months. All employees must be paid a minimum of $10 a week.

For the first two months of the exemption period 60 per cent of the workers must receive at least the code minimum wage of $12 a week; during the next two months 75 per cent; and during the last two months of the period at least 90 per cent must get the code wage.

The piece rate paid must be as high as the rates generally established for similar work in North Carolina mills.

The NRA specifically reserves the right to terminate the exemption at any time it feels the concession is no longer needed or is being abused.

NRA Decision Overruled

Last May a Code Authority compliance committee recommended that the corporation be granted a 2-months exemption during which it might pay any of its workers a minimum of $10 a week. After public hearing on this recommendation the National Recovery Administration denied the exemption.

An appeal was taken to the Industrial Appeals Board, which held a further hearing on the question on October 8. As a result of facts brought out at that hearing the Appeals Board recommended that the above exemption be granted. The mill claimed its Negro workers were not efficient enough to be paid code wages.

Accepts Mill's Claim

This recommendation was based on findings that "the workers in the appellant's plant may require and deserve a somewhat longer period of training in order to obtain normal efficiency." (The plant had closed down, reopening in September and operating at a loss.)

"The recognition of this fact implies nothing derogatory to either their native ability or their capacity for development. It implies merely a realistic and honest appreciation of conditions which would have proved an equally formidable barrier to the progress of any other group of employees similarly situated," declares the official government announcement.

"Therefore we think that a partial exemption would be fair to the appellant, for the best interests of its employees, not unfair to its competitors, and would afford this company an opportunity to bring its labor up to standard efficiency and improve its equipment and operations so as to allow it to continue operations under the provisions of the code without suffering loss," the announcement sets forth.

N.R.A. BACKS SLASH IN WAGES OF NEGRO TEXTILE WORKERS

Permits $2 Cut Because Negroes 'Need Longer Training'

By Carl Reeve

The N.R.A. has once more taken a stand approving discrimination against Negro workers.

In a vicious statement on the decision on the Central Weaving and Spinning Corporation of Fayetteville, N.C., the National Industrial Recovery Board (N.R.A. press release No. 9085) exempts this firm from the minimum wage provisions for a period of six months. This firm employes mostly Negroes. The minimum wage for these Negro workers was reduced from the cotton textile code wage of $12 for the South, to $10 a week.

The statement of the Industrial Appeals Board now upheld by the Recovery Board, contains the following scarcely veiled attack on Negro workers, and upholds the Jim Crow, lily-white superiority position of the lynchers, "The workers in the appellant's plant may require and deserve a somewhat longer period of training in order to obtain normal efficiency. The recognition of this fact implies nothing derogatory to their native ability or their capacity for development. It implies merely a realistic and honest appreciation of conditions which would have proved an equally formidable barrier to the progress of any other group of employes similarly situated."

The decision is that for six months an increasing number of the employes are to receive the code wage minimum of twelve dollars until at the end of the six months period ninety per cent must get the code wage. During the six months period, the minimum is reduced to ten dollars a week.

Recently the California N.R.A. Board upheld the discrimination against Negro workers. The motion picture code authorities refused to intervene in a case brought before them by Negro motion picture projectionists employed at theatres located in the Negro district who are getting less pay than white projectionists.

The Board cynically told these Negro workers they could work out the wage scale themselves with their employers. The operators used the excuse that they paid lower wages to the Negroes because the "Negro district is very poor." The N.R.A. order thus sanctioned the lower wages paid the Negro projectionists, and gave them no redress but their own organized strength.

The N. R. A. recently dismissed Myra Callas, a Negro member of the National Federation of Federal Employes, who has protested many times against the N.R.A.'s discrimination against Negroes. She was dismissed without any definite charge against her and without a hearing.

The rank and file in the American Federation of Labor unions should at once protest against this discrimination and Jim Crow of the N.R.A. against Negro workers. This discrimination is winked at by William Green and his machine, which at the last American Federation of Labor convention killed a resolution against discrimination in the American Federation of Labor unions against Negro workers. The demand for equal treatment and equal pay and conditions for the Negro workers, and against Jim Crow or any discrimination should be pushed by all workers to achieve solidarity of the working class and to raise workers' living standards.

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

North Carolina

NRA Official Sees Industrial Boom For South, Citing Newsprint Growth

By United Press.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 22.—Errors of the National Recovery Administration have resulted from attempts to correct the "greatest industrial error ever recorded in the history of our country," Maj. George L. Berry, deputy NRA administrator, told the convention of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Assn. today.

Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' union, vigorously defended recovery efforts of Hugh Johnson, and predicted an industrial resurrection for the South, fostered in part by the vast Tennessee Valley Authority project.

One of the opportunities thus offered the Southern states, he emphasized, lies in development of newsprint manufacture. Such a project, Berry added, would have the co-operation of the national administrator.

"In the more than 170 industries coming within my division, permit me to say to you that without exception the processes of rehabilitation as applied by the NRA have been received enthusiastically," he said.

"I doubt if there is one of these industries ranging from the great and largest, the construction industry to the goldfish industry, that would surrender the advantage of the NRA."

Despite the constant problems which arise from codification of industries, which are being met and solved, there has been no indication that any industry desired "to escape the advantages" of the act, he emphasized.

Turning to the industrial potentialities of the Southern states, the deputy administrator said the diversification and volume of resources "adequately justified our highest state of confidence and enthusiasm."

Berry predicted development of newsprint manufacture in the South, facilitated by the power projects under construction, "will constitute one of its most gigantic industries and will be another coordinating and stabilizing influence in the rehabilitation of the newsprint industry and at the same time give to the newspaper publishers of America that sense of security which they must have to meet their responsibilities to the public."

"In the newsprint enterprise, as in others that will inevitably come to the South as domestic requirements make necessary, there need be no apprehension on the subject of raw materials, cheap power, rail or water transportation, because the South possesses all of these requisites, plus the freedom of violent climatical conditions that beset and sometimes abridge industrial activities in other sections of North America," he said.

Charlotte, N. C. Post
August 18, 1934

May Set Up Negro Office In City.

It is gratifying to the Negro population in Charlotte to learn that a separate office for Negro jobs may be set up under their management here. If such plans in Winston-Salem prove advantageous to both groups it stands to reason that it will be equally true here.

Perhaps many under the New Deal have received much who did not really need it as bad as others who were wholly neglected, because of the difficulty faced by those in charge in getting at the facts in the case. Under the proposed plan of this problem will be solved.

As to the efficiency of capable management there need be no question mark. He only needs a chance to prove his his fitness. We hope those in authority will see this office as both necessary and justice to both groups.

H. M.

125th St. Merchant Forced To Fire Sales Girl As "Too Light"

Because she was considered "too light," a group of her own race forced her discharge from a 125th street store last week. This was the story told to The New York Age last Monday by Miss Violet Dewey of 1845 Seventh avenue, who charged that through threats of picketing his shop, the African Patriotic League had forced her employer, R. Kattleson, proprietor of the LaGene Shop at 158 West 125th street to dismiss her on the previous Saturday.

According to Miss Dewey, she was given a job as salesgirl at the store last month through the efforts of the National Improvement Union. At the time, she said, her employer told her that her status as a part time worker would be changed to a full-time worker if she made good. During the month, Miss Dewey said that her hours were from 9:30 to 12:30 daily on weekdays and full day on Saturdays. Her sales were good, she said, and the proprietor expressed satisfaction with her work.

She had been working at the store for two weeks, she said when Mr. Kattleson was approached by either James Thornhill, Ira Kemp or Henry Veal, or one of their associates who told him that unless he hired a member of their organization they would picket his store. Miss Dewey further asserted that she was taunted because she was light-brownskinned by members of the organization and told that a "black African girl" would soon replace her.

Last week, she said, her employer was again approached and threatened with picketing and on Saturday she was given her wages and told that her services would be no longer required. She was given a fine letter of recommendation by her employer but she is now looking for work because she says she was considered "too light" by the African Patriotic League, whose activities she severely criticized.

The Inter-Racial Color Question

By WILLIAM PICKENS

Of all the silly contentions I have ever heard of, the recent contention in Harlem over the question as to whether "dark girls", "black girls," or "light girls" should be preferred for newly-opened jobs in white-owned stores on 125th street is exactly the silliest! Of course, nobody should be preferred on this color; certainly not in the Negro race that is fighting against a general racial discrimination. This question ought never to arise wthin the "Negro" group; it plays into the hands of those white people who are opposed to Negroes. They will be quick to see that it is no more wrong for whites to try to shut Negroes out than it is for one "color" of Negroes to try to shut the other "color" out. And the cunning ones among the white opposition will certainly play one of these factions against the other, for its own advantage.

Take it from a black man who has had every kind of contact with every kind of white person who is fit to associate with, THAT THE RANK AND FILE OF THE WHITE RACE DO NOT CARE A FIG ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT ABOUT THE "COLOR" OF AN AMERICAN NEGRO. There are all sorts of people in the world, and in any race—and so there are some queer white people. Some of these queer and exceptional ones prefer a Negro who is "light",—and some other queer ones prefer "dark" Negroes, the darker the better. If there be any difference at all, there is a greater number by far who prefer "dark" in Negroes. Light skins do not make an impression on them because it is too commonplace, like the white-skins they are used to and bored with.

The Negroes of Harlem worked together long enough to get some jobs open on 125th street by picketing the stores—and before the jobs were hardly occupied, these Negroes fell out over the question of colors of the workers, especially the girls, accepted on the jobs. One faction asks for girls of a certain color, but also demands that the employers get their girls through that faction only. That is rotten: such a thing would soon become a "racket", even if it be not already a acket. The sale of jobs and the corruption of "pull" and "drag" are already too prevalent in this social order. The picketing for "colored employees" was sane and sensible. After that point was conceded by the store proprietors, no organization whatever should be allowed the right to select the persons to be employed—and especially not on any "color" basis.

There are just two classes of fools in this color contention, and if either class is a bigger fool than the other, as the Irishman said, "faith an' it must be both of 'em." One class of fool is that which asks that "light Negroes" be given preferences; and the other class of fools is that which demands that "black Negroes" be given preferences. Just choose your class. We do not belong to either.

MILL'S APPEAL TAKEN UNDER ADVISEMENT

Belief Expressed That Out-Dated Machines Real Trouble

By EDWARD LAWSON

WASHINGTON — (ANP) —A plea of the Central Weaving and Spinning Corporation, of Fayetteville, N. C., a corporation manufacturing low-quality silk goods and employing colored women exclusively at its looms, for an exemption from the minimum wage requirement of the textile manufacturer's code on the grounds that its black employees are 'less efficient" than white workers employed by other competing firms, was taken under advisement by the Board of Industrial Appeals, meeting here last week.

The Fayetteville mill employs 30 workers. It was started 35 or 40 years ago, and has always employed colored labor because of its relative cheapness. It is located in a colored section of the town, and had been known for so long as a "colored proposition" that white workers cannot now be coaxed into it even by offers of higher wages. Until the time of its closing re-

cently, the average wage per week was $9.

Labor Secretary Opposed

Lieutenant Oxley read into the record a statement from Madame Sercetary of Labor Perkins, opposing the granting of exemption. "It is my confirming opinion," the secretary's note said, "that this petition for exemption should be denied. To grant a petition, in my opinion, would be contrary to the ends that are being sought through the National Industrial Recovery Act."

Several plans of action were recommended to the board by various governmental agencies, the most definite being that of the Labor Advisory Board, presented by Miss Ruth Stocking. This plan advocated a careful study of the physical condition of the plant to determine whether the alleged inefficiency of workers might lie with the machinery; an analysis of the productive efficiency of the employees, with a view of replacing the least productive; and the setting up of a definite course of training to increase the efficiency and improve the sense of responsibility of the employees.

Pending action of this recommendation, the board suggested that a period of 60 days be granted during which a minimum wage of nine dollars, or 75 per cent of the code minimum, be allowed; that during the next tsixty days a minimum wage of $10.80, or 90 per cent of the code minimum, be allowed; and that at the end of 120 days the full code rate be paid to all employees by the plant.

Refused To Sign Code

The company was one of the few which refused to sign the textile code when it went into effect about a year ago, claiming that because its employees were Negroes, it could not run at more than 65 p recent efficiency. A complaint was filed with the local compliance board by a competing millowner in an effort to force payment of NRA wages, but after a brief investigation the board recommended that an exception from code requirements be granted the company.

The matter was later taken to the silk code authority, which after a hearing granted an exception for two months from May 6. The company failed to operate on the $10 minimum wage set, fearing that no profit could be made on that basis. Later recommendation, however, caused them to believe that the plant could be operated on a $10 minimum basis if granted an additional stay.

Uses Traditional Argument

Speaking for the petitioner, Attorney Terry A. Lyon made it plain that Negro labor was held in low regard throughout the South. "I would like very much to feel and know that the operators of this mill could produce the maximum in efficiency as any other mill in that locality, but the record in this case shows that at best the type of labor which they have here is not more than 65 per cent efficient. This not only cuts down profit, but the type of goods which this less efficient labor produces constitutes what is termed as seconds, and is thrown back upon the plant, so that its production is cut down even further."

Lyon introduced a letter from J. R. Tolar, president of Tolar Hart and Holt Mills, Fayetteville, which he offered as proof of his contention. This letter, allegedly from the head of a competing firm, read: "It is my opinion, based on my experience in the manufacturing of textiles and my knowledge of the labor employed there (at the Southland Mill) that this labor is not as efficient as white labor and is not capable of being developed to the efficiency of the average class of white labor within any short period of time."

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
August 12, 1934

May Set Up Negro Job Office In City

Separate Re-Employment Quarters With Managers of Own Race Considered by State Supervisor.

State headquarters of the National Re-employment Service are seriously considering establishing separate offices in Charlotte for the Negro and white re-employment program.

Mrs. Ney Evans, state supervisor of the re-employment work, was in Charlotte yesterday on a regular inspection visit, and she said that she has been making a study of conditions in Charlotte to see if the separate offices would make for greater efficiency.

"This system has been adopted in Winston-Salem, and it has worked wonderfully well," Mrs. Evans said.

NEGROES IN CHARGE.

"The negro office is under the supervision of negro workers, highly educated members of the race who are showing real interest in the work and getting fine results," she added. "The negroes appear to prefer this system and take great pride in making their office a success.

"Since a great majority of the applicants for work among the negroes are for common labor, offices in which all classes of labor are interviewed fail to draw the professional or "white collar" workers, many of whom could be placed.

MANAGERS AVAILABLE.

"There are many negroes in Charlotte with enough education and with the knowledge and understanding of members of their race to make ideal managers for such an office.

"In Winston-Salem, too, we find that the pride the manager takes in making the office a success and getting people off the relief rolls has gone far towards helping us solve this great problem."

Mrs. Evans made it clear that no decision to establish such an office in Charlotte has been made but that she is merely studying the advisability of the plan. She plans to get the viewpoint of leaders in Charlotte before making recommendation along these lines.

She believes federal funds would be available for the upkeep of the office, if established.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NEWS

DEC 27 1934

SOUNDS SORT OF SOAP BOXY, BUT HERE GOES.

Dear Sir:

The letter signed "A Reader" in Sunday's Charlotte News is typical of the most reactionary and prejudiced supporters of Jim Crow discrimination. "A Reader" evidently believes the Negroes should still be in slavery and that they are entitled to only a starvation existence, at the best.

"How come Negroes are needy? They won't work" says the unsigned letter in The News. I suggest that she take a walk down the streets of Charlotte where laborers are digging in slimy mud in the worst of weather and see how many are white and how many are Negroes. The most difficult and disagreeable jobs usually are reserved for the Negro workers. Yet—"they won't work"!

"Why shouldn't the Negroes take care of their color?" asks "A Reader". Let me ask her a few questions. Do the Negro workers have equal opportunity? What chance do they have to obtain employment in offices, as railroad conductors, clerks in stores, in the post office or even in the textile mills? And even for the same kind of work they usually get lower wages. Only an idiot or the most brazen liar will dare say that the Negro has an equal opportunity with the white worker anywhere in this country, and especially in the South.

The reason the condition of the Negroes is worse than that of the white workers is that they are discriminated against on every hand, given the hardest work at miserably low wages which makes it impossible to save anything for periods of sickness and unemployment. If "A Reader" believes in each race "supporting its own color" then she should at least demand equal opportunities.

This does not mean that I regard the white workers as having such wonderful opportunities. Every honest person who knows conditions in Charlotte and elsewhere will agree with me that the condition of the Negro workers is worse than that of the white workers, because of the Jim Crow discriminations. And no one can deny that thousands of the white workers are also facing slow starvation, suffering from pellagra, with insufficient fuel and clothing.

Why is this situation? Because the workers, Negro and white, have produced more wealth—more commodities—than they are able to buy as a result of the low wages and the big profits of the capitalists. Only one example. The Reynolds Tobacco Co. pays approximately three dollars in dividends for every dollar in wages.

What immediate solution? Negro and white workers, without any discrimination, should receive unemployment insurance at the expense of the government and the employers. The passage of H. R. 7598 (workers unemployment insurance bill) will provide a solution for the millions of workers now facing the prospect of slow starvation.

"A Reader" evidently was satisfied with her own miserable wage of seven dollars per week and thought the Negro workers should be glad to get much less. The solution is not mudslinging sarcastic remarks and Jim Crow attacks on the Negroes, but unity of the Negro and white workers in their common struggle for better conditions.

Let "A Reader" think these things over. I would be glad to read her answer.

PAUL CROUCH.

Charlotte.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

FIVE-AND-TEN WILTS AFTER LONG PICKET

COLUMBUS, O. — Twenty-eight days of picketing, by the Veterans of the Depression, a labor organization, came to an end when a five and ten cent store, which was under fire, hired two female clerks and a male stock clerk, it was announced this week.

The veterans are headed by Harrison Bridges and through their activity another chain store has hired four girls as clerks.

According to Mr. Bridges, all of the local organizations have cooperated in the fight to obtain the jobs, however, he extended special commendation to members of the clergy.

Force Kroger Store to Rehire Negro Workers

By a Worker Correspondent

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The Kroger Stores, one of the largest grocery chain stores in Cincinnati and also located everywhere through this part of the United States, laid off the three Negro workers in their store in the Walnut Hills section of this city—a Negro section. They retained their white workers and replaced these three colored workers with white workers. I just heard about this yesterday.

I spoke to a young Negro who lives in this section of the city (I do not live in this section) and he told me this. His Negro organization decided to boycott this Kroger store. They had placards made which read, "This store discriminates against the Negro." The store was boycotted, and Kroger had to put these three workers back to work.

Kroger put a sign in the window: "We employ colored people."

The small grocery stores in this section of the city are feeling the reaction of this. Some of these small stores have no employes, only themselves and family.

A small store acoss the street from the Kroger store sells to colored people but will not allow them to sit down at the tables to eat or drink. This is not allowed to Negroes anywhere in Cincinnati where white people trade. The owner of the store refuses to allow Negroes to sit down. The Negroes, being in a majority near this store, are picketing it with placards stating that the owner discriminates against the Negro. He has complained to the police that they are interfering with his business.

Not one word of this was printed in the papers here.

CLEVELAND, O.
PLAIN DEALER

DEC 23 1934

1,500 HERE MARCH ON COUNTY FOR AID

Led by Communists, They Demand Income Tax, Defeat of Welfare Levy.

Elimination of the sales tax and defeat of the proposed county welfare levy in favor of income and utilities taxes which would not affect the poor and the small home owners were demanded by some 1,500 Communist-led jobless who marched to the Lakeside Avenue Court House yesterday under the banner of the Workers' United Front, with which is affiliated the Council of the Unemployed.

The demands were placed before the county commissioners by a committee of five from the marchers. These included:

Immediate payment of a cash bonus of $40 for families and $15 for single persons to be used in replacing household necessities which the jobless have been forced to give up; a substantial increase in the relief budget; payment of rent in full for all unemployed; public investigation of alleged discrimination against Negro unemployed; representation of the Unemployed Council on the County Relief Administration; immediate suspension of all debt service in the county until the federal government has passed the workers' unemployment insurance bill, and the immediate end of all evictions and foreclosures.

James A. Reynolds, chairman of the county commissioners, told the committee that the commissioners had no control over the CCRA board, and that relief demands would have to be presented to that board. He promised that the board would make a written reply to the demands, however.

The demonstration at the Court House, where large numbers of police, mounted and on foot, stood ready for any possible disorder, was preceded by a parade from Public Square, up Euclid Avenue to E. 9th Street, down E. 9th to Superior, back to the Square, and north on Ontario Street to the Court House. Traffic on these and cross streets was tied up for about fifteen minutes while the parade passed.

Labor - 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Oklahoma

Wholesale Firing Of Negro Help Draws Citizens' Protest

Ired by the wholesale and unceremonious dismissal of the entire staff of Negro employes of a downtown Oklahoma City firm last Thursday, representatives of a half hundred Negro civic bodies packed into the assembly room of the Elk's Rest Monday afternoon by special call of the local Negro Business League. The colored employes are said to have been replaced with white boys at a lower wage scale.

Call Made From Pulpits

Special announcements regarding the mass meeting in connection with the Business League's regular session, were made from all city pulpits Sunday morning.

Committee Interviews Store Owner

Plans were inaugurated for an extensive survey of working conditions and analysis of code operations in regard to the Negro in Oklahoma City. Several individuals from various organizations were selected to undertake this immediate step and a committee was sent to interview the company manager in question. Members of this committee were Messrs. George R. Ragland, president of the Business League; Thomas McNealy, vice president of the Business League; W. E. McMurray, president of the N. A. A. C. P.; Dr. E. W. Perry president Ministerial Alliance; Mesdames W. G. Sneed of the Housewives League; Dellaware McCane Federated clubs.

Firing "An Experiment"

This investigating committee representing more than a thousand people itself, reported "a hearty reception" from the proprietor who voiced surprise at the general feeling aroused among the east side group and added "the new move is an experiment," indefinite in termination. The proprietor's free response to inquiries brought out the fact that the Negro help had not been offered the lower wage, presently paid to the whites who replaced them.

Customers of the store, located on the east side voluntarily gave to the committee full information regarding their accounts and business transactions with this firm, presumably to enable the committee to prove its contention of non-cooperation. One individual exhibited a contract totalling more than one thousand dollars in merchandise made recently.

The Negro Grocer

Negro grocerymen of Oklahoma City are right in their contention that they cannot comply with the 68-hour week provided in the local grocery regulations. Negroes are not desirous of being made exceptions, but when the basic NRA code excludes 99 per cent of the Negro laborers from the minimum hour clause in the agreement, Negro business men are forced to adjust themselves to this enforced situation.

Excluded from the six- and eight-hour day, the Negro works the long shift in America's labor program. He gets up in the morning at 4:30 and 5:00 o'clock to go to his job, and he returns home around 8:00 and 8:30 p. m. Under the 68-hour regulations the Negro grocer is forced to open his store after his customer has gone in the morning and he is closed when this customer returns.

As state chairman of the EAC in Oklahoma, this writer was glad to be asked by the Negro grocers Monday night to present this view point before a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce. One effective thing which happened during that conference was that most of the white grocers present, who operate in Negro neighborhoods, were able to see the logic in our speech and have since agreed that unless the NRA gives the Negro laborer the shorter hour day, a 90-hour week is necessary to all grocery stores operating in the Negro section.

PROTEST MADE AGAINST GROCERY CODE BY EDITOR DUNJEE HALTS ADOPTION; WHITES JOIN IN FIGHT

75% LOSS REPORTED IN WARD 2; STORES CLOSE BEFORE DOMESTICS LEAVE JOBS

Stamping and Cheers Follow Speech In Chamber of Commerce Auditorium

Six hundred white grocerymen of the city assembled in the chamber of commerce auditorium Monday evening, almost tore the roof of the structure with cheers of approval and stamping of feet at the conclusion of an address by Editor Roscoe Dunjee, chairman of the State Emergency Advisory Council, and who represented the Negro grocerymen of the city. Dunjee stated to the assembly that the 68-hour week adopted sometime ago, under the NRA setup in Oklahoma City would confiscate the business of Negro grocerymen.

The meeting had hardly been open more than 30 minutes when Dunjee asked to be heard, but only after white grocerymen failed to respond to the request of Chairman Thomas, who asked that those who had protests would be heard at that time.

"Our troubles develop out of the eliminations made in the basic NRA codes," said Dunjee. "First of all you have said that the minimum hour code does not apply to outside workers, domestics and agriculturists. Now you did not say Negro, but you in effect have said the same thing, because 99 per cent of the Negro laborers belong in the class of outside workers, domestics and agriculturists."

"You have adopted an hour code for grocery stores. You provide that the store will open at 6 in the morning, but you forget that the Negro laborer is up at 4:30 and 5 o'clock on his way to his job. In other words, he leaves an hour before his neighborhood grocery store opens. He works in the homes, office buildings and other places of white people the long hours, leaving for home about 7:30 and arriving about 8:30. In your grocery code you say the stores must close at 7 o'clock, one hour and a half before the Negro customer gets home to his Negro groceryman.

"I have heard a lot of talk here tonight about patriotism, but patriotism means nothing more than love of country. How can a man love a country that confiscates his business?" asked Dunjee.

The speaker said that the Negro grocerymen would be willing to work two shifts of employes if it were necessary, but that it was imperative that they remain open during the hours when their customers were at home.

"During the two weeks that you enforced such regulations last year hundreds of Negroes were forced to purchase their grocery supplies in white stores, near their jobs during the day. Trade in Negro groceries dropped off from 50 to 75 per cent," said the head of the Emergency Advisory Council.

"Get rid of that differential in the basic code, so that the Negro worker will not have to work the long hour shift in labor and the Negro grocer will be able to comply with the same code as do white grocers. It's the discrimination which you have made that prevents the patriotism you propose.."

Immediately following the Negro grocers' protest a number of speakers addressed the meeting along the same line, and the meeting was dismissed without any definite action being taken. Seventy-five per cent of the grocers in the area must sign up for the code before the 68-hour regulation will be enforceable. It is very doubtful that this will be done. Several white grocers, doing business in the Negro section, joined the Negro grocers' protest following the Dunjee argument.

New York World Telegram

DEC 7 1934

WANTS CCC COLOR LINE.

By the Associated Press.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Dec. 7.—The legal right of the Civilian Conservation Corps to maintain schools with both white and Negro students in the same classes was questioned today in a letter to State Attorney General J. Berry King from Lieutenant Gale Putnam, commanding Camp 885 at Chandler.

The Problem of Jobs

Numerous white firms in the city employ Negroes in important and responsible capacities. Many are making good and have stood the test of years. Others, who by chance fall into these positions of trust, are making it harder for Negroes who follow them to be thus favored.

We have in mind this week a young Negro who for years has been honored with a fine position by a white firm operating a business in the Negro section. Last week this young man was fired because of proven dishonesty. He apparently could not tell the difference between his employer's and his own money. Black Dispatch

To the credit of the Negro group in Oklahoma City, it might be added that this same firm numbers nine other Negro employes among its working force. All of them are proving trustworthy and honest. 9-29-34

Only this week we had one of the largest music firms in the city suggest that they would like to secure a Negro salesman. This firm still wants to employ a Negro in a position above menial labor, although last year the Negro this firm so employed went bad on the job and had to be fired. Oklahoma City Okla.

One music firm in Oklahoma City selling refrigerating machines, openly states that its best salesman is a Negro. In the largest furniture store down town one entire floor is placed in the hands of a black man. He's the stock man, and from the highest to the lowest on that floor, all must depend upon the almost uncanny knowledge of this capable, efficient Negro. His job is secure regardless of his color. He's on the job because he can deliver just a little bit more than the average man.

But in this same establishment sometime ago, the manager had to fire a Negro youth because of his persistency in showing up on the job drunk. This is the type of Negro who is throttling the advance of others.

The very structure of business is such that when black men and women can prove their value to any given firm, they will receive employment. The law of business is to get the most for the money. If there is more efficiency, more ability and integrity in a black hide than in any other, in the mine run of the years that black hide will receive what it merits.

White firms operating in Negro sections of the city, where practically all of their patronage comes from black people, ought to return in as large a proportion as possible, as much of the labor turnover as possible to Negroes. This is the law of fair play.

On the other hand, if this spirit of cooperation is to be developed, responsible Negroes should see to it that irresponsible, whiskey drinking, worthless Negroes are weeded out of such an atmosphere. Never before in the history of the Negro has there been such a scarcity of jobs. At least one-third of the black people of this country are on relief. Shall we expand, advance and develop our opportunities to work, or shall we allow a few renegade, petty thieves to destroy the potential advantages of thousands of others?

Labor – 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Oklahoma.

Self Help and Federal Relief

Our notion is that the Negro who has vision and intelligence, should sift through the maze of federal technicalities accompanying relief work, more than he is doing. There are many relief projects from which the mass of Negroes are barred, not because of prejudice, but rather because a few dollars lacking which Negroes of independent, economic status could provide. Dispatch

Last spring this writer was told that a sewing room could not be opened for Negroes at that particular time because there was eminent danger that the sewing room would have to be moved from its old location. "The government will not allow us to be moving sewing rooms every few days, so we'll have to wait until we are sure we have a new and permanent location," declared the FERA head.

"Well, if that's your ony trouble, we will agree to pay for the extra transportation charges," we said, in settling this question of excessive costs. It was then another obstacle was suggested. It was stated that at least a week would have to transpire before fuel could be ordered and placed in the church basement, and the sewing room could not open without fire. 10-6-34

We then offered to furnish the fuel for one week, and we did. With no other obstacle to confront us, the sewing room was opened the next morning, and it was opened for the sum of $8.25. Two dollars of this was for fuel and the other was later paid for rent that week.

The point that we wish to make is that for $8.25 we were able to provide the means by which one hundred Negro women went to work, making an average of $6.50 per week. That's almost like the miracle when Moses smote the rock. Surely it is a miracle when $8.25 will expand into $650 within the period of one week.

Today, right here in Oklahoma City, white women are canning government beef in at least six places over town. When we investigated we discovered that the requirements are that the women, who are furnished meat to can, must provide themselves with canning equipment, according to government regulations. One must have a pressure cooker and the cans and the meat must be preserved under competent federal supervision.

This is a wise regulation, and one about which no reasonable person can complain, but it is right here where the Negro with means must step in to assist their helpless brethren. The poor, destitute black folk on relief cannot buy pressure cookers, even though they can be purchased for $10.50. Neither can they buy cans. The government will furnish the beef and the supervision free. Cans can be purchased for the slight sum of $4 per hundred.

Negro churches in the city could hold an after collection on Sunday and purchase at least three pressure cookers, and all churches could hold after collections every Sunday to purchase 100 cans each week for their poor members government beef. Shall we sit idly by while all of these fine government grants pass on to the other fellow-simply because we do not have sense enough to organize ourselves into the program?

If the churches do not have the vision, some of our lodges, social clubs or business men should be far-sighted enough to do the job. Just a few dollars are keeping hundreds of our people from employment and food. If our people were gainfully employed, hundreds of dollars would be circulating in the Negro section and find way into business channels that otherwise will never reach us.

The government has a course in domestic art. The requirements are that a house be furnished by private citizens. That a few other inconsequential items be also supplied, and immediately another group are taken from the relief rolls.

Meeting the government regulations regarding relief is in a large measure going to force the black man in the rural areas to organize his strength. To meet the requirements in almost every instance cooperatives have had to be formed, and so far as Negroes are concerned, the more substantial citizens seem to sit on the sidelines and allow some irresponsible person to organize a set-up, which has for its principal purpose, fooling the government out of money. Those who should see the picture apparently are lacking in vision.

The FERA fall garden now operated on this writer's farm, would never have been an actuality but for our having personally furnished the seed to plant same. At least three more of such gardens could have been conducted all summer to the benefit of thousands, had the Negroes in Walnut Grove, Southtown and Westtown been able to grasp the picture, and after locating a tract, supplying the seed for same. The seed bill would be inconsequential when balanced against the work jobs furnished those who worked the garden and received government aid while working; plus the foodstuffs produced in the gardens.

The whole trend of the Federal Relief Administration is directed towards self-help projects. It lifts the government program above the level of a dole. The whole program of the government is revolutionary and a leap away from the old order. Negro leadership seems not to be able to comprehend or understand the problems springing from regimentation. Our hitherto foolish individualism somehow will not fit into the picture.

The Apostle Paul is quoted as having said to the Ephesians, "For now we see through a glass darkly." Evidently the Ephesians must have been Negroes, for if ever there were a race of people who see through the glass of life darkly, it is the American Negro.

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Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RECORD

FEB 26 1934

Too Disgusting

Employers who use C. W. A. labor in this section have shown no racial discrimination, with one exception, according to Franklin G. Connor, director of the C. W. A. employment bureau.

This one exception has refused to take Negro laborers, according to Connor, and has given the impression that it will not take Italian or Jewish workers. "Those of English or Irish descent" are preferred.

This employer is no lonesome survivor of the Ku Klux Klan, no crank whose racial prejudices may be his own affair.

It is the Board of Education, says Connor, a public body created to serve Negroes, Italians and Jews as well as "those of English and Irish descent."

The board promises an investigation. That investigation must be quick and thorough.

The public will pass harsh judgment on any body which condemns men to continued unemployment because of their race.

Pennsylvania

Labor - 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

NEW DEAL SEEN AGAIN IN PERSONNEL OF CWA CENSUS WORKERS

Courier 1-27-34 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Another evidence of how the New Deal is working in Pittsburgh is seen in this cosmopolitan group of real estate and unemployment census CWA workers assembled in front of the Hunt Armory here awaiting instructions. An appreciable number of colored workers are included in this group of civic surveyors.

LABOR PROGRAM OF NRA IS 'FARCE,' SAYS MRS. PINCHOT

Constitution 3-1-34

Charges of Governor's Wife Are High Spot in Second Day's Forum on Codes

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, Feb, 28.—(AP)—The labor program of the recovery administration was called a "grisly farce" today by Mrs. Gifford Pinchot in a renewal of the charges pelted down upon NRA.

Other witnesses had said the same thing in a milder fashion, but the red-haired wife of the Pennsylvania governor caused the somewhat sparse attendance at the forum on labor complaints to sit up with her vigorous assertion that the defiance of "Weir, Budd and others has been taken by the lesser fry as a signal that they could cheat and chisel without being called to account."

Mrs. Pinchot was referring apparently to Ernest T. Weir, president of the National Steel, and the head of the E. G. Budd Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia. Both concerns have been charged with preventing their workers from joining unions of their own choosing.

Johnson Aid Cheers.

So effective was Mrs. Pinchot's presentation that Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor and aid to Hugh S. Johnso, the NRA administrator broke in, not to halt the recital but to cheer it.

At the same time, other witnesses at other meetings were telling what they thought was wrong with NRA as a prelude to the meeting next week to begin the task of correcting mistakes made by the recovery unit.

Among the protests were assertions that small business was being oppressed; that price-fixing provisions in codes were an evil; that code enforcement was not what it ought to be.

Johnson has put forward his own 12-point program for the reform of the recovery organization, but Mrs Pinchot, who has frequently done

picket duty along strikers' lines, said his program did not go far enough.

Compared to Wolves.

She said in many Pennsylvania towns chambers of commerce were given the task of organizing compliance boards for codes.

"One might as well put the guarding of sheep into the hands of a committee of wolves," she snapped.

Mrs. Pinchot assailed Johnson's program for its silence regarding Section 7-A, the proviso which gives the workers the right to join unions of their own chooing.

Although Johnson was absent, she addressed him with these words:

"General Johnson, I want to say with all the earnestness at my command that until men like Weir, Budd and others of the big industrialists are made to obey the law of the land there is no manner of use in taking away Blue Eagles from little beauty shops or corner restaurants."

She said officials at Apollo, Pa., near Pittsburgh, had canceled a permit for her to use a hall there for a speech on orders from steel leaders "who determined that no meeting to discuss NRA should be held in their town."

Backs Mrs. Pinchot.

"Mrs. Pinchot," McGrady interrupted, "if you in the future desire to go to any place and opposition develops I would love to go with you and rip the curtain off this."

NRA, she said, had done quite a bit of good, but she reminded Johnson he had told workers they need not strike to obtain recognition for their union and that the government would protect them in their rights.

"I wonder," she said, raising her voice, "if you ever stay awake at night seeing the faces of the thousands of men and women, who are packing the streets of Pennsylvania towns, jobless and desperate—because they had faith in your promises and went ahead and organized a union—and for so doing lost their jobs—and never a finger in Washington lifted to help them?"

The morning meeting to discuss labor phases of the recovery program was comparatively tame, but it enlivened during the afternoon. There were signs it would run until Saturday. The other sessions probably will have concluded before that time.

Other Charges.

Piling material on other specific labor complaints, Floyd Hartwell, who said he was a spokesman for frigidaire and other electrical workers, asserted the Delco Products Corporation, Dayton, Ohio, had been working employes 48 and 60 hours a week under the guise of emergency or peak production period allowances of the electric code.

At the session which wrestled with the somewhat abstruse subject of prices, E. J. Condon, representing the Mail Order Association of America, assailed the price-fixing provisions of various codes.

He introduced figures which he said showed that, using 1926 as the base of 100, prices charged by industries under codes which had no price control provisions were 82.7 on last December 15.

By comparison, he said industries operating under the so-called open price provisions were charging an average of 111.2, and industries with outright price-fixing provisions, 98.5. The department of labor index of farm prices showed that on December 15 the farmers were receiving 55.9 for their productions by comparison with 1926, Condon testified.

PHILADELPHIA, PA
BULLETIN

OCT 30 1934

JOBS FOR NEGROES

Herbert E. Millen Replies to Campaign Speech of George H. Earle

"The Negroes in Pennsylvania have a higher ideal at stake," said Herbert E. Millen, colored lawyer of this city, in charge of colored group activities of the Independent Citizens Republican Committee. Commenting upon a campaign speech by George H. Earle, Democratic nominee for Governor, in which he said the colored race holds only 63 State jobs. He added:

"They are voting for principles and men whom they feel confident will perpetuate their secured positions as citizens in this Commonwealth.

"A vote for the Democratic nominees will strengthen and encourage the Democratic South, which has always been inimicable to the progress of the Negro.

"Under the Republican administration, we had 14 assistant U. S. District Attorneys. All of which positions have been taken from us.

"We have numerous State and municipal positions under the Republican party. Among them are Robert J. Nelson, who is a member of the State Athletic Commission at a salary of $5,000 a year, and John C. Asbury, who holds a responsible position in the Register of Wills office at a salary of $4,000 a year.

"The Earle's statements that Negroes will be placed in all departments of the State Government are wild gestures as he is not acquainted with these departments, has no particular regard for the colored people, but has made assertions that they represent a fertile field for exploitation."

Labor - 1934

Railway Pension Law

Occupation, Wages, etc.

RAIL PENSION LAW WILL BE DISCUSSED

Congressional Candidates Invited To Speak

Post

A railway pension law will hold the interest of railroad employes in all classes of service at a mass meeting of railroad, express and Pullman workers tomorrow at the courthouse.

Invitations have been extended to the four candidates seeking election to congress in the May primaries. The candidates are George Huddleston, seeking re-election; Steadham Acker, Walter Brower and M. B. Grace.

14-2-'34.

Charles K. Hall, president of Birmingham Schwine Chapter No. 307, Railroad Employes National Pension Assn., declared today that most of the opposition to a bill now pending before congress had been removed.

The meeting is set for 2:30 p.m. in Room 306 at the courthouse, and members of the executive committee said the public is invited. Special space has been arranged, the committee reported, for negro railway employes.

Labor - 1934

South Carolina

Occupation, Wages, etc.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS

MAR 13 1934

Real "Relief"

Mr. Harry Hopkins, CWA administrator and his legion, and numerous uplifters from foreign parts lately have been coming into the South and have been painfully impressed with the poverty of the negroes. They are willing to spend all the money that can be had for the negroes from the public treasurry. The News and Courier also is interested in the welfare of the Southern negroes, and therefore it is (with not much hope) emboldened to offer a suggestion for their help.

Let the government cease distributing free eggs and meat and all kinds of aid and, instead, pay the burial and funeral expenses of the colored people. Let the government use the funds of the CWA to pay the weekly dues of the poor colored people to the innumerable societies that bury them when they die and that "funeralize" them.

The News and Courier, being in general opposed to the government's relief policies, will not urge it to set up an establishment in each county or group of counties to provide limousines, coffins, robes, regalia and paraphernalia, of a funeral character.

If the government will assume the burden of disposing of the dead colored people (in a reasonably spectacular and elegant manner,) the live ones will take care of themselves. Moreover, the government will save money.

We are not saying that the cost of dying is greater than the cost of living to the mass of Southern negroes. We are not quite saying it.

COLUMBIA, S. C.
STATE

MAR 9 1934

Bodes No Good to Cities.

News and Courier, Charleston.

In Richland county "work on a CWA project near Columbia was interrupted when a group of white persons refused to perfit a crew of Negroes to take up their tools." Incidents of that character will tend to drive Negroes from the country to the city. It will aggravate city problems of unemployment. Already the conditions in the cities have been made worse by the flocking of labor from the rural sections to them. In whatever circumstances shall vex the people in respect of labor in these times, the country folk will have the advantage. In South Carolina no serious and widespread problem in respect of the employment of labor will arise in the country, except that it may come from a surplusage of labor caused by compulsory reduction of acreage in staple crops. It is quite possible that there will be annoying incidents in Southern cities from which the rural districts will be relatively free.

Negro and White Workers of So. Car. Learn About NRA

Daily Worker 7-3-34 New York

By a Worker Correspondent

COLUMBIA, S. C.—We Negro workers here only wish we had a hundred dollars to mail to our fighting paper, the only newspaper in the U. S. A. that fights for Negro rights and the working class.

The white workers and Negro workers are learning to hate that damn Blue Buzzard all over S. C.

The damn ruling class in S. C. is telling us workers to go and pick blackberries three days in the week, the other three days to go to the river and fish, then on Sunday they say go to god and tell him all your troubles and he will make things all right. In the first resurrection, they say, we will have plenty of everything. They tell us this time is about 1,000 years from now. We workers, Negro and white, say to hell with them and their 1,000 years stuff. One thing we know, and that is a workers' and farmers' government set up in S. C. will do the work for us Negroes and white workers in answer to their bunk.

Georgetown, S. C. Times
July 6, 1934

Negro Tobacco Pickers

Traveling through the tobacco districts of the South one sees many old log cabins, through the corner of which runs a flue constructed of rocks, mud, cement or any other handy material. In front, opening to the outside, is a fireplace or stove of this same material, says a bulletin of the American Gas association. When the tobacco leaves are cut, the negroes hang them in these cabins and fires are maintained day and night until the tobacco is dry. These cabins are still used and the night fires with the negroes singing and dancing about are most picturesque.

Sumter, S. C. Item
July 5, 1934

A DANGER

(Greenwood Index-Journal)

In many court house towns in South Carolina now may be seer small groups of people gathered around the CWA offices. They may be seen almost every day.

Some of these appear to be strong physically and when asked why they do not work give the same answer: "We can't find work," or words to that effect.

And yet there never was such a cry for day labor as is being heard from farms now, hands are wanted to "kill grass." True, this work will not last long but there should be something else to do for the man who wants to work.

About two weeks ago a Greenwood man overheard a conversation between a small group of colored workers under the CWA. Some of these had been at work at Ware Shoals, being transported from Greenwood. Two or three were complaining about having to pay for transportation and were surly over it. "Let's strike," two of them remarked to an older man. This was his answer: "Dem folks never asked us to work. Strike and somebody done got your job." Nothing more was heard of the complaint.

Here is what we have in mind about one phase of this situation: A part of our population is being encouraged to do nothing. Winter is ahead and while it is many months away some of these folks are going to dawdle through summer and fall and have nothing to eat unless they shall continue to be fed from Washington.

It is a bitter truth that there are many people who have lost their jobs and cannot find other jobs.

But there must be a way of some kind to attempt to make food in a land like ours.

The Index-Journal knows a colored man in Greenwood with a family of eight who has been literally "scuffling" to make bread and meat for his family for the past two years. Some weeks he has picked up a day, two days and even three days. When he has no job for the day he is at work in "patches" he has secured. He works early and late. He makes corn and peas in one place and in another he has sweet potatoes. He has one or more gardens "on shares" and he gets fresh vegetables and last year he had many things put away for winter. He has two cows and in summer he grazes these in various places by permission of the owners of vacant lots and he and his chaps are always gathering bundles of grass here an d three,s))) -hmhm hm here and there, some to be fed green to these cows and others to be cured for use in cold weather

He and his family are, in a small way, like the Chinese families we read of who utilize almost everything that can be used for food.

It is not an easy life but it is a life of more independence than one spent in hanging around the relief agencies.

The tendency to lean heavily on any source of help is natural. Most of us would do it if encouraged a little. But it is a life with bitterness for a person of spirit. Get away from it as soon as you can.

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

South Carolina

Negroes Hit Most By CWA Dismissals In South Carolina

Daily Worker
2-24-34

(By a Negro Worker Correspondent)

COLUMBIA, S. C.—I am writing you, informing you on conditions in South Carolina. On the 15th the bosses cut off a very large number of Negroes to one white man all over South Carolina's Project No. 98 Camp Jackson cut of 150 Negroes, 25 whites Project No. 17071 cut of all the Negroes. This is the New Deal in S. C

The governor of South Carolina says the workers can go to the rivers and catch some fish. He says blackberries will soon be ripe and the workers can live on such food, meaning the Negroes. Maybe next winter he says, he will start another New Deal for the workers in South Carolina.

Also, the Chain Gang is run over with Negroes all over South Carolina. They don't put white men on the gang any more in South Carolina. Plenty of our young Negro girls are in the jails in South Carolina. We pray the day may soon come when we Negroes will be free in the Southland.

Also I am informing you that on Feb. 4, on a Sunday night, 11 police and a deputy-sheriff came to Comrade John Castor's house and tried to take his little boy, 12 years old, to jail just because the boy and a white boy had some words. After they could not get the boy, they wanted to take Comrade Castor to jail without a warrant. This is part of the New Deal that we Negroes get in South Carolina

Also in the year 1932 the Deputy Sheriff, Author Price, and the sheriff of Richland County jumped on Castor in the Court House and beat him up very badly. One year from this they wanted to kill Castor because he is a member of the I.L.D. The same night they came to my house looking for him. The sheriff hates me and Castor and all the Negroes around here.

There is plenty of white terrorism in South Carolina. We I.L.D. comrades here ask you to demand from the governor of South Carolina to keep his hands off John Castor, and all other Negroes in our I.L.D. Branch in Columbia, S. C.

The comrades here long to see the day come when the Daily Worker will be read in every worker's home in South Carolina because this is the only paper that fights for Negro rights in the U.S.A. They say that what the I.L.D. needs here in South Carolina is some white comrade to work with the Negroes like they do in New York and other large cities. Comrades, it is plenty to be down here in the South.

Please ask the C.P. to write all the preachers—Negroes and white—in South Carolina demanding a stop to chain gangs for Negroes in South Carolina because only Negroes are put on the gang now. Please ask the party to take this matter up with the state of South Carolina at once.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
March 7, 1934

Bodes No Good to Cities

In Richland county "work on a CWA road project near Columbia was interrupted when a group of white persons refused to permit a crew of negroes to take up their tools." Incidents of that character will tend to drive negroes from the country to the city. It will aggravate city problems of unemployment. Already the conditions in the cities have been made worse by the flocking of labor from the rural sections to them. In whatever circumstances shall vex the people in respect of labor in these times, the country folk will have the advantage. In South Carolina no serious and widespread problem in respect of the employment of labor will arise in the country, except that it may come from a surplusage of labor caused by compulsory reduction of acreage in staple crops. It is quite possible that there will be annoying incidents in Southern cities from which the rural districts will be relatively free.

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March 13, 1934

Real "Relief"

Mr. Harry Hopkins, CWA administrator, and his legion, and numerous uplifters from foreign parts lately have been coming into the South and have been painfully impressed with the poverty of the negroes. They are willing to spend all the money that can be had for the negroes from the public treasury. The News and Courier also is interested in the welfare of the Southern negroes, and therefore it is (with not much hope) emboldened to offer a suggestion for their help.

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It is quite certain that the American Standard of Dying will be maintained by the negroes of the South. It is enormously expensive.

Columbia, S. C. State
March 6, 1934

WHITES PROTEST NEGROES ON JOB

Claim Winnsboro Road Work Promised to Them.

TO ABANDON PROJECT

Situation Arises Out of Decision to Cut Off Rural Workers.

Work on the old Winnsboro road project being done with CWA funds will be abandoned for the present at least following the refusal yesterday morning of parties living along the route to permit Negroes to take the place of white men living in that section who had been working on the project.

Yesterday afternoon a delegation of citizens who live on the road appeared before the Richland county legislative delegation and said that rights of way for the relocation of the road had been given with the understanding that the work of rebuilding the road was to be given to people living along it. The citizens reported that the white people of that section who had been working on the road had been laid off and that yesterday morning Negroes were sent up to continue the work.

The Negroes were not permitted to go to work on the road but were ordered by a group of citizens to return to Columbia. No further effort was made to work yesterday.

Appearing before the Richland county delegation were several citizens from along the route, including Ross E. Broome, J. Morgan Riley, O. Z. Broome and Leroy Ballentine, who said that they had given rights of way in order that they might get work and that others in that section might get work.

A CWA engineer who was at the delegation meeting said, however, that there were no promises made, oral or written, but that he had said that he hoped that the people of the route would get the work and that he had himself employed them.

The delegation asked Representative R. I. Lane to accompany the protestants down to the office of Jack D. Wooten, county CWA administrator, to present their protest there. Mr. Wooten had advised that it would be impossible for him to be at the delegation meeting.

When the committee called on Mr. Wooten he advised them that it had been found necessary to cut off the rural workers on all CWA projects in the county. He said that as it was desired to finish the old Winnsboro road project the rural workers had been kept on it longer than on some other projects but as the number of workers alloted the county was being decreased it had become necessary to cut off the rural workers on this project.

Mr. Wooten announced to the committee that it had been definitely decided yesterday to abandon this project for the time being at least.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS

JUL 7 1934

Idleness or Fascism?

At an emergency relief station last Friday morning a reporter counted more than 100 persons, all negroes.

In and around Charleston are the plantations on which the parents and grandparents (slaves) of these negroes were supported in comfort. Thousands and tons of thousands of the fertile acres are lying idle now.

Seventy-five years ago grandparents of these negroes labored under overseers. They did not lack food, shelter, clothing. They worked. They had to work.

Who feeds them now? The people who can and do still pay taxes, they feed them.

Would the kind of work that is done by these negroes now have kept the planters, slave owners, out of the bankruptcy court?

If the United States is to proceed on the theory that every man is entitled to a job from the government if he cannot get it from a private employer or by employing himself, the sooner we have Fascism or Leninism the better.

The Fascist state provides work—but it also compels productive work.

As long as there shall be in the United States millions out of work who know that government will in any event feed, clothe, shelter them, some of those millions will put off going to work until Uncle Sam's overseers come after them and keep them at it.

If government admits obligation to give people work, government should have power to make them work when they look to government for support.

That is Fascism and, in result, Russianism is the same thing.

Charleston, S. C., News & Courier
September 2, 1934

Negro Parade to Be Missing Again

LIKE A BLACK "SPIRIT OF '76," this group of negroes took part in one of the Labor Day parades of bygone years, which were a colorful feature of the day in Charleston. No parade has been held for several years.

City Drops Work to Mark Observance of Labor Day

Sophistication, the automobile and the moving picture have deprived Labor Day of much of its color and tomorrow will be observed in Charleston like any other holiday. Even the negroes, the last to preserve the characteristic labor parade which used to be a feature of the day's program for several years have abandoned this feature for the more effortless loafing on street corners, attending the moving pictures or riding about the country. No application has been made for a permit to parade this year or any year for several years.

A few years ago, however, it was entirely different. The butcher, the baker, the huckster and the carpenter marched or rode in more or less military formation through the streets. Many a discouraged old nag which pulled vegetable carts through the streets became a military charger for the occasion and, horse and rider dressed in borrowed finery, paraded to the music of improvised bands.

The almost - vanished woman vegetable vender, with a huge pine straw basket loaded with many pounds of vegetables, marched erectly in the procession with a grace which was the envy of many a ballroom belle.

A touch of bright color was added to the procession by bright-combed and plumaged chickens in baskets on the heads and arms of some of the marchers, while negro fraternal lodges marched in colorful regalia and ceremonial pomp.

What the bands lacked in music they made up in noise and what the marchers lacked in knowledge of formation they made up in good nature. Often the procession was several miles long and an inevitable feature was the Jenkins Orphanage band.

Charlestonians began observing Labor Day week-end yesterday afternoon, thousands of city workers leaving their offices and workshops after the noon hour not to return until Tuesday morning. Seven seashore dances were scheduled over the week-end, in addition to holiday attractions at the beaches and in the city. Moving picture houses will observe holiday hours tomorrow.

City, county and federal officers in most cases closed at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, not to reopen until Tuesday. The postoffice will be closed all day Monday except the general delivery window, which will be open from 9 to 10 a. m. for the convenience of the transient public only. The Cooper river bridge has put special week-end rates into effect.

The week-end program began at Folly Beach last night with a dance with music by Ed Beale and his Colonial orchestra. At 4 o'clock this afternoon a concert of classical, semi-classical and dance music will be given. A second concert will be given at 8:30 o'clock tonight, at which members of the audience will be called upon to dance and sing.

The Labor Day midnight dance at Folly will begin at 12:01 o'clock tomorrow morning. A tea dance will be held from 4 to 7 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and the program will close with an evening dance, beginning at 9:30 o'clock. The merry-go-round, ferris wheel and chair planes will be in operation at Folly throughout the week-end.

At the Isle of Palms a free concert will be given this afternoon. Labor Day dance will begin at 12:01 o'clock tomorrow morning, music being by Red Kibler and his Casa Nova orchestra. A baseball game between the Barons and the Life Guards will begin at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. At 12 o'clock and again at 6:30 o'clock, Columbus, a black gelding owned by Mrs. J. E. Messervey, of Charleston, trained and ridden by Frank MacFarland, will perform a number of trick riding feats, with other horses. Special events for children will begin at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, ponies will be available for children to ride.

Columbus has jumped at all the large state fairs in the United States, and broke the world's record for broad jumping at Syracuse, N. Y. He formerly was owned by the United States army, and was sold in 1928 as an outlaw, but was broken in finally by MacFarland. Among the stunts he will put on with his trainer will be the "Roman ride," in which MacFarland will ride three horses at once.

Tennessee

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Jackson, Tenn. Sun
January 15, 1934

PROPORTION OF NEGROES ON CWA BRINGS TRIBUTE

Tennessee Cited By Washington For Even Distribution of Jobs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 —(AP)— The federal relief administration says the proportion of negroes on relief rolls in Tennessee is approximately the same as the proportion of negroes in the population of that state. The administration calls this a "unique situation."

"In most states," the administration said in announcing the preliminary finds of an unemployment relief census, "a comparison of the relief figures with the 1930 census of population reveals that negro families on relief rolls represent a greater proportion of the total number of families receiving relief than can be explained by the distribution found in the population census.

"In Tennessee this is not the case as is shown by the fact that negro families on the relief rolls make up 21 per cent of the total number of families receiving relief and that approximately the same percentage holds in the 1930 census of population."

In Nashville, C. C. Menzler, state CWA administrator, said "it probably just happened that way. Colored people when they come to our relief offices will be given the same consideration as white people. If there's need for relief found, we treat them all alike."

The administration also announced that the census showed that "in Tennessee, as in many other states, the hardships of the present condition of unemployment fall heavily upon families in which there are young children. It was found 46 per cent of members of relief families were under 16 years of age. The 1930 census x x x showed that only 35 per cent of the population was made up of children under 16. It is evident therefore that public funds are playing a most important part in sustaining the youth of these Tennessee families."

Administration tables showed 39,277 families on relief rolls in Tennessee, 30,925 white and 8,349 negro. The census found 189,639 persons on relief rolls, with 154,973 white and 34,643 negro. These figures were preliminary.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
February 6, 1934

Against Graft

CREATION of a department of investigation with ninety persons under its command to sift all charges of politics, graft and corruption in the Tennessee Civil Works Administration program has been announced by Col. Walter L. Simpson, engineer and future administrator of the State work relief program. Col. Simpson, an Army engineer, will succeed Mr. C. C. Menzler as State Administrator February 15. Mr. Menzler is to devote his time to the Tennessee Industrial School.

The Chattanooga situation where Negro political bosses have charged members of their race high fees for use of their "influence." will, we hope, be investigated.

Discussing his new plan for investigations, Col. Simpson said that every written and signed complaint received by his office in Nashville would be "sifted to the bottom."

Engineers will investigate such complaints as faulty material or construction, buying of materials from bidders and other matters where an engineer is best qualified to pass on the question, he said.

Men familiar with questions of politics will be used to sift charges of this nature, and social workers will investigate charges that financially independent people are working on CWA jobs, he said.

Since the CWA is likely to be with us a long time, it is gratifying that efforts are being made to guard against graft.

KALE FORESTERS REPORT ON WORK IN FAR SOUTH

Gary American
2-23-34

Chattanooga, Tenn.,—(ANP)—The two companies of colored Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees which have been encamped at Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park not far from Chattanooga, since last June are fighting a battle of their own on the ground that was the scene of many federal rebel conflicts during the Civil War seventy years ago.

Gary Indiana

The battles of 1933-34 are being waged against entirely different enemies. These men are fighting fire hazard, forest debris and deforestation. In the Chickamauga Chattanooga park area there are some 6.500 acres, large portions of which are forest stands where the fire hazard is always present.

That the work of these two camps during the past six months has materially reduced the fire hazard is indicated by the report from this section for the month of December, which shows that there were no fire calls during that time.

The December report shows that the men cleared some 325 acres of the forest area of the park of dead and down timber and brush and pruned the roadside trees over a distance of twelve miles. In the past trees removed for various reasons have not always been replaced. To remedy this situation, a planting program has been laid down for these two C. C. companies. During December the men planted 450 trees, weighing an average of a half ton each.

The report also speaks of the recreational activities program in which the men have entered with interest. Both companies have formed basketball teams and games are scheduled not only between them but with outside teams. Religious services are also a camp feature.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
January 23, 1934

Soil Broken on State's First PWA Project

Work Begins on Horton Home for Negroes; Will Cost $80,000

The first spadeful of Tennessee soil in the name of PWA was dug this morning.

It was dug in Nashville, to benefit its Negro population.

In the presence of Col. Roane Waring, member of the State PWA Advisory Board, Maj. Thomas Allen, State PWA engineer, Dr. J. W. Bauman and Luther Luton, members of the City Board of Public Works, and other officials, excavation for the Negro home for aged, to be built from funds from the Annie L. K. Horton fund and PWA was begun at Twenty-third Avenue and Herman Street at 11:30 a. m. today.

The building, to cost $80,000 and contain thirty-five rooms, is the first construction under PWA to be launched in this State. This buliding forms a part of a project which provides also for a home for white aged, to be erected at Eighth Avenue and Lytle Street. Seventy per cent of the money to be used for the construction will be provided from the Annie L. K. Horton fund and 30 per cent will be supplied from public works funds. The construction is in charge of Foster & Creighton Company and Donald Southgate and Emmons H. Woolwine are architects for the projects.

As the giant steamshovel of the construction company lumbered onto the building site this morning and sounded its sharp whistle preparatory to beginning work, Dr. Bauman and Mr. Luton loosened and lifted the first dirt from the lot in formal ceremonies.

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Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
April 20, 1934

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Mr. Caldwell said yesterday that he turned the matter over to the state highway engineers for investigation.

"We took it up with the contractors, F. C. Gorrell & Son, and told them if it was true it would have to stop," J. B. Hawley, of the engineers' office, said

Representatives of the contractors could not be reached last night.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
June 22, 1934

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NASHVILLE BOARD OF TRADE SENDS LETTER TO SECRETARY ICKES

Globe and Independent
Nashville

Body Makes Effort to Secure Consideration For Colored Workers

5-24-34

The Nashville Negro Board of Trade, through its officers has written a letter to the Hon. Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior in President Roosevelt's cabinet, seeking the officer's aid in getting a "square deal" for colored architects and laborers on the new million dollar government housing project that shortly will be erected in North Nashville.

From the tenor of questions propounded in the letter indication is given that the Board of Trade officers are fearful that injustice will be done colored workers and those will be renters of the new housing project unless more thought is given to these matters than it appears has been given up to now. The special PROJECT which is to be started here in the not distant future.

Frankly we feel that we can be of very definite assistance toward making the contemplated Government a success in many ways, provided, we can have some definite information from the office of the contemplated HOUSING which will control the whole mat-

Mr. Harold L. Ickes,
Washington, D. C..

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Nashville, Tenn.,
August 16, 1934.

Tennessee

Labor—1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Jackson, Tenn. Sun
January 15, 1934

PROPORTION OF NEGROES ON CWA BRINGS TRIBUTE

Tennessee Cited By Washington For Even Distribution of Jobs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 —(AP)— The federal relief administration says the proportion of negroes on relief rolls in Tennessee is approximately the same as the proportion of negroes in the population of that state. The administration calls this a "unique situation."

"In most states," the administration said in announcing the preliminary finds of an unemployment relief census, "a comparison of the relief figures with the 1930 census of population reveals that negro families on relief rolls represent a greater proportion of the total number of families receiving relief than can be explained by the distribution found in the population census.

"In Tennessee this is not the case as is shown by the fact that negro families on the relief rolls make up 21 per cent of the total number of families receiving relief and that approximately the same percentage holds in the 1930 census of population."

In Nashville, C. C. Menzler, state CWA administrator, said "it probably just happened that way. Colored people when they come to our relief offices will be given the same consideration as white people. If there's need for relief found, we treat them all alike."

The administration also announced that the census showed that "in Tennessee, as in many other states, the hardships of the present condition of unemployment fall heavily upon families in which there are young children. It was found 46 per cent of members of relief families were under 16 years of age. The 1930 census x x x showed that only 35 per cent of the population was made up of children under 16. It is evident therefore that public funds are playing a most important part in sustaining the youth of these Tennessee families."

Administration tables showed 39,277 families on relief rolls in Tennessee, 30,925 white and 8,349 negro. The census found 189,639 persons on relief rolls, with 154,973 white and 34,643 negro. These figures were preliminary.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
February 6, 1934

Against Graft

CREATION of a department of investigation with ninety persons under its command to sift all charges of politics, graft and corruption in the Tennessee Civil Works Administration program has been announced by Col. Walter L. Simpson, engineer and future administrator of the State work relief program. Col. Simpson, an Army engineer, will succeed Mr. C. C. Menzler as State Administrator February 15. Mr. Menzler is to devote his time to the Tennessee Industrial School.

The Chattanooga situation where Negro political bosses have charged members of their race high fees for use of their "influence," will, we hope, be investigated.

Discussing his new plan for investigations, Col. Simpson said that every written and signed complaint received by his office in Nashville would be "sifted to the bottom."

Engineers will investigate such complaints as faulty material or construction, buying of materials from bidders and other matters where an engineer is best qualified to pass on the question, he said.

Men familiar with questions of politics will be used to sift charges of this nature, and social workers will investigate charges that financially independent people are working on CWA jobs, he said.

Since the CWA is likely to be with us a long time, it is gratifying that efforts are being made to guard against graft.

RACE FORESTERS REPORT ON WORK IN FAR SOUTH

Gary American
2-23-34

Chattanooga, Tenn.,—(ANP)—The two companies of colored Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees which have been encamped at Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park not far from Chattanooga, since last June are fighting a battle of their own on the ground that was the scene of many federal rebel conflicts during the Civil War seventy years ago.

Gary Indiana

The battles of 193-34 are being waged against entirely different enemies. These men are fighting fire hazard, forest debris and deforestation. In the Chickamauga Chattanooga park area there are some 6.500 acres, large portions of which are forest stands where the fire hazard is always present.

That the work of these two camps during the past six months has materially reduced the fire hazard is indicated by the report from this section for the month of December, which shows that there were no fire calls during that time.

The December report shows that the men cleared some 325 acres of the forest area of the park of dead and down timber and brush and pruned the roadside trees over a distance of twelve miles. In the past trees removed for various reasons have not always been replaced. To remedy this situation, a planting program has been laid down for these two C. C. companies. During December the men planted 450 trees, weighing an average of a half ton each.

The report also speaks of the recreational activities program in which the men have entered with interest. Both companies have formed basketball teams and games are scheduled not only between them but with outside teams. Religious services are also a camp feature.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
January 23, 1934

Soil Broken on State's First PWA Project

Work Begins on Horton Home for Negroes; Will Cost $80,000

The first spadeful of Tennessee soil in the name of PWA was dug this morning.

It was dug in Nashville, to benefit its Negro population.

In the presence of Col. Roane Waring, member of the State PWA Advisory Board, Maj. Thomas Allen, State PWA engineer, Dr. J. W. Bauman and Luther Luton, members of the City Board of Public Works, and other officials, excavation for the Negro home for aged, to be built from funds from the Annie L. K. Horton fund and PWA was begun at Twenty-third Avenue and Herman Street at 11:30 a. m. today.

The building, to cost $80,000 and contain thirty-five rooms, is the first construction under PWA to be launched in this State. This building forms a part of a project which provides also for a home for white aged, to be erected at Eighth Avenue and Lytle Street. Seventy per cent of the money to be used for the construction will be provided from the Annie L. K. Horton fund and 30 per cent will be supplied from public works funds. The construction is in charge of Foster & Creighton Company and Donald Southgate and Emmons H. Woolwine are architects for the projects.

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Colored and Independent

Body Makes Effort to Secure Consideration For Colored Workers

5-24-34

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From the tenor of questions propounded in the letter indication is given that the Board of Trade officers are fearful that injustice will be done colored workers and those will be renters of the new housing project unless more thought is given to these matters than it appears has been given up to now. The special committee which drafted the letter is composed of the Rev. A. Myron Cochran, Prof. Ira T. Bryant and Prof. F. J. Myles. The following of Trade citizens

Mr. Harold L. Ickes,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As members of the Negro Board of Trade and representing the Negro citizenry of Nashville, Tenn., Project a success in every many ways, provided, we can have some definite information from the office which will control the whole matter of the contemplated HOUSING PROJECT which is to be started here in the not distant future.

Frankly we feel that we can be of very definite assistance toward making the contemplated Government

we are sending this letter in the hope that we may have some information as to the

Nashville, Tenn.,
August 16, 1934.

ter.

By reason of the fact that the success of the movement will be conditioned upon the Negroes' attitude to the matter, the information which we believe we should have, should be along the following lines:

1. Will Negro Architects have equal opportunity with all others in submitting plans for the work-out of the project?

2. Will Negro contractors be given the opportunity of building all or some of the structures contemplated?

3. Will Negro labor be almost exclusively used?

4. Will the matter of rents be within the reach of Negroes, so many of whom have been shut out of opportunities of employment and can pay only small rents?

5. In the condemning of this property, will consideration be given the fact that these poor people in many instances were forced to pay exorbitant prices for their property, and will allowances be made for that fact in fixing a valuation for said property?

6. Will our great President's 'New Deal" be indeed a "Square Deal" when primarily the matters of Race are considered in every and all ways?

7. Our great President's idea and ideal for the helping of all classes of the people in these trying times are fine, and we as Negro citizens would like to cooperate in the work out of the same, provided, we can feel assured that our Negro people will not be victimized but on the other hand will be helped into safe and more decent living.

8. After we shall have received the requested information we would like to be heard by appearing before someone or some group who is vested in authority in the matter.

Hoping that you will favor us with the desired information, we are,

Respectfully yours,

The Committee:

Rev. A. Myron Cochran, Chr.

Ira T. Bryant, Sec. A. M. E. Sunday School Union.

F. J. Myles, Sec.

Writer Declares Facts About Tennessee Valley Authority Have Never Been Revealed

By JAMES A. CLEMENT

I have just finished reading an article entitled, "T. V. A. Lily White Reconstruction" by Charles H. Houston and John P. Davis, in the October issue of the Crisis. The material given in this article on the T. V. A. is entirely misleading. The statement made by them is an attempt to prejudice the minds of the public, to create unjust criticism towards the T. V. A. and to make a political issue of this great project.

I feel that I can speak with some authority about this project. I have recently spent an entire week in the heart of this great work. I have seen the machinery at work. I have dwelled among its laborers. I am making a study of the methods used in its dealing with the Negro.

First, may I say Messrs. Houston and Davis made a flying trip to Joe Wheeler Dam and these gentlemen completely ignored the one man who could have been of value to them, Mr. Max Bond, a young man who has recently finished the requirements for his Doctorate degree at the University of Southern California in sociology and was immediately called to supervise the Negro work of this project, and the only man who is capable of speaking with authority concerning the condition.

At Wheeler Dam the Negroes have exactly the same accommodations as the whites. The officials and families of the laborers live in identical houses. The homes of the Negroes are more suitably situated than the whites, placed among a beautiful grove of trees, while the whites are built out in the sun on a red clay hill. The Negro village looks ten times as respectable as the whites. These homes are equipped with electric lights, running water and shower baths, something that is found in few rural homes. There are quite a few newly constructed brick houses, but these are occupied only by the officials who will be in permanent charge of the Dam when completed. No temporary white official lives in any of these houses.

Mr. Bond and his family live in one of the houses like all temporary officials on the Wheeler Dam reservation, the other families have been carefully picked and are of respectable character. No member of the Negro "village" is allowed to work in service for any of the white families, but each is encouraged to build a home that will be a blessing to any community.

For this coming winter schools are being planned throughout the entire Tennessee valley area for the children and for the laborers. Plans are being made to indignate citizenship into the Negro citizens of the T. V. A. Respectable Negro colonies throughout the entire area are soon to be seen thriving and the Negro of the South will be able to realize the value of this great project to the Race.

Let me tell you some of the things I know. When he first arrived on the job Mr. Bond had no office; at the present he has two, one in the personnel office and one in the Negro barracks. He is respected and very highly regarded for his efficiency. Mr. Bond is always considered and consulted about every phase where his work is concerned. When disturbances arise the police department allows him to supervise, and order and fellowship dominate.

Last may I say something about the laborers and their work. About 90 per cent of these men have only been through the third and fourth grades, and about 40 per cent have had experience as skilled laborers. Most of the applicants have been farmers. Those men who are picked are men who are fitted and the best of the lot. They use jack hammers, drills and are flagmen, and have been found efficient. The men picked are men who live in the Tennessee area and when they qualify are chosen. Those who are turned down are only the ones who fail to pass the rigid physical examinations. The men work five and a half hours a day and are free the remainder of the time. Their pay is good and they are encouraged to save, provide for their families, see to the schooling of their children, and build up their communities.

Let me suggest that the Negro citizens of this country keep a careful watch on the T. V. A., and the progress that the Negroes involved make. May I suggest that as men of broad minds we do not become prejudiced against a project that which will be of great benefit to the Negroes of the Tennessee valley. I know from a careful survey that the T. V. A. is a great project, a means of future betterment in housing, education and citizenship for the Negroes of the South.

Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily
August 8, 1934

FIRST NEGRO UNITS AT WORK FOR TVA

Over 2,000 Men Now Clearing Land In Decatur Area

The second unit of negro workmen was placed in employment by the Tennessee Valley Authority this morning in the reservoir land clearance division, the first group having gone to the north side of the river several days ago.

Today over 2,000 men are engaged in clearing land in this area that will be flooded by waters from the Tennessee river when Wheeler Dam is completed. Th crews are engaged on a front about 22 miles long extending from Pick Island, three miles west of Wheeler Dam to Decatur.

The first units to begin removing timber and undergrowth from the area of the Dam were employed on the south side of the Tennessee, the first group being assigned to the north side of the river a few weeks ago.

The land acquisition department recently transferred here from Sheffield has continued its routine appraising and buying of lands with very little interruption due to the moving of headquarters. The land acquisition is in charge of Judge Allen J. Roulhac.

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

THE Alabama coal operators, secure in their wage differentials, will not secede from the Union. But the merchants of Harriman, Tennessee—some fifty of them at the latest count—have gone on strike against the NRA. In last week's issue *The Nation* recounted how General Johnson finally saw fit to remove the Blue Eagle of the Harriman Hosiery Mills. It was the first time that the National Labor Board had been able to subject a recalcitrant employer to discipline of this kind, and it was the first time that the NRA Compliance Division had handed out such punishment to a big business enterprise charged with violating Section 7-a. No sooner was the company deprived of its emblem, however, than the merchants of the town told General Johnson that they were voluntarily turning in their Blue Eagles, which they would not display again until the emblem was returned to the mill. Does this express the growing conviction among Southern business men that the New Deal must be fought to a standstill in so far as it interferes with the South's traditional privileges in dealing with wage-earners? If the NRA backs down on the removal of the Harriman company's Blue Eagle, Section 7-a might as well be removed from the Recovery Act for all the force it will have below Mason and Dixon's line.

NEGROES TO HEAR YOUNG

Kroger Employes to Be Addressed by Employment Chairman

W. F. Young, employment committee chairman of the Community Welfare League, will address negro employes of the Kroger Grocery & Baking Company at the company warehouse, 1054 Florida, at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

He will discuss better living conditions, improved relations with employers, lessening of crime in the negro race and other objectives of the league, which is a member of the Council of Social Agencies.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

JUN 7 1934

Race Relations of Progress.

To The Chattanooga Times:

In the employment of Negro labor on the Joe Wheeler dam, it appears that the Tennessee Valley Authority is endeavoring to be as fair as conditions will permit. It is the plan of the authority to employ approximately 25 per cent. Negro labor on construction of the dam. This represents the per cent. of Negro population in the area of the Tennessee valley from which employment reqpirements are filled. These workers will be selected from applications now on file. The better element of Negroes will be selected. Family quarters will be provided for approximately 10 per cent. to 30 per cent. of the number employed. The first work-

letcher. Only one other candidate was roposed. He was John D. M. Hamilon, young Topeka (Kan.) lawyer, and aid to be acceptable to both sides.

Hallanan was rewarded with a place n the executive committee, succeeding he late David Mulvaney, of Kansas. Hamilton was made party counsel, succeeding the late James Francis Burke, f Pittsburgh, and became the second an to hold that post.

Will Bury Past.

The party, in recruiting votes for the ngressional elections and presumably its next presidential campaign, will pproach the country's most troublesome problems "unhampered by dead rmulas" and not cling too obstinately, id the statement, "to the past."

It will concur that the nation is bet by problems of "infinite complexy," and it recognized "the problems recovery; of unemployment with its ending tale of human suffering, of riculture with its lost markets and latively low prices."

Also, there will be on the republican lendar, the committee promised, some fort to solve some broader problems, nong them "how to achieve a wider pread of prosperity."

Fletcher's job will be to rebuild the arty's fences and woo back voters lienated in 1932.

Fletcher's election came as part of harmony plan which composed a faconal fight after some forty-eight hours f controversy. Supported for the job y a group of committeemen called Hoover men" in the committee's cauuses, he had strong opposition until day from Walter S. Hallanan, of West irginia. The West Virginian was acked by many western committeemen nd by such eastern leaders as Charles . Hilles, of New York; J. Henry Roraack, of Connecticut, and Daniel Pomroy, of New Jersey, all urging a new arty regime.

A redistribution of party power, acording to rumor, was under considera- on as a manner of restoring harmony, ith the selection of one or more young esterners to be vice-chairmen and aids the party management.

The call for nominations found Hallanan out of the race and supporting

Labor—1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Texas.

Negro C. W. A. Supervisors Lose Their Jobs Following Protests

2-3-34 Houston Informer

Houston.—The aftermath of the disturbance in the CWA organization, which was set up some time ago at the Negro library, under the management of three Negro supervisors and with an entire Negro personnel for the registration and teaching of Negro unemployed persons who wanted to increase their knowledge and training, was that the three supervisors, J. H. Harmon, W. L. Turner, and J. H. Alston had lost their jobs, the Negro unit at the Negro library had been disbanded and transferred back to the Taylor School, and Negroes had lost the little ground that they had gained in self-determination and Negro leadership in the white collar jobs under CWA.

Just who was most at fault will probably never be known, but the facts seem to run about as follows:

The Negro unit had registered more than 4,000 Negroes who wanted training out of some 6,000 prospects that they were given; while the white unit had registered less than 1,000. But the whites are said to have had over 100 teachers, while the Negroes had about 80 teachers. This did not set so well with Negro supervisors and they made complaint. Statements were given out to the public press, one of which was published in the Baltimore Afro American.

Then came the notice that a cut would be made in the Negro unit, and perhaps in the rate of pay. The Negro supervisors were also under the impression that the members of the Negro unit were being paid less than the members of the white unit.

All of these things which smacked of discrimination and unfairness in the minds of members of the Negro unit cause a more determined protest. Legal counsel was employed, and it is said that Attorney J. M. Nabrit, Jr., prepared and sent to Washington and other officials some $18 or more worth of protest telegrams, the cost of which was divided among the members of the Negro unit. H. P. Carter, EAC official of Houston and Harris County, also looked into the matter, and it was thought that the matter was finally settled by Mr. Carter's intercessions.

Then the backfire began to strike from Washington and New York, and Dr. Kemmerer, who is in charge of the unemployed teachers program in Houston, became riled at the way in which the Negro unit tried to put over his head. It is said that he immediately began to conduct reprisals on the Negro unit.

Then it was learned that some of the members of the Negro unit began to get cold feet and to tattle and tell stories out of school, and to try to make themselves good and keep their jobs. Some of them are even reported to have charged the Negro supervisors with being smart Negroes.

Conferences with the Harris County Board of Welfare and Employment, presided over by C. E. Shaw, seem to have failed to patch the differences up, and Dr. Kemmerer was given a free hand. He used it freely, too, and the result was that order went down for the Negro library to close up shop, put the Negro unit out by last Saturday at 10 a.m.

Forced resignations were placed in the hands of the Negro supervisors. The members of the Negro unit who were allowed to stay were put back on the job at the Taylor School, with white supervisors in charge, it was said.

MAGNOLIA HIRES NEGRO WORKERS

2-24-34 Houston Informer

Houston.—The Magnolia Sea Food Company, 1501 Congress, corner LaBranche and Congress, is making more satisfied customers every day. The market specializes in high quality sea foods at reasonable prices and in prompt, efficient delivery, absolutely free of cost.

Telephone orders are invited and given prompt attention. Simply telephone in your order and delivery will be made absolutely free, to any part of the city.

Houston Informer

The Magnolia Fish and Oyster Market invites colored trade and lists many Negroes among its many satisfied customers. To show this appreciation the market not only treats its colored patrons with courtesy, but it makes a tangible contribution to the race by furnishing employment to Negroes. Time of service of many of these employees dates back many years as the market believes in fair dealing with all of its employees as well as with all of its customers. For example, Dean McCoy, a trusted colored employee has worked for the Magnolia Fish and Oyster Market for more than twenty years. Albert Wilson, another colored employee who fills a position of trust, has also been with the Market for more than twenty years.

It is urged that the Market be called without delay. Careful selection will be given to all orders in accordance with the wishes of the customer, and the delivery will be prompt, courteous, and efficient.

It is urged that the service and goods at the Magnolia be given a trial. The kind of service and the kind of sea foods that you can get from them at the price they ask, will be a revelation to you. Simply call Preston 3267, and you will make a real discovery of good service and first class products at low cost. Special prices given cafes, churches, and suppers.

NEGRO PRINTERS CALLED TO MEET

Houston Informer

Houston.—A meeting of all Negro printers in the Houston-Galveston region has been called for Monday, April 16, 1934, 8 p.m., at the Y.W.C.A. assembly rooms, Odd Fellows Temple, 506 Louisiana. The call for the meeting was signed by Herbert H. Orem, executive secretary of Graphic Arts Association, Houston-Galveston Region, which "has been appointed administrative agency to administer and enforce the code," the notice read.

The code referred to is the code for the graphic arts industries, which was signed by President Roosevelt on February 17, and became effective on February 26. According to the notice calling the meeting this code governs everyone engaged in manfacturing or selling printed matter of any kind.

COX FISH MARKET COLORED CLERKS HAVE CONFIDENCE

Houston Informer

7-1-34 Houston, Texas

The colored clerks at Cox Fish Market, stall 14, in the City Market, have won the confidence of the majority of their customers, but occasionally someone questions their ability to judge seafoods. A survey of the other stalls soon reveals that Wesley Bonner and his corps of several assistants do not misrepresent their fish simply to cinch a sale.

Besides courtesy, economy and quality, the Cox Fish Market encourages and demands truthfulness on the part of its employees. Mr. Bonner has the unique reputation of being actively connected with the seafood business in Houston and Texas for over two decades. To those housewives whose weekly menu always has a place provided for some kind of fish, his word is first and final.

Nothing but fresh fish is ever sold at the Cox Fish Market, and the management stands willing and ready to guarantee that each pound of seafood sold is exactly as it is represented or money will be cheerfully refunded.

The Saturday business of the market is so brisk that several part-time clerks are required, thus giving employment to Negro youths. The majority of colored business is still finding its way to this Negro-manned stall.

Remember the Cox Fish Market has two deliveries daily for housewives and others who desire fish but find it inconvenient to come downtown. Simply ring Preston 4179.—(Adv.)

NEGROES PARADE WITH GRIM BANDS OF FAY LABORERS

Houston Informer

Houston—Negro Houston observed Labor Day with a parade and other forms of enjoyment last Monday. A group of workers with a band, large banners and with many of them dressed in various fraternal regalia, gathered in front of the I. L. A. Hall Monday morning and formed into the parade.

Although the large majority of the parading laborers were white, many Negroes were seen in the crowd. The parade moved silently, few of the participants smiling and talking and wise cracking to their friends in the onlooking crowd, as they have been wont to do in years gone by.

Houston Informer

Most silent of all perhaps were the textile workers of America, their grim and sullen faces bearing the earmarks of the walkout order received that day and which meant to them that the next day would be a continuation of the holiday they were observing, and that other days would perhaps be holidays too. Many Negro workers marched behind the whites in this parade.

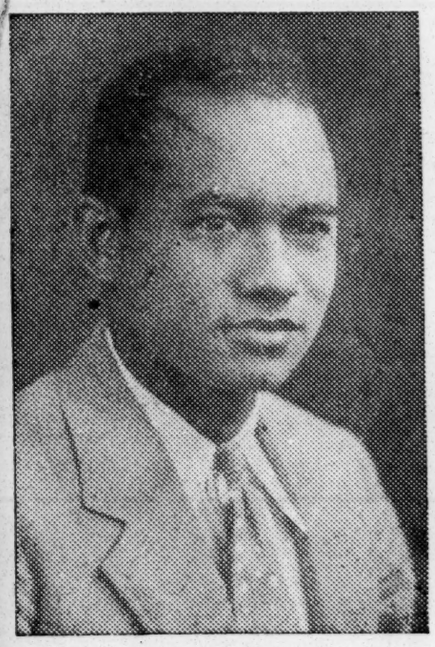
Negroes were also well represented in other industries.

The longshoremen, who have been having labor trouble for many months, were also grim as they marched by and a truck carrying several wounded men bore witness to the violence that has taken place on the waterfront. Most of the Negroes who have been wounded and hurt in the several longshoreman outbreaks of violence have been Negroes. Four Negro men were killed in such an outbreak one Sunday morning not long ago and a Negro home has been bombed. One of the

banners carried by longshoremen read "We were shot in our attempt to comply with the National Recovery Administration." In the body of a truck, one white man lay on a cot with his leg in a cast. Beside him sat another white man with his arm in a sling. A Negro with his head bound up sat with them while several other Negroes, bandaged and plastered, sat in the truck.

A cloudy sky about noon brought a forewarning of the rain, which began shortly afterward and continued to fall throughout most of the day. Despite the rain, however, and the cool weather which followed, many Houstonians motored to Galveston, and visited places of amusement in celebration of the holiday.

FRIGIDAIRE WILL BE DEMONSTRATED BY NEGRO EXPERT



PAUL JONES

* * *

The latest in electric rerfrigeration will be demonstrated by Robischung-Kiesling, Inc. 1848 Main, authorized Frigidaire distributors for Houston and contiguous territory, at the Odd Fellows Temple Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights, Oct. 23-25, when The Houston Defender's Fall Food Festival and Cooking School holds forth.

A colored expert from the factory, Paul Jones, who has been connected with the Houston firm as salesman and representative for several months, will be in charge of the Frigidaire booth, and will take pleasure in telling interested persons about the appointments and conveniences of this electric refrigerator which enjoys the biggest sale in its field throughout the country.

Speaking about electric refrigeration in the kitchen, Mrs. Melvina S. Johnson, Defender school conductor, said: "The days of the old-fashioned ice box are passe, and modern housewives are realizing more and more that electric refrigeration is the solution to many of their problems heretofore arising anent the care and preservation of fruits, foods, vegetables and other perishable commodities. In this connection the Frigidaire occupies a preeminent place in the realm of electric refrigeration. You should inspect the line at The Defender Cooking School next week and be convinced."

To Give Away Range

Mr. Jones stated Thursday that Robischung-Kiesling, Inc., also dealers in A-B gas ranges, Philco, Victor RCA, Atwater Kent and Grunow radios, Apex washers and ironers, will give away a gas stove on the final night of the cooking school, and that some Houston housewive will be the lucky person.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

AUG 16 1934

Speaker For Walling Criticizes Spencer For Hiring Negroes

J. L. Webb, former assistant federal district attorney, and C. A. Mitchner, former candidate for the legislature, spoke in behalf of the candidacy of J. A. Walling for commissioner of precinct No. 1 Wednesday night at West Gray and Taft. Lytton Wells presided.

Webb praised Walling's efforts to remove "death traps" from the highways in the form of 17 narrow bridges. He charged R. H. Spencer, Walling's opponent, with hiring negro labor, and with having a shortage in his fee accounts of $2202.33.

He said while Spencer was commissioner he purchased machinery for the county from a machinery company of which he was president and manager.

"I like Walling's stand on labor," Mitchner said. "He always has hired white tax-paying citizens on public jobs.

"He has raised wages of workers from 35 cents to a minimum of 50 cents an hour. He really has done a great deal for the small home owner by getting a total tax reduction of 20 per cent on small homes for the past two years.

"This type of handling public affairs is in accord with President Roosevelt's new deal, which seeks to raise wages and lower taxes."

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Unemployment Insurance.

Domestics May Be Snubbed in Insurance Bill

Two Working Groups Are Omitted by Plans, Committee Told.

FEAR EMPLOYERS WILL HINDER LEGISLATION

Relief Problem to Be Given Study.

BALTIMORE.—

Prospect of the 70,000 domestic employees in Maryland's being benefited by the passage of unemployment insurance legislation appeared doubtful Thursday, when the committee for studying such law making met at the Southern Hotel.

Edward S. Lewis, executive secretary of the Urban League, injected the question of domestic and agricultural workers during the meeting, and declared that most of the proposed plans of unemployment insurance fail to help these two classes of workers.

Simon Sobeloff, white, chairman of the committee, admitted that there is little chance of the employers of domestics' being amenable to report making and contributing to a fund -- such as is required by unemployment insurance.

He also stated, however, that the problem of caring for the domestic worker is one that should be definitely studied by the committee before it submits a plan of insurance for the idle to the legislature.

Big Business Feared

Fear was expressed, by Mr Sobeloff, that big business interests, such as the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Eastern Rolling Mills, will work against the passage of a bill creating unemployment insurance.

To further vivify this fear, Mr. Sobeloff stated that a current issue of a publication that is the official organ of the Baltimore Association of Commerce indicates that a committee on legislation has been formed by the association. This committee's formation, in Mr. Sobeloff's opinion, means that the association will also hinder unemployment insurance.

Mr. Sobeloff stated that logically and ethically the employer should be the one to pay for unemployment insurance, but he added that a bill formulated by the committee will probably meet with less opposition if it provides for equal contributions from employer and employee in the amassing of an insurance fund.

Conservatives Cited

It was indicated by the chairman that many people will oppose unemployment insurance in the state, simply because they do not want Maryland to be among the first states to adopt such legislation. He pointed out in this connection, however, that Maryland, twenty years ago, was among the first states to pass workmen's compensation laws.

In any event, Mr. Sobeloff told the committee, unemployment insurance will not benefit the people of the state who are now out of work.

He declared that the persons now unemployed or on relief will have to be dealt with as relief problems, which problems are also to be studied by the committee.

Inclusion of the present unemployed in the benefit of insurance for the idle would wreck the system before it got started, Mr. Sobeloff said.

Public Hearings Set

It was decided that public hearing on the proposed legislation, and factors that would hinder its passage or efficiency, will be held in a room at the Union Trust Building, Fayette and Charles Streets, within the next few weeks.

At these meetings all persons and company representatives that are interested will be given a chance to state their opinions.

The committee was divided into two separate groups, one for the special study of unemployment insurance and the other for the study of relief problems.

Edward S. Lewis was appointed to the group for the study of the insurance, and Carl Murphy, editor of the AFRO, was appointed to the group for the study of relief.

New Governor Present

Governor-elect Harry W. Nice was present at the meeting for a short time, and he urged that the committee formulate a plan of insurance that will be adequate. He did not, however, submit any particular plan of insurance.

Relief, in the opinion of the governor-elect, is a part of the program that may be considered of greater importance than unemployment insurance.

"We are confronted today with the necessity of providing against the destitution of the many of those now unemployed," he told the committee. "There are on the relief rolls of Baltimore alone more than 28,000 families and in the counties more than 14,000."

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Reprinted from Late Editions of Last Week

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By FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON
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Both the Ohio and the Wisconsin plans are based on contributions from employers. The Wisconsin plan is based on the theory that unemployment insurance will provide employment in industry. It provides that the employers pay the cost of unemployment insurance. Individual industries must raise their own funds. The employer sets aside 2 per cent of the pay roll as an unemployment reserve out of which unemployment benefits are to be paid.

Under this plan, unemployment insurance will cost the employer less if he has fewer unemployed workers, for if the reserve reaches an average of $55 per employee, the employer's contribution is reduced to 1 per cent of the pay roll; if the reserve reaches $75 per employee, the employer's contribution cases.

Distributes Cost

The Ohio plan distributes the cost between employer and employee—2 per cent by employer and 1 per cent by employee, and provides for one state-wide fund, governmentally managed, and into which all industries pour their resources. The employer pays into the fund. The fund pays benefits to the unemployed.

There are certain difficulties involved in extending the benefits to certain classes of workers under either the Wisconsin or the Ohio plan, although many people believe that they should be thus extended. Thus R. M. Rubinow, in his book entitled, "The Quest for Security," stated:

"The act should be as inclusive in its application as possible, though I recognize that an immediate 100 per cent average is practically impossible.

"However, the exclusion of any group, large or small, must in each case be based upon solid and valid reasons. The assumed non-existence of need is probably the poorest argument for exclusion that can be invented. More important may be such considerations as great difficulties of application, or the political difficulty of antagonizing certain groups who may have the power to block the progress of the law.

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"Thus, for instance, the influence of the woman voter may justify the exclusion of domestic servants, or the fear of the silent farmer vote may force exclusion of agricultural labor. Yet the hope of including the domestic or the farm laborer must not be abandoned."

The difficulties of application referred to in the above involve such difficulties as making collections from employers of one or two workers, and the difficulty of determining what is non-voluntary unemployment in those cases.

Some of the European plans for unemployment insurance have been worked out to apply to all classes of workers. There is, for instance, the Ghent system — so called because earliest successful experiments were made in the Belgium city of Ghent in 1900. The Ghent system and others based upon it were voluntary systems of unemployment.

One of these was the so-called "Provided Voluntary Insurance." A public authority, state or national, organized the insurance institution and offered to extend its benefits to the individual worker. Any worker might join and pay a

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One of these was the so-called "Provided Voluntary Insurance." A public authority, state or national, organized the insurance institution and offered to extend its benefits to the individual worker. Any worker might join and pay a stated amount into the insurance fund, the public authority sub-sidizing the fund from the public treasury.

Another system was "Autonomous Insurance." Any group of workers who organized a local cooperative insurance society or unemployment benefit association would be subsidized by the government. One-third of the premium was contributed by the national government.

Difficulties Listed

The essential difficulties of the voluntary system were: (1) the double function of enforced or voluntary; (2) its distinction from public or private employment. (3) tendency to malingery. Difficulties are met in various ways: voluntary of receiving the subsidy. In supervision so that some members would not to labor exchanges during the offices which fulfill the entire period of unemployment control of control and are required. Voluntary systems —control over possible do not prove entirely successful prevention by placing since they depend in part on contributions from workers.

Those who need their benefit most are least able to assume the burden of the premiums. Some believe that because of the difficulty of collecting contributions from employers of domestic servants, the state should bear the burden which employers usually bear in industry.

Would Make It National

One group of insurance advocates in America believe that unemployment insurance should be set up on a national basis because of the difficulty of getting these laws passed in the states, since employers in states where unemployment insurance exist feel that they are handicapped in competing with employers in states where unemployment insurance does not exist; and also because the financial reserves of the system should be national in order to strengthen sectional weaknesses in times of stress.

It is also believed that any system that is confined within state boundaries, in this country of vast distances and shifting populations, means interminable administrative delays, loopholes, evasions, and excluded classes.

There is now before Congress the Lundeen Bill (H.R. 7958). It provides coverage for all workers (including domestic) and farmers; compensation for the unemployed as long as the beneficiary is unemployed; payments equal to the average local wages with a minimum of $10 per week plus $3 for each dependant, and immediate payment to be made vithout a period of waiting for the accumulation of reserve. There is no contribution from the beneficiary.

The administration is in the hands of commissioners composed of rank and file members of workers' and farmers' organizations under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Labor. Funds are to be secured from taxation of corporate and individual incomes of over $5,000 and inheritance and gifts. Many people feel that it is entirely possible to get this bill passed if mass pressure can be organized behind it.

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Virginia.

Campaign for Colored Clerk Jobs In Chain Stores Grows

The "Buy Where You can Work" Campaign continues here under the direction of the Richmond Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Pickets hold posts in front of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Stores in colored sections, in an effort to keep colored customers out of these stores until the management decides to employ colored clerks. Officials of the Association announce that the present picketing against these stores.

Campaign Six Weeks Old.

The picketing has been in progress more than six weeks and leaders say they will continue for months, and new recruits for the ranks are being constantly secured. In some cities this picketing continued for four months. The situation in Richmond is aggravated, officials state, by the dogmatic attitude of the local management, which has been given discretionary powers by the national management. These officers point out that the local management was not given power to keep out colored clerks, but to settle the question to the best interest of the A. and P.,—to give or not to give colored clerks.

Richmond Management Will Have To Account.

N. A. A. C. P. leaders aver that the national office of the A. and P. stores will hold the local office to strict accountability for what happens here. Thousands of colored purchasers are staying out of the stores and will stay out as long as the N. A.A. C. P. says so. This loss of revenue, they point out is bound to tell a story in time. An experiment was conducted at one of these stores last week. Pickets were withdrawn for a period, and the colored people stayed out anyway. This was very heartening to the picket leaders and the pickets were ordered on again.

Colored Workers Need Not Fear the A.F. of L.

To the Editor of the AFRO:

The efforts now being made by the Southern coal operators (owners) to break down the recent order of NRA Administrator Johnson reducing (but not wholly eliminating) the wage differential favoring the South by raising the minimum wage in the South from $3.50 to $4.60 a day (the Northern minumum is $5.00 a day) is a matter deserving our attention, inasmuch as the majority of the miners in the Southern fields are colored.

It is an indication that the recovery administrator and the President are inclined to heed the assertions of the Northern operators that such differentials are unfair to them.

The protesting operators are strongly supported by John L. Lewis, the head of the mine workers' union.

It is notable, too, that this union, although it is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is organized on the so-called vertical plan which includes all workers of whatever grade or occupation in a given mine or plant. This obviously covers colored as well as white workers.

In this connection it may be noted also that the automobile workers were being organized by the A.F. of L., on the same plan, also that the largest and most militant independent organization among the automobile workers is the Mechanics' Educational Society (really a labor union).

Those persons who are fearful that the Wagner Labor Disputes Act will result in making the A.F. of L., dominant in the automobile industry are perhaps needlessly alarmed. All of the organization in this industry so far has been on the vertical plan, but it has been the so-called horizontal or craft unions (carpenters, bricklayers, machinists, engineers and such) in the A.F. of L., and the railroad craft unions that have been inimical to colored workers.

Company unions are, of course, vertical—all-inclusive in a given plant—but experience has shown that they are wholly impotent in protecting workers. To trust them is to lean on a broken stick.

We need not be greatly fearful of the A.F. of L. It is a loosely bound conglomeration made up mostly of craft unions. But unionism of that sort is losing out rapidly. Unless the A.F. of L., adopts the industrial union plan it will soon lose its dominant role as a spokesman for labor. The Wagner bill is not partial to it.

F. H. M. MURRAY

Alexandria, Va.

Locals Fight Jim-Crow in Va. Mines

By a Worker Correspondent

RODA, Va.—On April 1 wages were raised from $4.20 per day to $4.60. Prices on the cost of living went up from 70 to 100 per cent. In the mines men had four to six cars a day. Under the re-employment program, instead of starting new places they began hiring coal loaders to double up all the working places with about half enough company men. The loaders' wages were cut half and sometimes more. Then they cut production down to three days a week.

House rent, $8; doctor, $1.70; lights, 1.60; coal, $2.85; mine lamps, $1.12; Roda church, 25c.; U. M. W. A. dues, $1, burial fund, 25c.

With all these, one can imagine what is left for food and clothing.

This has always been counted a slave-driving section, and they have always practiced the worst form of speed-up, and the contract with the U. M. W. A. hasn't helped it in the least.

The rank and file miner is beginning to try to find a way out When this field was being organized the company fired several men for their union activity, and some never had any action taken on their cases. Dale Stableton, who was appointed provisional president of this district, would always say his hands were tied, when the local officials would try to get a hearing for them. So now the rank and file have combined 12 locals and are demanding the removal of Stableton, and through threats of strike have forced the board to meet to consider five cases. Of the five, two are Negroes.

When they met in a hotel in Appalachia the hotel man told the Negroes they would have to get out. When the chairman of the mine committee started to the hotel, he met the Negroes and told them to come on, and they were told to get out again. But Comrade Masters told them, no. They told him they would call the police. He told them to call the police. The police came, and when he told them they had cases there, they were forced to seat them.

The company police are going through the camps telling the Negroes they are not going to be allowed representation on the committees, but the whites and Negroes are both wise to their trick. We have one Negro on our mine committee and one vice-president, which proves the police to be liars.

So, comrades of the rank and file, let's organize against these appointed opportunist officials and be ready to expose the lies of our enemies, and build a union for the workers and of the workers.

BUY WHERE YOU CAN WORK

The street parade and mass meeting which were staged in Richmond on Friday night have justified the effort put forth by their sponsors, if they have awakened in Negroes a realization of their serious economic plight and created in them a resolution to combat this condition with an offensive on all fronts, having jobs as the objectives.

The "Buy Where You Can Work" campaign plays an important part in such an offensive. We repeat what we have said before in these columns, "the color of the employer makes no material difference, provided the employer does not maintain a policy which denies to Negro men and women an opportunity to work and to have their labors rewarded with fair wages and with the opportunity for advancement when merited."

There is no reason, except foolish race prejudice which can be assigned for the failure of employers to give recognition in the way of jobs to a group which makes up a large percentage of the patronage these employers enjoy. When this recognition is given whether the employer is white or colored, such employers should receive the patronage of Negroes. Conversely, when such recognition is not given, Negroes should stubbornly resist such discrimination and withhold their patronage from ALL employers guilty of such manifest unfairness."

This, in our opinion, interprets the meaning of the demonstration on Friday night. All sensible Negroes will cooperate in the effort to attain this objective and all fair minded white people will concede that the policy is based upon a just and reasonable demand.

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PRESIDENT JOHN STEWART BRYAN

The board of visitors of the college of William and Mary has exercised excep- tional good judgement and unusual vision in drafting John Stewart Bryan to serve as president of that historic institution of learning. Mr. Bryan has a capacity for performing tasks which would daunt and defeat the ordinary individual. His work at William and Mary will prove another testimonial to his rare ability, his thorough training and his zeal for unselfish public service. "Which is more", his acceptance of this high responsibility, in addition to his many other arduous duties, attests the fact that he does not shrink from sacrifices that he does not shrink from sacrifices to be spent for human progress.

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When they met in a hotel in Appalachia the hotel man told the Negroes they would have to get out. When the chairman of the mine committee started to the hotel, he met the Negroes and told them to come on, and they were told to get out again. But Comrade Masters told them, no. They told him they would call the police. He told them to call the police. The police came, and when he told them they had cases there, they were forced to seat them.

The company police are going through the camps telling the Negroes they are not going to be allowed representation on the committees, but the whites and Negroes are both wise to their trick. We have one Negro on our mine committee and one vice-president, which proves the police to be liars.

So, comrades of the rank and file, let's organize against these appointed opportunist officials and be ready to expose the lies of our enemies, and build a union for the workers and of the workers.

BUY WHERE YOU CAN WORK

The street parade and mass meeting which were staged in Richmond on Friday night have justified the effort put forth by their sponsors, if they have awakened in Negroes a realization of their serious economic plight and created in them a resolution to combat this condition with an offensive on all fronts, having jobs as the objectives.

The "Buy Where You Can Work" campaign plays an important part in such an offensive. We repeat what we have said before in these columns, "the color of the employer makes no material difference, provided the employer does not maintain a policy which denies to Negro men and women an opportunity to work and to have their labors rewarded with fair wages and with the opportunity for advancement when merited."

There is no reason, except foolish race prejudice which can be assigned for the failure of employers to give recognition in the way of jobs to a group which makes up a large percentage of the patronage these employers enjoy. When this recognition is given whether the employer is white or colored, such employers should receive the patronage of Negroes. Conversely, when such recognition is not given, Negroes should stubbornly resist such discrimination and withhold their patronage from ALL employers guilty of such manifest unfairness."

This, in our opinion, interprets the meaning of the demonstration on Friday night. All sensible Negroes will cooperate in the effort to attain this objective and all fair minded white people will concede that the policy is based upon a just and reasonable demand.

* * *

PRESIDENT JOHN STEWART BRYAN

The board of visitors of the college of William and Mary has exercised excep- tional good judgement and unusual vision in drafting John Stewart Bryan to serve as president of that historic institution of learning. Mr. Bryan has a capacity for performing tasks which would daunt and defeat the ordinary individual. His work at William and Mary will prove another testimonial to his rare ability, his thorough training and his zeal for unselfish public service. "Which is more", his acceptance of this high responsibility, in addition to his many other arduous duties, attests the fact that he does not shrink from sacrifices to spend and to be spent in the cause of human progress.

Mayor Bright Says He Has 'Definite Opinion' On Use Of Federal Funds For Richmond Payroll

Is Pointed Out That Only Honest 'Definite Opinion' About Other Folk's Money Can Be Justice: Negroes On The Social Service Payroll When Uncle Sam Pays Off

What does our Mayor mean?

This question is being asked by interested colored citizens, after reading in the daily press that Mayor J. Fulmer Bright told reporters that he had "definite convictions" concerning the employment of colored personnel in city jobs, the jobs in question at the moment being those in the city's social service bureau, which received five thousand bucks per month from the Federal Government for personnel payroll.)

Can Only Mean Employment

Many take the position that these "definite convictions" on the part of the honored mayor can only be that colored men and women should be employed, because he could honestly take no other "position" where the funds are given by the Federal Government. The Mayor can—rightfully or wrongfully—have "definite convictions" about Richmond's money they say, but he positively cannot have any "definite convictions" other than right ones with money belonging to all the citizens of the United States—one hundred and twenty and more millions of them. They reason that the Mayor's statement can only be interpreted that he favors the employment of colored personnel in this city department—at least.

Planet's Expose Caused Comment

The statement in last week's Planet that $5,085 per month was being given Richmond's social service bureau each month for payroll, caused a deal of excitement and comment here. The Times Dispatch and The News Leader carried articles on the charges—The Leader carrying the full payroll of these employees as printed in The Planet. Both papers however omitted to emphasize the fact that The Planet's attack was aimed at the downright unfair policy of Richmond, under the leadership of Mayor Bright, in refusing to expend one penny of this amount for colored personnel.

Administrative Costs Aid To Relief

It is pointed out that this Federal appropriation is intended to serve two purposes: First, to provide proper administration to the relief of sufering in Richmond; and secondly, to give relief to "white collar" workers who are qualified to administer. Then, to deny this to one-third of the city's opulation in the face of the positive demand by the Federal authorties and the United States Constitution that no discrimination be shown, is positively morally and legally unfair, observers state.

Mayor Trying Double Somersault

It appears to many that Mayor Bright in his blind policy of denying city jobs to his colored constituency, is attempting the intricate double somersault, which is not only exceedingly difficult for the best of acrobats but in the majority of attempts end ludicrously. That is, he is trying to bar colored men and women from city jobs when the city furnishes the money, and then do the same trick when the Federal Government issues out the "darby" (Money to you). The Mayor should be told, his colored friends say, that this impossible, and like the fatal double somersault is liable to wind up with the acrobat making a beautiful (if comedy can be beautiful) one-point landing on that part of the anatomy that the ladies spend so much corset money on to improve. You know the position. The acrobat, with feet and head up, sits there resembling the twenty-second letter of the alphabet.

More About "Positive Convictions"

This "positive convictions" attitude of His Honor the Mayor, it is again pointed out, reminds one of the acrobatic novelty—the back hand-spring. It is artistic in its manipulation, but oftimes positively disastrous. The Mayor (and this time City Council is the main culprit) is forced to refuse Federal money when it is ear-marked for the colored citizens (you remember the apartment project) but he accepts Federal money when it is not marked particularly for colored people, and then denies them a "penny of it". This back handspring is great on the vaudeville stage and circus rings, but colored leaders here think it is undeniably "unfunny" when executed on the practical stage life where a people is fighting for bread.

Will Carry Question to Washington

A group of citizens representing civic and business groups of Richmond are financing a movement to send a delegation to Washington, where this question of Richmond's denying administrative jobs to colored workers when the Federal Government pays the cost, will be thoroughly aired out. This group met and appointed the following committee to proceed to Washington and present the complaint: Wiley A. Hall, Dr. George W. White, Dr. Leon A. Deid, Prof. John Moore, Dr. Joseph T. Hill, Roscoe C. Jackson.

Buy Where You Can Work

The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is sponsoring a "Buy Where You Can Work" campaign, with special reference to the units of chain organizations located in the colored sections of Richmond. We regard this as the most important, far-reaching and constructive effort put forth by the local branch since it was reorganized a few years ago under the leadership of Dr. J. M. Tinsley.

Politics, legal defenses, civil discriminations make for a meritorious program, but infinitely more important, during the present crisis, is the procuring for colored men and women the opportunity to work and to receive an honest wage for their labor.

The depression has been particularly disastrous to colored business and professional men, because of the lean buying power of the only group upon which they must depend for patronage, this lean buying power being induced by the scarcity of work for colored Americans and because of the meager wages paid those who are fortunate enough to have a job.

Banks, insurance companies, educational institutions, churches and all of the larger organizations which receive their income almost exclusively from colored people have suffered severely solely because of the unemployment situation. The future holds no hope for relief, unless some way is found to solve the work problem for colored people.

It is, therefore, pertinent for the leadership of the race to devise some method which will lead to the solution of the problem. The "Buy Where You Can Work" campaign is one of the methods of attacking the problem.

The cure must come from within rather than from without. So long as colored people submit to and swallow discrimination in any respect, so long will they be discriminated against. It takes self-respect, common sense and courage to break down this barrier of colored prejudice which has kept and will always keep the colored American poor, oppressed and circumscribed in opportunities and privileges.

Any observer in the colored sections of Richmond will notice the hordes of white collectors and salesmen representing insurance companies and firms which do not employ a single colored person. There is no sound reason why the white insurance companies and other white businesses which collect thousands of dollars weekly from colored people should not have colored representatives and agents. There is no argument which can be advanced to justify the exclusion of colored people from the pay rolls of chain stores which are operated exclusively in the neighborhoods occupied by colored residents who furnish the bulk of the patronage received by these stores.

This practice will not be broken up by these white organiaztions upon their own initiative. It is up to the colored people themselves to so bestow their patronage as to make work opportunities for themselves and their children. The colored people who have the white fever in their business relations should be put in the same category with those organizations and businesses which maintain a lily white policy in their employment of clerks, agents, collectors and salesmen.

Advancement of Colored People we hail and commend its "Buy Where You Can Work" campaign.

The Richmond Planet does not believe that an organized boycott is necessary to accomplish the purpose. We repeat, it takes common sense, self-respect, self-interest and courage on the part of the colored buyers to open up avenues of employment for colored people, and because we believe this fact is recognized by the management of the local branch of the National Association for the

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Virginia
8

Labor—1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES DISPATCH

FEB 2 1934

Negro Workers On CWA Music List Keep Jobs

Wallnau, Cowardin Assert No Thought of Excluding Instructors Ever Held

Extra Sum Denied

$1,500,000 Addition Called "Bookkeeping" Figure

Conferences yesterday between members of the advisory board of the CWA music project resulted in a recantation of the assertion made Tuesday by C. N. Wallnau, executive secretary, that the eight Negroes now employed as instructors could be discharged to make room for white men.

Frank P. Cowardin, board member, was quoted yesterday as branding the statement published in Wednesday's Times-Dispatch as "whlly false."

Confronted, however, with a copy of Mr. Wallnau's written report to Mrs. William R. Trigg Jr., chairman, in which the following statement appears: "These (Negro musicions) can be removed at any time to make room for any additional white musicians that we can add on," Mr. Cowardin said that the thought he had intended to convey was that the secretary "was in error" in making the statement.

May Stay on Payroll

It is now claimed by both Mr. Wallnau and Mr. Cowardin that there has been no thought of excluding Negroes from the musical project and the eight now employed have every prospect of remaining on the payroll "so long as their work is satisfactory," until either the CWA program ends or a projected Negro musical project goes into effect.

That portion of Mr. Wallnau's report dated January 31, which deals with the question at issue, reads as follows:

"At present we have on our pay roll 138 musicians covering entire personnel of our project, eight of which are colored musicians assigned to the four colored school centers at the request of Miss Claire McCarthy. These can be removed at any time to make room for any additional white musicians that we can add on. I have a good many applications that are being considered this week, and it is possible that our entire quota will be utilized in my next pay roll and these eight colored musicians will be removed. Miss McCarthy understands the condition in which they were taken on and she will make her plans accordingly."

It was also made known yesterday that a group of Negro leaders have filed an application for a musical project similar to that already in effect, but which will be limited to Negro players. It is being held in abeyance, however, because of the restriction on the addition of new names to CWA pay rolls.

"Bookkeeping" Sum

The $1,500,000 mentioned in recent dispatches from Washington as having been added to Virginia's CWA funds were merely a "bookkeeping transaction," according to State Administrator William A Smith, and does not mean that any additional funds have been placed at the disposal of his office.

"From the outset," Mr. Smith explained yesterday, "we have had not actual dollars-and-cents appropriation, but merely an allotment of man-hours, the pay rolls for which we were told would be provided for in Washington. This recent transaction is merely the transfer of a sum of money from the funds of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to the CWA to take care of existing pay rolls in Virginia.

"The transaction had to pass through Governor Peery simply as a matter of form and it does not mean that he has requested an additional CWA appropriation for the State."

The Department of Public Works, it was revealed yesterday, has prepared a series of curb and guttering projects entailing 422,000 man-hours of work which it will ask City Administrator H. H. McCanna to add to his group of "savings account" projects which he is holding in readiness against the possibility of an extension of the civil works program beyond the fifteenth of this month.

Street Outlook

It was pointed out yesterday by A. Mason Harris, head of the streets bureau, that unless there is an extension of the CWA program, the city faces the possibility of going through its second consecutive year minus any sizeable appropriation for street improvements. Up until the beginning of 1933, it was explained, approximately half a million dollars annually had been spent for this purpose. With the exception of a small amount of work undertaken with Federal highway funds last year, however, this program has been at a standstill.

Attempts of Thomas H. Stone and a delegation of Negro members of the Unemployed Council to present a set of resolutions and demands to local Administrator McCanna at his office in the City Hall annex were thwarted yesterday by the interference of police.

Unemployment throughout the State increased by 1,518 persons last week, it was revealed yesterday in the weekly report of Federal re-employment Director George W. Guy. Most of this, Mr. Guy said, could be attributed to the slackening in the civil works program.

Meanwhile, however, an increase in the placements for Public Works Administration projects was noted, with 850 such jobs being given. Work of this nature is expected to absorb quite a few CWA workers as its program draws to a close and the PWA program gains momentum.

Two new applications for PWA funds were received at the local office of State Engineer James A. Anderson yesterday. One was from Wise County, which requested a loan and grant of $23,500 for the construction of the Pound Sanitary District. The city of Danville seeks $332,189 for the ereciton of four new school buildings.

The Wise County project will furnish employment to forty-two men for four months and the Danville project 100 men for nine months.

14 WORKERS SUSPENDED WEDNESDAY

Federal Investigators To Seek Cause of Disturbance

2-17-34

HEARING SATURDAY

'Chain Gang' Methods Used By Supt., Workers Say

An investigation to determine the cause of the trouble Tuesday morning on the CWA Granby St project at Forest Lawn Cemetery will be made this week, according to an announcement Wednesday morning by H. M. Wise, city CWA administrator, following a conference with colored members of the Citizens Advisory Committee of the Federal Emergency Relief set-up here.

The probe, which will be handled by Federal investigators, is scheduled to be completed before Saturday when a police court hearing will be held for three CWA workers who are charged with attempting to incite a riot, and with cursing and abusing, and threatening bodily harm to Alton Tarrell, superintendent of the Granby Street project.

The charges were made against the three workers by Superintendent Tarrell after a disturbance at the cemetery site. The cases were continued on defense motions when called in Police Court Wednesday.

Investigation Approved

The investigation by Federal sleuths conected ith the office of Major C. J. Calrow, district CWA administrator, has the approval of A. B. Pleasants, assistant director of public works, in charge of city CWA projects.

Meanwhile, fourteen men who are alleged to have participated in what was termed in the nature of a strike, and who were ordered removed from the employed lists Wednesday by Mr. Pleasants, "in order to maintain discipline," have been reinstated but suspended pending the outcome of the investigation. Mr. Pleasants amended his order that a conference with members of the colored committee, which included the Rev. B. W. Harris and P. B. oung, Sr.

Included in this list of fourteen are the three men who face the charges of attempting to incite a riot. They include: Chester Robinson, 36, of 1413 Proescher St.; Charles Powell, 27, of 253 Court Street; and Leroy Blackwell, 20. Both Messrs. Robinson and Powell are at liberty under bonds of $250 each, while Blackwell is still in custody.

Citizens Committee Active

When the investigation is completed a hearing will be held, probably on Friday of this week, at which a representative or representatives of the colored citizens committee will be present, Mr. Wise said Wednesday. The committee will also see that the men are adequately represented at the hearing Saturday.

The trouble Tuesday morning, which resulted in charges of "attempting to incite a riot," being placed against the three men, and additional charges of cursing and abusing, and threatening bodily harm to Tarrell, lodge specifically against Powell and Blackwell, is said to have started when Blackwell asked to be reinstated after having been discharged last Thursday.

The youth, according to stories told by several workers, presented his card and a note authorizing him to be reinstated. The superintendent refused to recognize the card the men said, and ordered Blackwell off the job. It was at this point that Tarrell claims, Blackwell cursed him and threatened to start a fight.

Workers' Version

But several of the workers, including both Powell and Robinson tell a different story. They declared that Tarrell, himself, was directly responsible for whatever trouble that followed. According

to their version of the affair, Tarrell cursed Blackwell in ordering him off the job, and threatened to do him bodily harm.

With these threats, both Powell and Robinson assert, the superintendent shed his coat, pulled off his wrist watch, and acted in every way as if he were going to attempt to thrash the man. Blackwell's father entered the picture at this point it is claimed, when he warned the superintendent not to strike his son.

So far as the other workers were concerned, none of them took any part in the affair, and did not even congregate at the scene until they were attracted by the father's cries. Meanwhile, they say, young Blackwell had jumped down into a small three-foot depression. Whether it was going to run, or pull off his coat to defend himself, the workers were unable to say.

Powell Refused Warrant

Superinendent Tarrell has claimed that Blackwell, together with several of the other workers, threatened him with shovels after cursing and otherwise threatening him. The three men were arrested as stood on the other side of Granby Street waiting for a car.

[illegible]well and Powell were the first to [illegible]ken into custody. They were [illegible] by Sergeant D. MacDaniel [illegible]trolman J. C. Justice, and [illegible]o the Ocean View Precinct Robinson was arrested about a half later by Warrant Officer H. E. Hutchinson.

Powell said Wednesday morning that he tried in vain to swear out a warrant against Tarrell, but the Justice of the Peace at Ocean View refused to issue such a warrant advising him that he would "only hurt him" if he took such action.

Charges made against Robinson soon after the incident, that he worked among the men urging them to strike, have been flatly denied by him. He said that his only thought in leaving the job, together with Powell and about fifteen others, was to come to Norfolk and report the matter to local CWA officials, and seek to have it adjusted amicably.

Denies Agitation

At no time, he claims, did he try to agitate the rest of the men. The accused man is well known locally, and is said to be active in church, Sunday school and Christian Endeavor activities.

Powell, an eyewitness to the entire transaction, says that sometime after matters had quieted down, Tarrell borrowed a revolver from one of the straw bosses who he described as a "former guard at the city prison farm," walked over to him and, with an oath, asked Powell why he stopped work. Upon being informed by Powell that he went to the scene of the disturbance out of curiosity, Powell says Tarrell cursed him again and warned him to stay on his own job.

Powell said he is positive the superintendent had a gun in his coat pocket and kept his right hand in the pocket throughout the time he was talking to him. It was this incident which caused Robinson to decide to report the affair and to leave the job for this purpose. All of the workers talked to on the matter, are emphatic in their assertions that there was never any cause to call a riot squad.

"Chain Gang" Methods

Charges of "chain gang" methods being used on the Granby Street project were flying thick and fast among the workers as both sides awaited the outcome of the Federal investigation and the Police Court hearing Saturday.

Most of the charges centered around the actions of the superintendent who, according to the men, has been supervising the Granby Street job for about five weeks. Among the complaints are charges that he changed the working methods, refused to let the men have a fire on one of the coldest days of last week, and discharged men without justification.

On last Thursday, it is claimed, Tarrell extinguished the fire the men had built to warm themselves. On another occasion he is alleged to have discharged a worker because the man could not push a loaded wheelbarrow on a soft muddy runway, and has consistently refused to let the men lay boards to aid them in pushing the wheelbarrows.

Judge Calls Boycott O.K., Frees Picketer

RICHMOND, Va.— Elam Banks, 520 N. Fourth Street, arrested here last week for participation in the picketing of chain stores where no colored clerks are employed, was freed Saturday.

Justice Ebert Crowles, who heard the case, ruled that advising a customer against buying in a store does not constitute disorder.

5,809 Negroes Entering Seven A & P Stores In Thirteen Hours

Eloquent Plea For Race Clerks

Young Business and Professional Men Leading Movement Designed To Teach Negroes To Buy Only Where They Can Work

A committee of young business and professional men are busily engaged in formulating plans which are expected to culminate in the employment of colored personnel in the chain grocery stores in the colored sections of the city, it is learned. This committee was appointed by the officials of the Richmond Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The local manager of one of the grocery chains was approached by the sub-committee on negotiations this week and his answer was to the effect that it was not within his power to substitute colored personnel in his stores, but that the matter would have to be taken up with the home offices in New York.

May Picket Chain Stores Here

Officials of this group told a Planet reporter that plans were being perfected which will provide a picketing program, in which members of the race will be informed that they should not trade in stores where a colored man cannot work. This program will be modeled after the successful picketing by the Negro Alliance of Washington, which resulted in the employment of colored personnel in all of the chain stores in the colored district of Washington and also the installation of colored personnel in a chain of hamburgher shops in the District.

Six Thousand Enter One Chain

There are about twenty of these young men, who have divided themselves into sub-committee groups to work for the installation of colored clerks in these chain stores. A check made on Saturday, February 17, showed that 5,809 colored people entered seven of these stores in the colored section and only 620 white people went in. This check covered a period of thirteen and one-half hours—from 7:30 A. M. to 9 P. M., and was made at the following locations:

Fifth and Duval Streets—744 colored, 53 whites.

St. John and Baker Streets—983 colored, 47 whites.

Brook Avenue and Clay Streets—1,094 colored, 37 whites.

Randolph Street and Idlewood Avenue—761 colored, 43 whites.

Harrison and Leigh Streets—605 colored, 20 whites.

Twenty-ninth and Q Streets—705 colored, 219 whites.

First and Marshall Streets—917 colored, 201 whites.

Point Out Justice in Their Position

Officials pointed out this week that 82.7 per cent of the trade in the Atlantic and Pacific stores in the colored sections of Richmond was definitely colored, and that only 17.3 per cent of this trade was white, all of this store's personnel in these stores were white. They say this is economically unsound and unjust. They further allege that $3,693.50 is spent each week in the colored sections for groceries and food products and that although 61.08 per cent of this amount or $2,287.35 is spent with this popular chain, not a dollar of it comes back to the race in wages.

"Jew Stores" More Liberal

Observers pointed out that the policy of the many so-called "Jew stores" and stores operated by foreigners is more liberal. These storekeepers often employ one or two colored men and women to aid in the store, thereby giving the race an opportunity to earn some of the money spent by them in the form of wages. A concerted effort will be pushed by this committee to have these grocery [illegible]

[illegible]hoods opened for colored personnel.

Petition Made to A. & P. Management

The following is an exact of the petition sent the A. & P. management here in the initial attempt to have them adopt a policy which will employ colored clerks and operatives in their stores in colored neighborhoods:

"In order to accurately justify our belief that Negroes should be employed as clerks and ultimately managers at least in the A. & P. stores in colored neighborhoods, we set out to make a thorough investigation of the situation by interviewing over 1,100 families. Of this number all but nine (9) expressed themselves as desiring Negro clerks in these stores. In addition to these personal interviews, a check on the number of people entering the seven (7) stores in colored neighborhoods was made on Saturday, February 17, 1934, as indicated in the above chart, which showed that out of a total of 6,429 people entering these stores between 7:30 A. M. and 9 P. M., 5,809 were colored and only 620 were white. This, aside from everything else, appears to us to be sufficient reason to warrant favorable action on our petition. We believe, as a result of such action on your part, your business in these stores would

Labor - 1934

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QUICK ACTION HALTS OUTBREAK AT VA. CCC CAMP

800 Timber Troopers Threaten To Storm Jail To Save Mates

YORKTOWN, Va.—Only quick action by authorities in releasing five Civilian Conservation Corps boys detained as suspects in the sensational attack upon nine-year-old Alfred Moore, white, prevented what might have been a repetition here last Saturday of the Houston, Texas, race episode.

Virtually the entire corps of men, some eight hundred in number, left the camp and marched down to the Colonial National Monument Headquarters, more than a mile distance, when they heard that five of their number were being held as suspects in the crime.

No arrests thus far have been made in the case, and York County and Federal authorities are seeking what they label as a "mystery attacker." Practically the only clue which authorities have announced as being something to work on, is the statement of Emma Lee Moore, 12-year-old, a sister of Alfred Moore, that she "thought" Alfred's attacker had a "black face."

Yorktown officials deny that the holding the five CCC boys had any connection with the Moore crime, and claim that the reason the boys were held was that "they had stolen a boat." But the camp boys were not so easily fooled, and even the boys themselves denied the theft of the alleged boat.

Bring Bloodhounds Through Camp

More than fifty camp boys told a Guide reporter that three of the members of the white posse which quickly gathered on the scene brought bloodhounds through the CCC camp in an effort apparently to pin the crime upon some one in the camp.

A white marine detail from the Naval Mine Depot at Lackey, Va., was called out to stand guard over the town shortly after the news spread of the uprising.

Numerous cars loaded with whites drove back and forth thru the camp all day last Sunday, apparently to keep an eye on the camp activities. These visits were described by camp boys as being extremely unusual. Practically all of the boys remained in camp, all day last Sunday, however, as strict orders had been issued by camp commanders detailing the boys to the premises for the day.

Seek To Borrow Officers' Guns

About three p. m. Saturday afternoon, a white clerk employed by the Park Service Headquarters, and identified as Graydon Llewellyn, drove up to the officers' quarters of the 352nd company, and requested the use of officers' guns for mob use. As no enlisted officers were present, Llewellyn failed in his mission.

One of the strange aspects of the disturbance occurred when an auto carrying four white men, and a small Negro girl, came into the camp and stopped on the grounds. Camp boys, anticipating trouble, immediately pressed the little girl for a statement as to why she was in that car; the car and its occupants drove away.

The two white children involved in the situation had been sent to the nearby woods to fetch a piece of wood for their father. According to officials, the little girl stated that she at first had a slight glimpse of a man lurking in the woods, but thought it was her brother playing a trick on her. When the man leaped up and darted toward her, she screamed and fled.

She was unable to furnish a description of the lurking figure, only that she thought he had a "black face." Her parents said they saw no sign of a man when they ran out.

Man Hunt Quickly Organized

A man hunt was immediately organized after word of the crime spread. The searching group was declared to have been composed of county officers, national monument rangers, and CCC camp officials, augmented by resident of the Yorktown area, all white.

This party was declared to have been bent on lynching the criminal had they caught him.

The bloodhounds which were brought to the scene of the attack, carried a scent once for as far as a mile, but were unable to pick up a definite trail.

The camp spirit appeared to be still inflamed early this week, and one thing appeared certain; that was that the camp boys are still determined that there shall still be no lynching party, if they can help it.

The Challenge of the "Buy Where You Can Work" Campaign

The Richmond Planet is reliably informed that included in the list of number writers in Richmond are the names of at least two recent graduates of the Armstrong High School, several under graduates of the Virginia Union University and a large number of young men and women of ability, training and initiative.

While some of these people may be lazy and have surrendered to the lure of easy money without hard work, we believe the majority of them have been driven into this unsavory business by sheer necessity brought about by widespread unemployment and by the scarcity of work opportunities.

NEWS

Jackson, N. C.

MAR 2 1934

BEALE, FLEETWOOD, AND PEANUTS

Invited, and piloted by Paul Fleetwood, whose forte is buying peanuts and who knows when and where to buy them in Northampton, a group of Northampton men spent a recent afternoon and evening in Franklin, Virginia, as guests of The Franklin Peanut Company, owned, managed, and operated by Roger and Irvin Beale, whose father before them established the company and through several years of operation built a flourishing business that has been maintained and enlarged in all its departments since his death. An inspection of the two Beale Brothers' plants was made during the afternoon and the processes through which the peanuts go in their travels up and down three floors of the buildings were shown and explained by the two genial Beale men.

In the newest of the two peanut plants 53 white women were at work grading shelled nuts. The company has employed white women since October, 1933, and it is one of the few plants giving employment to white women. The older plant still operates with Negro graders. The work day is eight hours. Both plants are operating under the code and work 40 hours per week. The shelled and cleaned nuts marketed by the Beale company are well known to the trade and command premium prices. They are sold under the "Franklin" trade name.

At seven o'clock in the evening, the group, augmented by buyers from nearby counties, the Beale office employees, Paul Scarborough, a Tar Heel editor gone Virginian, and a group of local business men were royally and pleasantly entertained by the Beale brothers, who delegated the prize job of toastmaster-ing to their prize buyer—Paul Fleetwood. A bountiful dinner was served in the dining hall of the Stonewall Hotel, lasting until nine o'clock and breaking up only after every banqueter had responded to the call of the toastmaster.

In Mr. Fleetwood's party were: E. S. Bowers, L. C. Grant, Archie C. Gay, G. B. Burnett, Ryland Bradley, all prominent farmers of Northampton County, and Dr. L. C. Grant, Jr., Dr. M. H. Seawall, county health officer, and C. G. Peebles, all of Jackson; H. R. Harris, president of the Farmers Bank of Seaboard and W. D. Barbee of Seaboard; Julian B. Worrell and C. T. Whitley of Como, and J. Roy Parker, editor of the Hertford County Herald, Ahoskie and of the Northampton News, Jackson.

Franklin guests of the company included: Town Manager J. W. B. Thompson, J. F. Bryant, Jr., Cecil Vaughan, 3rd, D. T. Prince, J. W. Beale, Julian Jenkins and Paul Scarborough. Members of the Franklin Peanut Company's organization in attendance included: Roger I. Beale, president, and Jas. I. Beale, secretary-treasurer of the company, Wesley Beale, Shephard Bell, Thos. H. Canady and H. L. Westbrook.

The writer of this article had never known the Beale brothers personally before the day he became a member of the Fleetwood party. Casually, he had heard commendatory references made of them, with particular reference to the high type of citizenship for which they were known and for their straight forward dealings. To have sit and listened to the tributes paid these men by employees, representatives, neighbors, and official and business men of their native town—all of it minus sentimental slush and said with evident sincerity—confirmed all the previous good reports.

The success of the Beale brothers is not measured alone in the size of the bank roll or their financial success, but more by the character of the men themselves, their fair dealings; and, as one of the veteran employees of the company said: "because of their father and mother before them."

It was a happy occasion for the Northampton group and the publisher of this newspaper; one of those rare occasions that cement the ties of friendship and give one a broader and more pleasant outlook because of the opportunity afforded to know people and enjoy their fellowship.

ROY PARKER.

CLEANERS MAY CUT PRICES AND PAY LOW WAGES

Local Association To Abandon NRA Code

Provisions

Portsmouth Bureau

A possibility of a cut in prices among the cleaners of Portsmouth was gleaned from an announcement made last week by J. H. Waters, white, president of the Portsmouth Cleaners and Dyers Association, when he reported that the local cleaners have joined hands with like organizations in Richmond to abandon the wage and hour provisions of their codes and to draw other provisions for low-

er wages and longer hours.

This action will also affect the local colored cleaners and dyers who are affiliated with the white organization. Brief interviews with several local cleaners Monday disclosed that they are uncertain as to the next step to be taken by their organization. So far as could be learned, no local cleaners have cut prices as yet.

The local association pledged to support the Richmond cleaners several weeks ago to wage a fight to force the reinstatement of the price-cutting and fair practice clause which was nullified by the Presidential decree of May 26. Both groups have been awaiting the outcome of a test case in the United States Supreme Court which will determine whether or not the executive order is legal.

Awati Court Decision

As the case is still pending, the Richmond cleaners have decided to wait no longer and are prepared to work out their own schedules. The Portsmouth organization has taken no such action as yet, Mr. Waters said, it being deemed advisable to wait longer for the Supreme Court decision.

Following the President's action on the price-cutting and fair practice clause it was reported that "chiseling" raged again to such an extent that the cleaners who are still loyal to the NRA can stand the strain no longer and must take steps to protect themselves.

NRA Warns Cleaners

When the Richmonds' decision to abandon the wage and hour clauses brought a swift warning from NRA officials in Washington, they were informed that should they carry out their threats they will be subject to prosecution and maximum fines of $500 for each day the violation is continued. Parallel state laws give added teeth to the NRA legislation in Virginia, it was stated, and as a result the violators would be subject to prosecution not only under the federal act but also under the state law.

Local colored cleaners are admittedly "at sea" as to what steps to take at this time. A majority of them ,however, are expected to abide by the rules and regulations of the local association, whatever they mave be.

Colored Workers Will Be Employed In The New Deal,--Secretarv Ickes

Dispatches from Washington this week indicate that those at the helm in President Roosevelt's New Deal for America's Recovery, have awakened to the realization that there are "spades in the deck" if Secretary Ickes' pronouncement that he is "intent upon seeing the maximum benefits be secured for the Negro population and the placement of qualified Negroes in the various services of the interior department" can be relied upon as expressing the new objective of the New Dealers.

However, Secretary Ickes' annual report, which was made public this week, does say that in accordance with orders of the secretary an advisor on the economic status of Negroes has sought to integrate Negroes into the work of the department and also to bring to the secretary's attention, instances of discrimination.

It will be remembered that a committee of Richmonders visited Washington recently to report certain discriminatory practices that were being used here in Richmond against colored people. Washington officials were impressed with the idea in the local set-up here in Richmond, which automatically excluded Negroes from administrative jobs in the administration of Federal relief.

Relief Administrator Hopkins was told that of the thousands of dollars sent into Richmond for administration of relief, not one dollar went to colored personnel, when there are many who are just as qualified as the white workers who administer the relief agencies here.

When it is remembered that jobs in the administrative department of FERA and other public social agencies are a definite means of relief for workers, then it can readily be seen that base discrimination is here in Richmond. Just what steps will be taken to remedy this situation is not known now, but there is plenty of evidence to substantiate the theory that "sumpin is gwine ter be don."

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ABC APPOINTS 4 NEGROES TO RICHMOND STORE

One Made Assistant Manager, Equal Wage Scale

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St.

RICHMOND, Va.—Four colored clerks, one of whom will serve as assistant manager, was appointed to serve in the A. B. C. Store here here on North Second Street by the Virginia Alcoholic Control Board, following consultations with local colored leaders.

This departure by the state, breaking an age-old custom, is credited to the wave of sentiment created here during the past two months among white and colored citizens by the "Buy Where You Can Work" campaign conducted by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Joseph Hayes, 515 N. First Street, was named assistant manager and B. A. Cephas, Jr., 509 E. Leigh Street; T. Everett Johnson, 11 East Clay Street, and Archer S. Mitchell, 2504 Brook Road, were named to serve as clerks. H. A. Rist, white also of Richmond was named manager.

Another Store Comtemplated

There is a possibility that another store may be placed in a section convenient to the colored citizens of Church Hill, probably near Twenty-ninth and Venable Streets, but no action will be taken along this line until it has been seen how the stores already located work out.

Mr. Hayes is a prominent hotel man, having been employed at the Jefferson Hotel here for a number of years and was somewhat reluctant to give up his position there.

Another precedent has been set by the State of Virginia under the operation of the A. B. C. board in the fact that the board has not adhered to the "hide-bound" policy of other state bureaus and commissions by setting up a discriminatory salary scale for white and colored employees. The scale of salaries has already been set and applies to white and colored alike.

$125 Monthly Minimum

Managers in stores of the first class (of which there are only one, 213 E. Broad Street) draw salaries of $200 and the second class, of which there are four here, draw salaries of $175. Assistant managers in stores of the first class draw $175 and in those of the second class $150. Senior clerks in all stores draw salaries of $135 and junior clerks $125. All salaries are subject to the regular state cut made last year by the governor.

The board's action in Richmond leads the way for similar action in other cities throughout the state. The same course that has been pursued here, it is said, will also be pursued in other cities where the population of such cities warrants such action.

THE A. B. C. AND THE "OVERFLOW" STORE

What the Alcoholic Beverage Board means by the "Overflow" store which will be located at No. 516 North Second Street is an enigma. The term is susceptible of various meanings but the one most plausible is that it is located in one of the sections of the city occupied by Negroes and will be manned by four Negro clerks, with a white overseer. This back water store is perhaps necessary to meet a business exigency, the Board having been convinced of the necessity because of the buyers strike initiated and sustained by the N. A. A. C. P. against a certain chain store organization which refuses to employ Negroes as clerks solely on account of color. "Overflow" might be synonymous with Jim Crowism for ought we know, but it is losing time in attempting to define or to determine motives. The fact remains that in Richmond the Board has established an "Overflow store" to dispense hard liquors in the sepia district while a drunk is possible with light wines and beer on practically every corner in the section where sighs, tears, misery and poverty abound.

Fairness dictates that credit be given where credit is due. The A. B. C. has granted licenses for these corner bar rooms to the best foreigners in a paltry lot and has broken the precedent of adopting a lilly white policy in so far as governmental patronage is concerned, by appointing four Negroes as clerks in the "overflow store."

The Richmond Planet wishes to commend the board for this beginning but it is far from that which Negroes are entitled to as taxpayers and liquor consumers. Four jobs for Negroes out of a possible 1,000 jobs as a result of Virginia's traffic in liquors are mere bagatiles.

In this connection it is difficult to understand how those "outstanding Negro leaders," who were responsible for the appointments made, some of whom both endorsers and appointees are not qualified voters in Richmond, should be so profuse in their thanks to the board for consulting them, and so grateful for this morsel flung to 53,000 Negroes in the midst of such abundance bestowed upon the 129,000 whites. On their knees as usual when they should be standing up defending the right and demanding justice.

Barbershop Boomerang?

SUNKEN deeply in a morning newspaper's routine report of Tuesday's Council meeting was the following item:

"A petition from 85 master barbers and 122 journeymen barbers, asking for repeal of the ordinance governing the practice of barbering, which was passed May 31, 1933, at request of the barbers, was received and action delayed until next Tuesday. City Manager Thompson reported that Director of Public Welfare Parker informed him the ordinance operated beneficially and should be kept in effect."

So the barbers want the ordinance which they spent several years in putting into law repealed. There is deep mystery in this which the JOURNAL AND GUIDE is not able to delve into nor fathom. At this writing there is not time to do so before the paper goes to press. We and hundreds of others, are curious, of course to know if the law making barbering a profession requiring scientific knowledge of things known usually to medical men only; putting the profession under an examining board and an inspector with status of an office-holder, and limiting the trade to those acceptable to the guild has proved to be a boomerang.

52 PERCENT OF SUFFOLK LABOR COLORED GIRLS

Part-Time Work Cuts Total Income Substantially

Special to Journal and Guide

SUFFOLK—Issuance this week by the Census Bureau of a preliminary summary of a manufacturing census for Suffolk and other Virginia cities recalled the facts gathered in an industrial opportunity survey made by the engineering extension division of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute of Blacksburg.

It was revealed in that survey that the peanut industry, for which this city is a world capital, profitably uses a great number of unskilled workers, with a large number of Negro girls working in the peanut factories at low wages.

"The standard of living of the colored population is lower than the white and consequently they are able to work at a less wage and still maintain they usual standard," was the usual and faulty explanation given for the maintenance of this low wage system.

Lowest In State

The average yearly wage in Suffolk is $754, the lowest figure for 14 cities in the state. In Roanoke the average wage is $1,250, while the average for the state is $780, which is $26 higher than in Suffolk.

Suffolk ranks the lowest of the Virginia cities in the relation of ratio of wages to the value of the product. Yet in value of product Suffolk ranks near the top of the 14 cities of the state.

In this city 78 per cent of the labor is colored and 22 per cent is white. Fifty-two per cent of the total labor are Negro girls. There are no limitations in the state law on hours of labor for males over 16. The workmen's compensation law for manufacturers applies where 11 or more are employed.

Census Figures

According to the census summary just released, the total production of local manufacturing and printing and publishing plants in Suffolk. Nansemond County,

during 1933 was valued at $4,176,175. This total was reported by 22 establishments, and the number of wage earners employed by these establishments in 1933 was 1,570. Wages paid during the year amounted to $498,521. Materials, fuel, and electric energy cost $2,682,116. All the 1933 figures are subject to revision, the Census Bureau said.

The number of establishments fell from 29 in 1931 to 22 in 1933 and the number of workers from 2,250 to 1,570. Total wages dropped from $1,140,396 to $498,521 in the same period.

Cost of materials, containers for products, fuel, and purchased electric energy fell from $7,910,321 to $2,682,116, while the value of products dropped from $11,752,467 to $4,176,175 and the value of products dropped from $11,752,467 to $4,176,175 and the value of products added by manufacture dropped from $3,842,146 to $1,494,059.

Figures Not Truly Representative

The census release points out that the average number of wage earners listed does not include salaried officers and employees and is an average of the numbers reported for the several months of the year. "In calculating it, equal weight must be given to full-time and part time wage-earners (not reported separately by the manufacturers) and for this reason it exceeds the number that would have been required to perform the work done in manufacturing and printing and publishing industries if all wage-earners had been continuously employed throughout the year.

"The quotient obtained by dividing the amount of wages by the average number of wage-earners cannot, therefore, be accepted as representing the average wage received by full-time wage-earners.

"In making comparisons between the figures for 1933 and those for 1931, the possibility that the proportion of part-time employment was larger in one year than in the other should be taken into account."

What This Means

All of which means that those working are receiving actually less than the average yearly wage cited.

Manufacturers' profits and losses cannot be calculated, the Census Bureau pointed out, from the census figures because no data was collected for certain expense items, such as interest, rent, depreciation, taxes, insurance, and advertising.

Under value (of products) added by manufacture this note was given: "Value of products less cost of materials, fuel, and purchased electric energy."

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A Moratorium and Fair Play In C. W. A.

1-13-34

The Richmond Planet respectfully calls the attention of the justices of the two civil courts in Richmond and of the C. W. A. managers to the following statement of facts:

Several hundred people who have been without employment for a period varying from one to five years are now being given employment under the C. W. A. Most of these people are swamped with debt. They are back in rent, their insurances are lapsed and considerable time will be necessary with steady employment to enable them to procure the necessities of life and to measurably catch up with the obligations incurred during this seige which has wrecked their economic life.

The C. W. A. is a relief measure and the purpose of the national administration in giving this employment to persons able to work is to lift some of the burdens from the shoulders of private and governmental relief agencies and thereby enable these agncies to better care for th destitutes unable to work. In other words, the C. W. A. is intended to provide for the present and future and has no relationship to the past. This, of course, means that the money earned by these C. W. A. workers is not meant to pay old debts or to satisfy old creditors, but to enable the able-bodied embarrassed to keep abreast with current necessities which otherwise would have to be taken care of by relief agencies.

The Planet has been advised that some of the creditors of these C. W. A. workers are already harrassing them for the payment of old debts, and if the past conduct of these creditors is indicative of what methods they will pursue to exact collections, every kind of writ or legal process possible will be asked of the justices of the Civil Courts to aid them in the effort. The wages of C. W. A. workers may not be subject to garnishment, but the notorious interrogatories, strong-arm methods of some commissioners in chancery, night riders with capiases and other collection devices under the guise of legal authority will be resorted to.

This newspaper does not condone the evasion of payment of honest debts, but affirms that C. W. A. money is not intended to be used to the payment of old debts, however honest they may be. The President has pledged that no person in America shall be cold, hungry, unclad or shelterless during this winter, and C. W. A. is one of his methods of keeping this pledge.

The justices of the civil courts of Richmond will be hindering the President's program if they do not keep a close watch on creditors asking the aid of these courts, at this particular time, in efforts to collect accounts alleged due them.

Another phase of the matter is presented in the complaints that undeserving persons are being given these eemrgency jobs to the exclusion of persons for which they were intended. This is contrary to the intent and purpose of the law creating C. W. A.

The roster of persons now working on the C. W. A. projects should be carefully scrutinized. The lists should be purged of the chislers, undeserving and greedy, and this relief plan of the President be given a fair chance to fill the intended need.

A moratorium on old debts and the elimination of persons not entitled to C. W. A. jobs are the only ways this can be done. To this end The Richmond Planet invokes the assistance of Justices Ambler and Johnson and of the C. W. A. managers in this city.

Employment Service Committee

A COMMITTEE on Negro employment has been named as an adjunct to the Virginia State Employment Service. This committee is headed by JOSEPH ROSSANO, White, of Portsmouth and other members are GEORGE C. CABELL, White, of Norfolk, and HENRY E. MCWANE, White, of Lynchburg. There has been named a Negro sub-committee composed of T. C. WALKER, of Gloucester County; LORENZO C. WARE, assistant dean of Hampton Institute, and GEORGE W. MILLNER, of Norfolk. MR. WALKER is a lawyer-farmer, and MR. MILLNER is third vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Union in charge of the Hampton Roads area.

This committee is well assorted as to organized and unorganized labor. MR. ROSSANO, the chairman, is a member of the Portsmouth Central Labor Union and has been active for years in the affairs of the Virginia Federation of Labor. MR. MCWANE is a large employer of labor; Col. CABELL is a lawyer with extensive interests and a wide acquaintance with unemployment conditions. Messrs WALKER and WHITE are thoroughly familiar with unemployment problems in the state and MR. MILLNER is a well-informed labor man. So there is an association of interests and information in the group that should be able to inquire into the grave unemployment situation confronting the Negroes of the state.

There are two or three chief obstacles to Negro employment in the state under the NRA, the PWA, and the CWA. In order they are: objection on the part of employers generally to paying the minimum code wages to Negroes; objection on the part of contractors and farmers to having common labor receive a wage of 45c an hour; and objection on the part of union labor to Negroes doing any skilled work or being employed in any capacities outside of menial labor. Union labor has managed this by refusing to allow Negro bricklayers, carpenters, painters, plasterers, etc., to join the labor unions, to be organized and employed either with or in competition with white union or skilled labor. Union labor is politically powerful. Negro labor is politically impotent.

In the light of this latter situation, about which everybody who is at all informed knows, Negroes will look with skepticism upon the appointment of MR. ROSSANO, a union labor man, as chairman of a committee that ostensibly is intended to bring some relief to Negro labor. But in fairness to MR. ROSSANO, we assume that he is going to do his best to secure a measure of justice for unemployed Negroes.

What this committee does will be watched with a great deal of interest. Messrs. WALKER, WHITE, and MILLNER have an opportunity for service unsurpassed at the present time by anything confronting the Negro leadership of the state.

RICHMOND CWA EMPLOYMENT OFFICE RECANTS

"Union First" Policy Illegal Says Foreman

1-27-34

Following the announcement of a policy several weeks ago which excluded skilled Negro labor from working on jobs supported by Federal funds, T. S. Wharton, manager of the Federal employment bureau in Richmond, recanted last week as the result of pressure brought to bear by Washington officials and the Journal and Guide.

First official indications that the policy being followed by Mr. Wharton in his Richmond office was irregular came with a communication from Dr. Clrake Foreman, economic advisor on the Negro to Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes a few days ago.

Before the home office of the Journal and Guide, which received the letter stating that Mr. Wharton's policy was at variance with administrative rulings, could communicate with the Richmond office of this paper which uncovered the irregularity, Mr. Wharton had recanted in a letter to M. M. McCanna, CWA administrator for Richmond.

Began With Investigations

The affair began with an investigation by the Richmond office into the cause for the absence of skilled Negro labor on CWA projects and others employing Federal funds.

When approached several weeks ago, Mr. Wharton said that the preference to all skilled jobs was amounted to a virtual exclusion of given union laborers. This the Negro who is consistently denied membership in skilled labor union ranks throughout the South and quite generally in the North.

At that time, Mr. Wharton de-

Dr. Foreman also referred the
Wharton as saying that pre-
Guide to a letter addressed to the
ce is given union workers. The
investigated this with the state engineers by Secretary of the
department of the PWA, Interior Ickes which read in part
also governs the action of as follows:
WA, and find that there is no "It is important to bear in mind
ruling at all. that the PWA is for the benefit
Asks For Evidence of all the people of the country.
you can supply evidence, "Preference (is to) be given to lo-
Dr. Foreman in conclusion cal labor to the extent that it is
he violationof this policy, available and competent, and that
st that you put it before the there be no discrimination exer-
Public Works Engineer of cised against any person because
nia, who is James A. Ander- of color or religious affiliation."
Post Office Building, Rich- NIRA Quoted
In this connection the letter al-
or send it directly to me." so quoted section 2 (4) of the

Heard Only One Side

When asked, however, this week
to explain his reversal, Mr. Whar-
ton explained that he received
stand was taken following a con-
ference with various labor union
officials in which only the labor
uuion's side of the qeustion was
presented.
Said Dr. Foreman in part in the
letter: "I notice in your issue of
the Journal and Guide of January
6, an article with the heading, Pro-
vision Bars Skilled Labor from
CWA jobs."
"You quote in that article as
follows:

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The justices of the civil courts of Richmond will be hindering the President's program if they do not keep a close watch on creditors asking the aid of these courts, at this particular time, in efforts to collect accounts alleged due them.

Another phase of the matter is presented in the complaints that undeserving persons are being given these eemrgency jobs to the exclusion of persons for which they were intended. This is contrary to the intent and purpose of the law creating C. W. A.

The roster of persons now working on the C. W. A. projects should be carefully scrutinized. The lists should be purged of the chislers, undeserving and greedy, and this relief plan of the President be given a fair chance to fill the intended need.

A moratorium on old debts and the elimination of persons not entitled to C. W. A. jobs are the only ways this can be done. To this end The Richmond Planet invokes the assistance of Justices Ambler and Johnson and of the C. W. A. managers in this city.

Employment Service Committee

A COMMITTEE on Negro employment has been named as an adjunct to the Virginia State Employment Service. This committee is headed by JOSEPH MASSANO, white, of Portsmouth and other members are Col. GEORGE C. CABELL, white, of Norfolk, and HENRY E. MCWANE, white, of Lynchburg. There has been named a Negro sub-committee composed of T. C. WALKER, of Gloucester County; LORENZO C. WHITE, assistant dean of Hampton Institute, and GEORGE W. MILLNER, of Norfolk. Mr. WALKER is a lawyer-farmer, and Mr. MILLNER is third vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Union in charge of the Hampton Roads area.

This committee is well assorted as to organized and unorganized labor. MR. ROSSANO, the chairman, is a member of the Portsmouth Central Labor Union and has been active for years in the affairs of the Virginia Federation of Labor. MR. MCWANE is a large employer of labor; Col. CABELL is a lawyer with extensive interests and a wide acquaintance with unemployment conditions. Messrs. WALKER and WHITE are thoroughly familiar with unemployment problems in the state and MR. MILLNER is a well-informed labor man. So there is an association of interests and information in the group that should be able to inquire into the grave unemployment situation confronting the Negroes of the state.

There are two or three chief obstacles to Negro employment in the state under the NRA, the PWA, and the CWA. In order they are: objection on the part of employers generally to paying the minimum code wages to Negroes; objection on the part of contractors and farmers to having common labor receive a wage of 45c an hour; and objection on the part of union labor to Negroes doing any skilled work or being employed in any capacities outside of menial labor. Union labor has managed this by refusing to allow Negro bricklayers, carpenters, painters, plasterers, etc., to join the labor unions, to be organized and employed either with or in competition with white union or skilled labor. Union labor is politically powerful. Negro labor is politically impotent.

In the light of this latter situation, about which everybody who is at all informed knows, Negroes will look with skepticism upon the appointment of MR. ROSSANO, a union labor man, as chairman of a committee that ostensibly is intended to bring some relief to Negro labor. But in fairness to MR. ROSSANO, we assume that he is going to do his best to secure a measure of justice for unemployed Negroes.

What this committee does will be watched with a great deal of interest. Messrs. WALKER, WHITE, and MILLNER have an opportunity for service unsurpassed at the present time by anything confronting the Negro leadership of the state.

RICHMOND CWA EMPLOYMENT OFFICE RECANTS

Journal and Guide

"Union First" Policy Illegal Says Foreman

1-27-34

Following the announcement of policy several weeks ago which excluded skilled Negro labor from working on jobs supported by Federal funds, T. S. Wharton, manager of the Federal employment bureau in Richmond, recanted last week as the result of pressure brought to bear by Washington officials and the Journal and Guide.

First official indications that the policy being followed by Mr. Wharton in his Richmond office was irregular came with a communication from Dr. Clarke Foreman, economic advisor on the Negro to Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes a few days ago.

Before the home office of the Journal and Guide, which received the letter stating that Mr. Wharton's policy was at variance with administrative rulings, could communicate with the Richmond office of this paper which uncovered the irregularity, Mr. Wharton had recanted in a letter to M. M. McCanna, CWA administrator for Richmond.

Began With Investigations

The affair began with an investigation by the Richmond office into the cause for the absence of skilled Negro labor on CWA projects and others employing Federal funds.

When approached several weeks ago. Mr. Wharton said that the preference to all skilled jobs was amounted to a virtual exclusion of given union laborers. This the Negro who is consistently denied membership in skilled labor union ranks throughout the South and quite generally in the North.

At that time, Mr. Wharton denied that this statement represented the policy of his office alone. According to him, his office was adhering religiously to the rules laid down by the CWA in Washington.

Heard Only One Side

When asked, however, this week to explain his reversal, Mr. Wharton explained that following a conference with various labor officials in which only the union's side of the question was represented.

Mr. Foreman also referred to a letter addressed to the state engineers by Secretary of the Interior Ickes which read in part as follows:

"It is important to bear in mind that the PWA is for the benefit of all the people of the country. Preference (is to) be given to local labor to the extent that it is available and competent, and that there be no discrimination exercised against any person because of color or religious affiliation."

NIRA Quoted

In this connection the letter also quoted section 2, (4) of the NIRA as saying that preference is given union workers. [illegible] investigated this with the department of the PWA, which also governs the action of the CWA, and find that there is no ruling at all.

Asks For Evidence

If you can supply evidence, Dr. Foreman in conclusion, the violationof this policy, est that you put it before the Public Works Engineer of ginia, who is James A. Anderson, Post Office Building, Richmond; or send it directly to me."

National Industrial Recovery Act which provides for essentially the same thing as outlined in the quoted parts of the secretary's communication.

Mr. Wharton, when questioned regarding the recent action of Ralph C. Eaton, director of the survey being conducted in Richmond with Federal funds, admitted that the present lily-white force of 80 men now on the streets had been secured through his office.

He said his only function was to furnish employers with the kind of labor or clerical help wanted and that he had no jurisdiction over the question of whether white or colored persons were employed.

"I have applications for colored persons on file," he said, "who are qualified to do the work, but could not send them on this job or any other of a similar nature when white help has been specified."

EATON RUSHES ORGANIZATION TO EXCLUDE NEGRO

Puts Lily White Crew of 80 On Streets During Week

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St.

RICHMOND, Va.—The organization of the property survey organization here, financed with CWA funds, has apparently been rushed to completion to bar any possibility of having to consider the employment of colored citizens on the work.

A statment which presumably emanated from the office of Ralph C. Eaton, director of the project, was published in the local dailies this week. It cited the fact that 40 crews of two men each were now busy checking and measuring various properties throughout the city.

A total of eighty men were to be employed in this work. According to the story in the dailies white men are being used exclusively in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Eaton.

The hurry to complete the employment of the survey quota is seen to have resulted from a desire to forestall any positive results from the request of the Journal and Guide, through its Richmond office, for theappointment of some colored men on the survey force, particularly in view of the fact that colored property is being surveyed in preparation for tax revisions and the cost of the project is being cared for by Federal funds.

At the time the request was made Mr. Eaton informed this paper that his quota of employees had not been completed.

The effort to get a decent share of these CWA jobs will not be abandoned.

An attempt was made by H. H. McCanna, local CWA administrator, to pass the buck on this question. He told a reporter for the Journal and Guide that Mr. Eaton was the boss of that job and what ever he said had to go. "I am not Mr. Eaton's boss," he said, "and whatever Mr. Eaton has told you must stand." On a previous occasion he declared he had issued no such orders to Mr. Eaton or any other CWA official.

Matters Now Before Chief

On being assured that it was common knowledge that he was the person to whom complaints of this nature should be made, Mr. McCanna tacitly admitted such to be a fact and asked that the complaint be made to him in writing. Thishas been done, and the matter is now in the hands of the local administrator for adjustment.

Not only was the local administrator asked to adjust the differences now existing between the pay and hours of local FERA teachers and to appoint some colored representatives to the local CWA committee, or to name a local colored advisory board or committee, such as now exist in many other cities of the country.

Mr. McCanna readily agreed with the reporter that colored people were entitled to their share of CWA work, whether it was "white collar" or other work, and stated that he was not averse to the appointment of some colored persons to the local committtee.

"Why not send colored people to do the work in the Jackson Ward area?" asked Mr. McCanna, "I see no objection to that, nor do I see any objection to the appointment of one or two colored persons to membership on the CWA committtee. I shall take the matter up with my committee," Mr. McCanna promised.

Contents of Letter

The Guide's formal written complaint to the CWA administrator points out the conditions cited in this newsstory and recalls that Mr. Eaton gave no reason for his refusal to hire Negroes other than that he was acting on information from Washington. The letter points out that 29 percent of the homes in Richmond are occupied by colored people.

The letter recommends the adjustments already pointed out, and hints that if necessary the matter will be carried to the national administration in Washington.

As a matter of fact, the Journal and Guide home office has communicated with Dr. Clark Foreman, advisor on the Negro to Secretary Ickes of the Department of the Interior regarding the situation here. Dr. Foreman cites Secretary Ickes' order covering work conducted with Federal funds, and in which any such discriminations in favor of any one race are banned. Dr. Foreman asked for any additional evidence on violations and suggested the proper steps to take to eradicate them.

NO REMEDY FOR DUAL WAGE EVIL SAYS CWA HEAD

CWS Differential Of $25 Bases For New Fight.

RICHMOND, Va.—The fact that the government has set no hard and fast rule governing the pay of employees under the Civil Works Service Administration, as in the cases of CWA employees, has made it possible for local administration officials to set up a dual wage scale for colored and white workers employed under the administration, William A. Smith, civil works administrator for Virginia, told a committee here last Saturday.

The committee composed of Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and a representative of the Journal and Guide sought out Mr. Smith in connection with the wages being paid colored public health nurses in Virginia.

Information had been given out by Miss Mastin, head of the nurses service that white nurses were being paid $100 or more per month and colored nurses $75. Miss Mastin gave as the reason for the difference in salaries the alleged fact that "no colored nurses are qualified."

Hold Conference In Hall

Mr. Smith, who refused to invite the committe into his office, conversing with them in the hall instead throughout a long conversation, told the committee that the government was not forcing anything on the communities that had not been done in the past. In his opinion the "new deal" was not formulated for the purpose of making any changes in the social order.

"The whole thing was started as a relief measure, said Mr. Smith, and was designed to prevent the loss of morale on the part of the people, and to keep them maintaining their former standards of living. And it is admitted," said Mr. Smith, "that the living standards of the colored people have never been as high as those of the whites.

"All white people are not necessarily superor in mental capacity to colored people, nor are all colored people possessed of the same qualificatons; so, you see, it would be a difficult matter for there to be set a hard fast rule governing the wages of these people," said Mr. Smith.

Smith's Hands Tied

According to Mr. Smith, there is nothing whatever that he or any other local official can do toward correcting differences in salaries, hours or wages, as long as the government allows local school and other offcials to fix salaries in accordance with prevailing salaries in the community.

"Your fight," he said, "is either with the local, state and city officials or with the government officials in Washington."

Mr. Smith pointed out that there was a difference in CWA and CWS projects, in that, a fixed wage had been stipulated by the government on CWA porjects but not on those under CWS. Information emanating from a group headed by a local attorney is to the effect that Mr. Smith will be given an opportunity to prevent racial discriminations in the matter of employment on future CWA jobs here.

It s also reported on reliable authorty that Harry L. Hopkins, national administrator, will be memorialized by a local committee to strike from the law the provision allowing local state officials to base salaries on existing wages in the various communities.

According to Mr. Smith colored citizens have as much right to tight the system which allows dual salaries for white and colored people as they have to fight discriminations in various government agencies. "The thing you ought to do," he said, "is to break up the practice on the part of state and city officials of making differences in the wages of state and city employees and there will be no dual salaries upon which base discriminatory wage scales under government relief agencies.

Not Called In

(Journal and Guide Photo)

T. C. Walker, CWA adviser on the Negro for Virginia, with offices in Richmond, was not called in for the CWA conference to discuss and set a wage scale for the state. Mr. Walker last week was active, however, in mustering opposition to the barber license bill now before the House of Delegates.

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Virginia

6

RELIEF OR PEONAGE—WHICH.

The care of the transients in this city has been entrusted to the Social Service Division of the Department of Public Welfare, headed by Dr. W. Brownby Foster. The money is furnished by the Federal Government through the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Although the city does not spend one penny of the funds used for the administration and maintenance of the various Federal Relief agencies, the policy of the city administration which carries with it gross discrimination against Negroes in every thing it touches has been carried over and practiced shamefully in every single one of these agencies.

5-26-34

CWA, FERA and CWS were horrid enough, but when it comes to the treatment of the Negro transients, the use of the words mistreatment, neglect, injustice and even cruelty is not overdrawing the picture.

Richmond Va.

Passing over the other counts in the indictment against the administration of the Federal Relief Funds in this city as it relates to Negroes, the assignment of Negro transients to work on a city project the benefits of which are denied Negroes on account of their color is the straw which breaks the camel's back. Six hours work in a broiling sun for 18 cents a day and upkeep, which the bureau boasts does not cost over 28 cents a day, making a total of 46 cents a day for 6 hours work is a crying shame.

If the City of Richmond wants to condition its Jim Crow Shield Lake, it ought to spend its own money and not put these wards of Federal charity in competition with the unemployed in this city.

The Transient Service Bureau has launched upon an adventure in this respect more despicable than the outlawed convict labor.

It is the duty of some responsible and representative agency among Negroes, in view of the discrimination in work opportunities for Negroes and in view of the care and treatment accorded these transients, to make representations to Federal Administrator Harry Hopkins for a thorough going investigation of the entire matter of Federal Relief as it affects Negroes in Richmond.

The Social Service Bureau should be called on to give an account of its stewardship. The Richmond Planet believes that enough influence can be exerted in Washington to bring about such an investigation and determine whether there exists in Richmond relief or peonage.

LYNCHBURG, VA.
NEWS

AUG 12 1934

NEGRO CCC CAMPS

Recently City Manager Houston o Fredericksburg and that city's cham ber of commerce made vigorous protes against the establishment of a CCC camp for Negroes near Spotsylvania Court House, which action moved th Danville Register to ask: "If the government cannot put idle Negroes to work in Virginia, what will the cities that are objecting have done? Would they prefer to carry the unemployed Negroes on their own welfare rolls and feed them and their families through the winter months?"

Taking a similar view of the matter, the Roanoke Times asserts that "the establishment of CCC camps for Negroes in Virginia should be welcomed rather than opposed. It promises to be the solution of a community problem that cannot and should not be evaded." We assume that the objection in Frederacksburg to the establishment of a CCC camp for Negroes near that city is predicated upon the fear that it would be disorderly; but so far as we are able to ascertain, there is no real basis for that fear. There is a Negro CCC camp near Snowden, no great distance from this city, and if it had been objectionable no doubt reports of disturbances there would have reached this city We have heard none.

Indeed, as to the relative orderliness of Negro CCC camps and CCC camps for white people the Danville Register is of opinion that there is nothing to choose, basing its opinion upon the fact that there is one of each in Pittsylvania county and that at neither has there been any difficulty whatever. "Both are under the command of army officers," says The Register, "and discipline and morale have both been excellent."

Whether the CCC project is a sound one is something upon which opinions differ sharply, but, so far as we have observed or heard, nothing has transpired at any such camp for Negroes which justifies the feeling that they are detrimental to communities in or near which located. Indeed, upon one point, we have heard the Negro camps praised as being superior to the camps for white persons. How accurate it may be we do not know, but we have been told that the Negro camps accomplish more work than do the ones for whites.

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Virginia

Negro, White Join Richmond C.W.A. Protest

Daily Worker

CWA Workers Thruout Country Act Against CWA Firings

3-12-34

(Special to Daily Worker)

RICHMOND, Va., March 11. — A demonstration of 300 Negro and white workers forced the C.W.A. to promise to meet with the workers' committee for wage increases and to hear the workers' grievances on C.W.A.

New York

The workers' delegation was headed by William Friend, a Negro worker, and Linwood McDowell, who were elected at mass meetings called by the C.W.A. Workers Protective Association. The meetings displayed the greatest solidarity yet seen in this city.

Mass meetings for reports by the delegation and election of workers action committees will take place next week.

* * *

Demonstrations at Fall River

FALL RIVER, Mass. — Over 300 C.W.A. workers stormed the City Hall here, demanding an end to the C.W.A. firings, and that all fired be immediately given jobs or cash relief equal to wages received.

The following day more than 200 workers at a protest meeting, elected a committee of 11 to again present their demands at the City Hall. When the committee reported back to the workers, steps were taken to form a permanent organization.

* * *

New Bedford Protest

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Several hundred C.W.A. workers, fired from the Brooklawn C.W.A. project here, spontaneously formed into orderly ranks, and marched on the City Hall in protest.

* * *

C.W.A. Stike In Canton

CANTON, Ill.—As a result of a strike on C.W.A. jobs here, led by the Unemployed Councils, the C.W.A. was forced to rescind a wage cut of from 50 to 40 cents an hour. The workers are now carrying on a struggle for increased and cash relief.

* * *

Police Called in Peoria

PEORIA, Ill. — Twelve police squads were summoned to intimidate a group of C.W.A. workers at the municipal airport project here when the workers protested against an order forbidding them to build fires during the cold weather.

* * *

March in PhHadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Jobless workers will march on the County Relief Board offices at 15th and Cherry Streets, Friday, March 16, at 10 a.m. The march will be preceded by a mass meeting at 1036 Locust St. A city-wide march on the Relief will be held on March 29.

CAMPAIGN GETS UNDER WAY WITH ATTACK ON A&P

Norfolk, Va.

3-3-34

Revealing Charts Are Basis For Demands

504 N. Third St.
Richmond Bureau

By JOSEPHUS SIMPSON

RICHMOND, Va.—The campaign to place Negro clerks in chain stores here received added impetus last week when the district manager of the A. and P. stores in this section informed a committee of citizens who called on him that he was in accord with their plans and saw the justice of their request, "but," he averred, "our white personnel would refuse to sit in a class with Negroes."

"Why pick on me," the manager asked the committee, "there are other chain stores that do not employ Negro clerks."

"We have just started our campaign," a member of the committee replied; "we do not know how far we will have to go, but we intend to convince operators of chain stores that we are determined in our efforts."

Will Not Attend Classes

The district manager pointed out that classes in salesmanship were conducted for the training of personnel to work in these stores. He had plead with these men, he said, in order to get them to see the matter as he had but said they would not attend classes if Negroes were allowed to attend.

"Would you want us to broadcast that when our people spend money with your company they are putting their money into a concern that does not consider them good enough to sit in a class and learn the business?" a member of the committee asked. The manager quickly informed the committee that it was not he who objected but his associates.

Air-Tight Organization

An organization, considered airtight, has been organized to conduct the buyers' strike throughout the city, which it is pointed out by the leaders, is in no sense a boycott. It is nothing more nor less than a consumers strike on the part of colored citizens who have decided to spend money in only those enterprises in which they can work.

Several charts worked out under the direction of Emmet M. Burke were presented to and discussed with the district manager, illustrating the relative percentages of persons who patronize the A. and P. stores situated in Negro sections. They were calculated to show why the patrons of these stores desire Negro clerks.

A pie chart or circular diagram showed that 82.7 per cent of the persons entering the seven stores in question are colored people. A bar chart, known as the "100 per cent bar chart," illustrated the approximate amounts of money spent for groceries per week in Negro sections. Of this amount, according to the investigators, 61.08 per cent is spent with A. and P. stores.

Checkers Make Count

Figures brought in by competent checkers placed at the seven stores in Negro sections revealed that of the total 6,429 persons entering the stores between 7:30 a. m. and 5 p. m. Saturday, February 17, 5,805 were colored. The summary of the charts states that of 1,100 families personally interviewed all but nine promised cooperation in a drive for colored clerks in these stores.

One particular store has been selected as a major point of attack. While a campaign to arouse the people to the seriousness of the situation will be conducted in every section of the city through churches, clubs and other bodies, the major portion of the organization's efforts will be concentrated in that section which has been selected as an experiment.

It has been selected because of its location and the fact that not one of the persons in the neighborhood declared against the employment of Negro clerks and managers. An intensive house-to-house campaign, followed by block meetings in all the surrounding territory will precede the actual start of the campaign next week.

The significant fact about the whole campaign is that it is not sponsored by communist agitators, nor is it backed by any outside influence. It is being conducted by some of the younger citizens of Richmond who were in many cases identified with the city's best families.

N.A.A.C.P. Forcing Issue On Colored Clerks Here In Stores Colored Section

Out of the darkness of unorganized and scattered efforts to better the race here, and out of the night of despair, the colored people of Richmond emerged, full-grown, last week to challenge one of the greatest octopuses that is strangling the economic life of American citizens everywhere—the chain store system. Led by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, hundreds of pickets volunteered and went to work at various A. & P. stores in the colored sections of Richmond advising our people not to buy in these stores until the management decides to employ colored clerks.

Pickets Start at Fifth and Duval Sts.

Early Friday morning of last week pickets representing the N. A. A. C. P. began duty in front of the store at Fifth and Duval Streets. Persons coming to the store early went back in droves, and by noon the situation was reported as being well in hand. When prospective buyers saw the signs on the bodies of the pickets invariably they read and stayed away. The signs read: "Don't Buy Where You Can't Work. This Store Does Not Employ Colored Clerks"

Police Pay Pickets a Visit

Later in the day the pickets were visited by members of the Richmond police force, who told them to scatter. The police were told by one of the men that he and his colleagues were on duty, picketing, and that he could arrest them if he cared to, but they would not leave the corner. The policemen said they would not make arrests. And the picket went on gathering momentum as night came on. For hours at a time, no purchaser entered the store and at 7 o'clock the pickets went off duty.

That Saturday Morning Test

Saturday dawned snowing. It was a real test for these young men who had enlisted in the fight under the banner of the N. A. A. C. P. The first two pickets—Charles Case and Thomas Mitchell—braved the elements on scheduled time. Dr. W. M. T. Forrester, chairman of the chain store committee which organized the fight for colored clerks, and the picket committee, J. Byron Hopkins, John D. Bogle and Roscoe C. Mitchell, were on hand to see that the pressure was not raised. The relieving pickets reported on time and the work went resolutely on in the face of a driving snow and extreme cold. Richmonders will not forget the courage shown by these men as they toiled all day and until 10 o'clock that night, encouraging colored people to keep up the fight for recognition and economic advantage.

Store Clean as a Hound's Tooth

As one observer said late Saturday night when he viewed the empty store, which was generally packed at that hour: "It was as clean as a hound's tooth." The pickets had done their work effectively, and colored people generally awoke to a realization that unity and co-operation were words to be added to the colored man's vocabulary at last. During Saturday afternoon a squad of uniformed policemen and two plaincolthesmen, under Lieutenant Crafton, charged upon these pickets. The boys stood their ground and after a few adjustments as to distribution of bills, Lieutenant Crafton said the police would not make any arrests.

"We're willing to co-operate as long as you observe the law," he said in leaving.

I. L. D. Gets Busy

Saturday afternoon pickets representing the local branch of the International Labor Defense showed up in front of the store conducted a

St. John and Baker Streets and be gan an effective picketing campaig Saturday night shoppers turne away by the scroes and by nightfa the store was kept clean of buyers A store on the opposite corner be gan serving hot coffee and the plac was soon packed with people who had decided not to buy where they could not work. Thi sstorekeeper employed several colored men, it was learned. The Communists' activities for a time caused N. A. A. C. P. leaders some apprehension. Th announced that the I. L. D. progra was not their program. The leader of the I. L. D. group [illegible] announced [illegible] operating [illegible] and had assigned pickets to cover stores that the National Association had not reached.

Hot Drinks Served

Pickets at the Duval Street store were served hot chocolate by Mrs. Annie Coleman Munroe and those at the Brook Avenue store were served by Mrs. M. A. Tyler. The proprietor of the store opposite the St. John Street chain store offered his custmoers hot coffee while they shopped with him. Others were very solicitous of the comfort of the weather-beaten pickets. The consensus of opinion of the city is that those pickets can certainly take it. This gave heart to those weaklings who said "Colored folks can't do nothing."

A New Start for Monday

After holding an enthusiastic meeting Sunday, at which time the gains made were consolidated, the pickets, augmented by hundreds who had volunteered, sallied forth to tighten the watch at the chain stores. The I. L. D. group covered the stores at St. John and Baker, 29th and O and Randolph and Idlewood. The N. A. A. C. P., after completing a survey in the region of the Brook Avenue and Clay Street stores, ordered pickets stationed there Tuesday morning and by 7:30 A. M. five A. & P. stores were flanked by pickets, trained to inform colored people about this "Buy Where You Can Work" campaign. The enthusiasm of the pickets gradually broke down the little resistance encountered, and the customers entering the stores were reported as being near to the irreducible minimum.

Two girl pickets volunteered for service Tuesday and went on duty before the Fifth Street store. They were Mrs. W. M. T. (Goldbug) Forrester and Miss Eleanor Jackson. They created much favorable comment. Others will follow, it is learned. At the regular N.A.A.C.P. meeting Tuesday night at Southern Aid Auditorium, many additional volunteers were secured to guarantee the continued supply of pickets for the stores. The aid and cooperation of the I. L. D. was accepted and plans made for the cooperation of the two groups in the "Buy where you can work" campaign.

Will Picket for Many Years

The picket committee announces that it has perfected a plan of organization that will provide pickets for all of the stores over a period of years. The Association announces that it has no idea of giving in until the A. & P. officials appoint colored clerks here as they have done elsewhere. As yet no official word has come from the A. & P. management The white clerks are kept busy sweeping the floors and dusting the stock, while the struggle wages between the officials of the N. A. A. C. P. and the chain store management. Many white citizens have expressed sympathy for the movement and say the demands are fair.

The "Buy Where You Can Work" campaign is sponsored by the "chain store committee" of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Dr. W. M. T. Forrester, chairman; Paul Dil Morton, secretary. Others included on the committee are: E. M. Burke statistician; James B. Cephas, Milton Hill, Henry McDougall, B. A. Cephas, Jr., C. B. Case, John D. Bogle, Attorney J. Byron Hopkins Walker H. Quarles, Jr., Homer Rose and Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. This campaign has inspired a number of young men to line up with this committee and are giving volunteer aid to make the "Buy Where You Can Work" campaign a success.

NRA AND LABOR FEDERATION HIT BY DR. HUGHES

Afro-American

71st Annual M.E. Conference Warned of A.F. of L. Policies.

4-21-34

MAYOR ABSENT, MISSES BLAST

Baltimore, Md.

Too Much Relief, No Work, Leader Charges

BULLETIN

(By Wire)

RICHMOND, Va.—Report of Dr. George E. Curry in Thursday's session revealed issuance of many bad checks by Sharp Street M.E. Church, Baltimore during pastorate of the Rev. W. T. Waters.

Asbury M.E. Church, in Harrisburg, Pa., has been selected to entertain the conference session of 1935.

The sum of $784.87 has been collected for aid of ministers' widows.

By CLARENCE MITCHELL
(Staff Correspondent)

RICHMOND, Va.—An attack on the recovery programs and the administration of relief, made by Dr. W. A. C. Hughes, of the board of home missions, nearly turned the opening of the Seventy-first Washington Annual Conference of the M. E. Church into a protest against race discrimination, Wednesday.

Dr. Hughes pointed out that he had intended to direct his remarks to J. Gulmer Bright, white, mayor of Richmond, who failed to deliver a scheduled address of welcome.

A. F. of L. Flayed

The American Federation of Labor was branded as an organization with a luke-warm interest in helping colored people, and Dr. Hughes warned his hearers against the group's policies.

According to the speaker, 3,000,000 people are not included in the recovery program, and ten thousand of them can be found in the textile industry.

Too Much Relief

He insisted that every city in the country was giving too much relief and not enough work. His final statement was an appeal to Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, white, for action of a corrective nature.

Thirty-seven Out

Thirty-seven ministers failed to respond at the morning roll call by the Rev. Dr. E. A. Haynes, who was elected as secretary for the conference.

Bishop Hughes called attention to the fact that the gavel, used during the session, was made of wood taken from the main girder in Barrett Chapel, one of the historic shrines of Methodism.

Welcome addresses were given by the Rev. Julius Taylor of St. Phillip's P. E. Church; J. T. Carter attorney; and Charles N. Jackson representative of the Leigh Street M.E. Church.

A basket of flowers was presented to the bishop's wife by Mrs. J. H. Jenkins, wife of the pastor in behalf of the parsonage aid society.

Local Pickets Gain Confidence As A & P Places Colored Clerks In Newark Stores

Pittsburgh Courier

The picketing being conducted by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against the A. and P. chain stores located in the colored sections of Richmond is tightening its hold and proving to be very effective. The campaign is a part of a general movement to secure colored operatives in businesses operated for the servies of colored people, and the committee, headed by Dr. W. M. T. Forrester, stressed this fact in a statement this week.

"We are not singling out the A. and P. organization," said Dr. Forrester. "This is only the first step in a general plan to secure jobs for our people in our sections. We have no special fight against the A. and P. people. They simply happen to be the first group to be engaged by our forces."

Pickets Trudge Through Cold and Sleet

In the meantime hundreds of pickets representing the association and it sallied groups trudge through cold and sleet to picket al lof the A. and P. stores in the colored sections. All of the stores, with the exception of the one at St. John and Baker Streets, are being picketed by squads of men and women under J. Byron Hopkins and John D. Bogle assisted by the following captains: Emmett Burke, Jr., Dr. J. M. Tinsley, John M. Moore, Junius L. Taylor, James Cephas, Charles B. Case, George Winston, H. Hairston.

Dr. Hill's Sermon Sunday

Much comment has been heard this week about the sermon delivered by Dr. Hill at Second Baptist Church Sunday morning. He was appealing for unity in the fight for jobs and the 'Buy Where You Can Work" campaign. It was a masterly effort which suggested logical ways of reaching a satisfactory conclusion of the matter. Rev. W. B. Ball also delivered a special message at Goodwill Baptist Church and many of the pickets attended this service.

Rumors Fly Thick and Fast

Dame Rumor entered the fight this week in an effort to defeat the work of the pickets. A whispering campaign gained headway which was designed to scare the people back into the stores. It was being said that one of the largest department stores on Broad Street was discharging all of its colored women employees in reprisal for the picketing operations. This rumor was run to ground and proved to be false. Then it was said that the A. and P. Company was discharging its colored employees at their warehouse. This also proved to be a false report. The company was not thinking of reprisals.

Newark Victory Heartens Workers

The advices received here last week that the A. and P. Company had acceded to the demand of the colored people of Newark and installed colored clerks in their stores in colored sections there, heartened the workers. They say they cannot conceive why the company would give colored clerks in some cities and not give them in Richmond—with its "best Negroes in the world." With the installation of colored clerks in Newark A. and P. stores, it is said that six cities are now recognized by this great company.

Many Boys and Girls Secure Jobs

Officials of the N.A.A.C.P. say that their check-up an dobservations last week-end shows that scores of colored boys and girls have secured employment in many grocery stores in the colored sections. The largest white confectionery in the colored section has employed a full-time colored clerk, it is learned, and reports indicate that one of the largest oil companies in America will install a colored worker in its "Jackson Ward" unit.

Picket Will Continue Unabated

Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the local N.A.A.C.P., announced over the week-end that the picket will be continued indefinitely and officials of the A. and P. Company said they would make no move to stop the picketing. It appears that a long drawn out conflict is in the offing and both sides are said to be prepared for the struggle. Some of the clerks have been removed from the stores and only skeleton staffs are maintained.

Labor - 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Virginia

NEGRO TRADE OF NO ACCOUNT, A&P DIST. HEAD

Journal and Guide

Keeping Favor Of Whites Is More Important

5-5-34

Richmond Bureau
5041 N. Third St.

Norfolk, Va.

RICHMOND, Va. — Ellis M. Bristow, division manager of the A. and P. Tea Company said in effect to a prominent social worker and a representative of the Journal and Guide that he did not care whether he got Negro trade or not.

He pointed out that the business done by A. and P. stores in colored neighborhoods was of small consequence compared to business in other sections, in spite of his admissions that the company was losing more than $4,000 per week as a result of the "Buy Where You Can Work" campaign.

A frank discussion of the whole matter was had Wednesday April 25 between the division manager, a social worker and a Guide representative.

In this conference Mr. Bristow admitted that he has worried considerably over the situation and has attempted to feel out the people both white and colored as to their attitude in the matter, in order that he might consider the question intelligently.

According to Mr. Bristow, practically all of the white people in Richmond are opposed to the employment of colored clerks, even in stores in colored neighborhoods, and have threatened to withdraw their trade from their stores if such a plan is put into effect.

He also said that a principal of a colored school here, a colored man, had called him up and told him that if he employed colored clerks in the stores in his section he "would not spend another penny with an A. and P. Store."

Mr. Bristow revealed that in his effort to get the reaction of the colored population to the present campaign against stores under his jurisdiction had only contacted colored men employed in the warehouse, the porter in the district office and the cook employed in his home, all of whom, he said felt that colored people should be satisfied with the employment already given colored people by his organization.

He pointed out that 170 colored men were now employed by A. and P. in the warehouse.

"As I understand the move," said the social worker, "it is neither designed primarily to obtain jobs which would be so few that they would be inconsequential but to establish the principle that we are entitled to positions in the higher brackets where our patronage constitutes the bulk of the trade."

"We could fool the people by placing men out of our warehouse in the stores," said Mr. Bristow, "but our company is not committed to a policy of fooling the public. If we took men out of the warehouse, placed them in the stores as clerks and put the white clerks now there in the warehouse I can't see where you would have gained anything; it would just be a matter of swapping jobs, for we can't fire anybody."

Mr. Bristow, admitting that he was a Southerner born in this city, said that at first he was heartily in favor of placing the colored clerks, but that investigations made by him and another official convinced him that to do so would prove detrimental to the company's business and, as a result, no action had been taken toward putting the plan into effect.

It was intimated here last week that the matter would be taken up through correspondence with the national headquarters of the A. and P. organiaztion in New York, but whether or not this has been done is not known. Indications are, however, that while correspondence will be begun with the New York office a gradual tightening of the grip now held on A. and P. Stores here will be the order of the day, with the expectation of forcing the issue to a head at the earliest possible date.

New Moves Under Way In A & P Battle

Sensational developments are expected in a few days in the "Buy Where You Can Work" campagn being conducted by the Richmond Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., it was learned this week. A committee of ladies from the Housewives League held a conference with the management last Saturday morning. This committee which represents an organization of colored housewives that control hundreds of dollars per week of buying power, told the A. and P. management that it was unalterably allied with the Association's efforts and petitioned them to accede to the demands for colored clerks to wait upon them in A. and P. Stares in the colored section.

New Moves Being Made

When seen early this week, Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Association head, and Dr. W. M .T. Forrester were reticent as to the new moves, but it was plainly evident that there is "something in the air." In the meantime the pickets are maintaining their lines with regularity. One casualy was marked up for the week. John T. Mitchell, youthful picketeer was arrested at the Brook Avenue Store for "tresspassing upon A. and P. property." The case was dismissed by Justice J. Hoge Ricks in Juvenile Court Tuesday morning, on motion of Attorney J. Byron Hopkins.

Rev. Ball Speaks at Mass Meeting

Rev. W. B. Ball, pastor of Good will Baptist church spoke to a r meeting at the church last Monday night. He said that the power to liberate the colored man economically was in his own hands—his buying power. Charles B. Case presided. Others who spoke were Messrs. Grimes, Hopkins Mitchell, Dr. Boone, Mesdames L. Cosby, Pye, O'Brien, Smith, who represented the pikets.

Elks Will Entertan Pickets

It was announced that Williams Lodge of Elks will entertain the pickets at a party to be given at their home on May 16. The local Branch of the National Association of College Women at it meeting last Saturday took over the picket lines at one of the A. and P. Stores. Officials report that mass meeting resulted in much good in that section.

Labor—1934
Occupation, Wages, etc.

Virginia

RICHMOND BODY DRIVES FOR JOBS IN CHAIN STORES

Grocery Stores in Colored Neighborhoods Have White Clerks.

BUYING POWER 82.7 PER CENT

$3,693.50 Spent Per Week in 7 Stores.

RICHMOND, Va.—Initiation of a campaign by members of the local branch of the N.A.A.C.P. to bring about the employment of clerks in chain grocery stores in colored neighborhoods here. was announced this week.

A group of business and professional men, recruited by the executive body of the local branch, was organized and made a study of seven stores of one grocery chain, checking from 7:30 a.m., to 9:30 p.m., the number of persons who entered. The check revealed that 5,809 colored patrons and 620 whites entered.

These figures indicate that 82.7 per cent of the trade in these stores is colored. It was further revealed of $3,693.50 is spent in chain groceries, $2,287.33 or 61.08 per cent being spent in the stores of one particular chain.

Emmett M. Burke, employee of the Consolidated Bank and Trust Company, and son of E. C. Burke, its president, tabulated the findings from questionnaires answered by consumers. Serving with him were Dr. M. T. Forrester and Dr. J. M. Tinsley.

One of the chains. who questioned presented to the district manager of

The findings of the group were regarding the employment of colored clerks, said that the matter would have to be taken up with the New York office.

To Picket Stores

In the study, 1,100 families or more were interviewed, and all but nine expressed themselves as favorable to the movement, and stated their willingness to trade in stores in which colored clerks would wait on them.

For experimental reasons, and also to have officials to feel the force of the movement, the members of the committee have arranged as a part of their program in connection with the movement to picket stores located in colored sections this Friday.

Young Men and Women Begin Determined Fight Against Stores That Fail To Use Colored Clerks

Colored citizens, led by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, instituted a picket in front of the A. & P. store located at the corner of Fifth and Duval Streets in the initial movement to force the chain stores operating in Richmond's colored sections to employ colored clerks. It is learned that the movement is not directed only at the A. & P. chains, but this, the largest chain store organization, was selected as the logical place for the start of this campaign, whose slogan will be "Don't Buy Where You Can Work."

Pickets Will Patrol Two Days

Pickets representing the colored citizens of this community are assigned to a two-day round of service at this store for the week-end. Arrangements have been completed to continue the picketing at other stores every week until the companies operating these chains relent in their destructive policy of selling to a group as large as the colored group here, without hiring one of their number. It was ascertained that 5,809 colored people entered the seven stores operated by this chain and spent more than $2,287.00 each week, without benefitting from this great volume of business. The blighting results of extracting this large amount of money from any section without leaving a cent for wages is evident without any special investigation, says a statement from those who are organizing the colored people here to practice generally to buy only from those stores and businesses that hire colored people.

Campaign Workers Enthusiastic

Workers mustered into service by the committee in charge of the "Buy Only Where You Can Work" campaign appear to be very enthusiastic as they go about the task of educating the colored people as to the meaning and importance of this campaign. It is evident that the younger colored men and women are furnishing the bone and sinew for this aggressive movement, and they are determined to see it through successfully, if statements from them indicate anything.

A committee waited upon the A. & P. management and presented concrete evidence of the justice in appointing colored personnel in these seven stores operated by them here in the colored sections. The local management said it was not within their province to inaugurate the change, and the picket was ordered.

Watched With Intense Interest

The effectiveness of this picketing is being watched in many circles. Many are anxious to know just how Richmond colored citizens will react to this type of movement. It has been noted for some time that the younger colored citizen was more determined to meet the various race issues, regardless of the consequences. If it is found that they will react favorably to the new leadership, observers say there is no limit to the possibilities of erasing certain racial attitudes here and lessening the social and economic pressure exerted against the race in Richmond.

Will Insist That Richmond Liberalize

The new movement will ask for more jobs in every line of business that seeks colored patronage. Insurance companies, merchandising organizations, and the city of Richmond itself, will be petitioned to provide jobs for colored men and women to serve colored men and women. A number of the younger colored people are asking why it is that the city of Richmond consistently refuses to hire colored men and women for any type of work. It is evident that the courts will eventually be appealed to in this fight for economic recognition in the lines of work which serve colored people—especially in the municipal field.

T. C. Walker Named CWA Advisor

Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND, Va.—Thomas C. Walker, Gloucester attorney, has been named as advisor on Negro affairs for the Civil Works Administration, and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in Virginia, and has set up an office on the fifth floor of the building here which houses state C. W. A. headquarters.

T. C. Walker

He is the first Negro in Virginia to be named in an advisory capacity to the CWA and FERA. His appointment was announced on February 22 by State Administrator William A. Smith.

Mr. Walker is a member of the Gloucester County Board of Public Welfare and has been closely associated with civic and public welfare work in the state for many years.

All complaints as to Civil Works, Civil Works Service, F. E. R. A., and other government relief projects should be directed to Mr. Walker at 11 South 22th Street Richmond, Va., where he says they will receive careful attention.

Mr. Walker's position is on a par with that of the CWS administrator, and he works directly under CWA and FERA Administrator Smith of Virginia.

The new appointee was seen at his office by a Journal and Guide reporter on last Friday. Having entered the office on Monday, Mr. Walker was receiving congratulations from his friends and trying at the same time to map out future plans.

The office he occupies is badly in need of paint, and Mr. Walker needs additional clerical help. He has one stenographer, and she is swamped with work. Correspondence had piled up, unanswered.

While Mr. Walker was not suggested for the position by the Emergency Advisory Council of Virginia, it is believed that his appointment is a directed result of the activities of that Negro vigilance organization.

EAC Sought Representative

It will be recalled that the EAC through its officials, requested the naming of colored persons to positions as timekeepers, clerks, skilled mechanics, and to administrative offices in the relief setups. The proposal consumed considerable of the time of the recent conference here of the EAC.

Whether Mr. Smith intends to employ other colored persons in the administrative setup is not known, but other appointments are rumored for the near future. The EAC appreciates what Mr. Smith has done in giving colored citizens representation in his office, but it is regarded as certain that a lone appointment will not fulfill their demands.

No appointments have as yet been announced by Miss Ella Agnew, CWS administrator, nor George W. Guy, head of the Federal Reemployment Bureau. The EAC petitioned the appointment of at least one Negro registration clerk in every community where reemployment offices are set up. No such appointment is in sight.

Colored Buyers Respo
To "Buy Where You
Work" Picket Fo

The N.A.A.C.P.'s picketing in the "Buy Where You Can Work" campaign took on new life Tuesday morning, when religious, civic, fraternal and professional leaders donned the "Buy Where You Can Work" signs and paced up and down in front of A. & P. stores located in in the colored sections of Richmond. This picketing has been in progress for three weeks and leaders of the movement aver that it has been very successful. The rank and file of the colored population of Richmond has been co-operating with the movement and staying out of those stores in an effort to convince the management of the justice in giving employment in these colored units to members of the colored race.

Preachers, Doctors and Professionals Picket

Much enthusiasm was added to the movement when it was observed that picketing was being done by Rev. Joseph T. Hill, pastor of Second Baptist Church; Dr. J. H. Jenkins, pastor of Leigh Street M. E. Church; Rev. E. H. Bouey, pastor of Mount Calvary Baptist Church; Rev. W. B. Ball, pastor Goodwill Baptist Church; J. S. Collins, Mrs. Lelia Bankett and Mrs. Eugertha Johnson, of the Saint Luke Organization; Dr. A. A. Tennant, Dr. J. H. Blackwell and Dr. Samuel Calloway, of the medical profession; R. B. Sampson, of Sampson's Beauty Shop; Robert O. Bland, real estate operator; J. E. Harris, of the Richmond Beneficial Insurance Company; Bernard T. Kenny, of the Consolidated Bank, and many others. The venerable Theodore Jones and Attorney J. E. Byrd had assignments for the latter part of the week.

Company Silent as to Procedure

The A. & P. Company, which was chosen to receive the initial blow in this "Buy Where You Can Work" campaign, has not indicated its reaction to the picket, which has wellnigh emptied its colored stores. It is thought by the leaders that the company management is watchfully awaiting the first signs of weakening on the part of the picketeers. The remarkable tenacity with which the men and women have held their lines during the trying weather has been a revelation to the most sanguine of colored leaders here. They point out that this movement definitely belies for all time the assertions that Richmond Negroes will not stick together long enough to accomplish anything.

Very Few Refuse to Co-Operate

Investigation reveals that very few colored people are buying at A. & P. stores. There appears to be two classes of opposition to the movement. The first is composed of a few members of the intelligentia, who have made certain white contacts that they value higher than anything the colored people can offer them. It is pointed out that this class is hopeless, and must be definitely eliminated from the fabric of colored people's desire to benefit themselves to the point where they can become the best of citizens. These people have colored skins, but a "white" thinking complex. The second class is recruited from the plain and humble people, who are naturally hard of understanding. They do not know nor comprehend what it is all about. These people are being converted daily by a slow process of teaching. They are willing to co-operate when they understand what the pickets are trying to do.

Crowds Attending Mass Meetings

Many are attending district meetings, which are being held in churches adjacent to these stores. Monday night a mass meeting was held at Mount Olivet Baptist Church on North Twenty-fifth St., under direction of David L. Temple as master of ceremonies. The principal address was delivered by John D. Bogle from the subject "A New Day for the New Negro." It was an impassioned appeal for Church Hill's aid in the "Buy Where You Can Work" campaign. Others on the program were Attorney J. Byron Hopkins and Roscoe C. Mitchell. J. A. Vaughan and Page Thomas had charge of the collection. Other meetings were held at Firth Baptist Church and Hood Temple A. M. E. Zion.

Movement Growing in Interest and Numbers

Regardless of certain statements appearing in the daily press by two or three unknown colored men, leaders assert that the movement is securing new additions daily. They point out that during this week the losses sustained by the incapacitating of many pickets by sickness con-

were [illegible]
tion[illegible]

known whole-cloth" by leaders of the movement. The picketing is said to be about 90 per cent effective. At an executive meeting of the association held Tuesday night, further impetus was given the movement by additional plans designed to push the fight to a successful conclusion. Dr. J. M. Tinsley and Dr. Leon M. Reid presided at these sessions. Dr. W. M. T. Forrester represented the chain store committee at these meetings.

Other Organizations Aiding

The local unit of the International Labor Defense is aiding in the picketing. They have been given sole charge of the Saint John Street "front," and reports say they are doing a great job. Samuel Kelly is head of the unit. He is ably assisted by Mrs. Anna Cooper, well-known Communist worker, and a corps of pickets. The Independent Club, a body of liberal students at Virginia Union Universiyt, has offered its services and in addition to furnishing well-trained pickets for the Harrison Street "front" has furnished shock troops for other "fronts" when needed. The activity of many Armstrong High School students with liberal tendencies has given ope and encouragement to the imdiate success of this movement the future aspirations of a sorely ed race.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
April 15, 1934

Hall eviews Effect Of NRA on Negroes

Failure of the National Recovery Act o make provisions for persons in agriculture, personal and domestic service has prevented 72 per cent of the gainfully occupied Negroes in the United States from being affected by the act, it was stated recently by Wiley Hall, secretary of the Richmond Urban League, in an address made at the University of Richmond, in which he discussed "The Negro and the Recovery Act."

In Virginia only 43 per cent of the gainfully occupied Negroes are in industries which can benefit by the act, he said. Discussing the plight of the Negro under the new code, he stated that the marginal nature of Negro employment has increased unemployment among the race far out of proportion to the ratio of its population. Many employers have put their Negro employees on a part-time basis to avoid increasing wages, and there has been a demand by a large body of industrialists to introduce a differential wage for Negroes.

Discussing the various State and Federal relief measures and their effect upon the Negro, he said that under the CWA, his race had served only in the capacity of unskilled workmen, and hence at consistently lower wages, citing one instance where Negroes were denied the right to register as skilled workmen even though highly skilled at a trade. The percentage of Negro CWA workers corresponded roughly with their percentage in population, he said, but only about 10 per cent of the money distributed went to Negroes.

Mr. Hall concluded his address with a plea for recognition of the Negro's right to equality of opportunity to avoid increasing the number on relief rolls, and commented that the policy of limiting the Negro to the lowest economic level penalizes the entire community socially and financially.

SECRECY CLOAKS DEVELOPMENT IN A&P BOYCOTT

Guarded Negotiations Cause of Much Speculation

Journal and Guide

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St.

RICHMOND, Va. — Sensational developments are expected in the near future as a result of the determined fight waged here against A. and P. Stores by the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., of which Dr. J. M. Tinsley is president, it was learned in an interview with leaders of the "Buy Where You Can Work" campaign.

It is learned from responsible sources that the A. and P. management is now casting around for assured support to rely on when they have placed colored clerks in A. and P. Stores in Richmond.

This is assumed by the fact that company officials promised serious consideration of a plan whereby the local branch's demands might be met, if the company's request is complied with.

Another significant fact of importance is that the present activities of the Richmond Housewives League [illegible] being kept closely guarded for the time being, presumably to prevent a miscarriage in plans or to forestall an impression that might be gained to the effect that the fight was being abandoned.

It has been pointed out that there will be no let up in the fight in spite of maneuvers by the company.

It has been pointed out by local leaders, including such men as Drs. Reid, Tinsley, Forrester, and Messrs. Hopkins, Mitchell, Kelly and others, that the employment by the state of Virginia of colored clerks in its liquor store on Second Street here will have a decided moral effect on the fight now being waged against local chains, who have so far refused to give such employment to colored persons.

While these men did not advance any opinion on the question of liquor consumption they were loud in their praise of T. McCall Frazier and S. Heth Tyler, and other liberal whites connected with the liquor control board for their liberal attitudes and progressive outlook on life in general and on social problems in particular, which made possible the decision to appoint Negro clerks to duty in a Richmond liquor store.

A decision to employ colored clerks, it was learned unofficially last week, has already been reached and board officials are now considering the question of the appointment of a colored manager for the store. This had not been definitely decided on at a late hour Saturday, but a decision on the matter was expected during the week.

Labor-1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Washington.

Washingtonians Seek Fair Deal Through CWA

By F. A. STOKES

SPOKANE, Wash., Feb. 15.—(ANP)—Bethel A. M. E. church here has a "Sunday Evening Forum" that is playing an important part in the social life of the community. Early last October they began their efforts to obtain positive assurance that the Negroes would receive an equal share of the work to be done in the construction of the Coulee Dam.

Coulee Dam is located about 100 miles from Spokane and the government has appropriated $65,000,000 for its construction.

As a result of the work of this forum, they have received communications from the office of the President of the U. S., Secretary Ickes, Department of Interior, the Office of the National Reemployment Service, Mr. Wilbur, associate director; Mr. W. R. Hoblman, state engineer and Mr. James O'Sullivan, Secretary of State of Washington Columbia Basin Commission and United States Senator Dill. All of which advised that the Negroes will be given the fairest kind of treatment along all lines as relating to employment at the Coulee Dam.

They have assured the Forum that the conditions which exist and have existed all along at the Boulder Dam enterprise shall not be reenacted at this new Government project.

The Forum at Bethel church meets the first and third Sunday evenings of each month. Mr. Larry Keel is the president and the Rev. George F. Martin is pastor of the church.

Labor - 1934

Alabama

Peonage

Child Slavery Exists On Alabama Tenant Farms

Charles Dickens awakened the British conscience to the conditions of peonage in which great numbers of the English children found themselves enveloped 75 years ago. Erskine Caldwell has done much in the direction of acquainting the American public with some of the more depraved aspects of life on the worst of the Southern tenant farms.

But neither the sentimentality of Charles Dickens nor the dramatic exaggeration of Erskine Caldwell is necessary to give an emphatic appeal to the story of little Mary Virginia Johnson, the orphaned child who has just been rescued from the virtual peonage and the degradation from which she had been suffering on a tenant farm near Fayette.

"When Mary Virginia's father died he left 10 children, half of them boys," the special correspondent of The News reported in Wednesday's paper. "The neighbors were eager to get them. They could work well for their keep. The invalid mother saved the little red-head for the last. Then the mother died and Mary Virginia went to live with the Porters." In her new home the child, according to her own account, was forced to operate a cross-cut saw, as well as to perform the routine tasks of the field and the household.

When Mary Virginia went to live at the Porter house, she was 11 years old. At the end of 16 months there she weighed 45 pounds. The head of the household into which the waif had been adopted declared that she had never been ill, except for "spells of puniness." But a physician, who was asked to examine the child before she was carried to a hospital in Jasper, said that she was suffering from an arm which had been broken and which had healed irregularly, that the arm and a bruised side were both infected, and that she had a temperature of 103 and was unable to walk.

"I have switched her, like I would my own child," the head of the Porter household is reported as having explained, "and I have made her work." Once he had been provoked at her for failing to bring him water while he was working in the field. "Don't you think a child should work?" he asked. "Do you think she should just sit up in the house?" Complaining that he could not rear Mary Virginia "like a lady," this barefooted tenant farmer had already decided to get rid of her by transferring her to a neighbor

If this case re ited no more than a rare instance of deliberate or thoughtless cruelty, if no more were involved than a particularly tragic episode in the child life of little Mary Virginia Johnson, the whole matter could be dealt with adequately by the legal and charitable machinery which is readily available in Alabama.

But the abysmally pathetic reality is that the terrible injustice involved in this case is not generally recognized as inhumanity by the kind of people who constantly are guilty of it. Behind the perdition into which this pitiful little creature was cast on that tenant farm near Fayette—behind the incredible state of mind of the adults who were involved—is the corrosive and degenerating influence of the Southern tenant farming system.

The man and his wife who adopted Mary Virginia are not fundamentally to blame for the plight of the child whom they took to work for her keep, and whom they could not afford to rear "like a lady." In the cities and towns of Alabama there are well-fed and comfortable men and women who for years have been familiar with the kind of thing which The News staff writer so vividly described in his dispatch from Fayette.

Many of us who know about these conditions think we can solve the agricultural problem of the South by studying the data contained in production charts and in the tables of the price ranges at Liverpool and New Orleans. Fundamentally, we are to blame for the plight of Mary Virginia Johnson, as well as for the blighted lives of thousands of other tenant farm children who never get into the newspapers.

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Peonage.

Oklahoma.

A TEXAS FARMER THE BANKHEAD BILL DID NOT REACH

Black Dispatch 11-8-34

Peonage, down across Red River, in North Texas, came to light, when Nathaniel Baker, courthouse employe, found these refugees last Sunday night on a vacant lot in the Fair Grounds area. Oklahoma City Oklahoman,

In the picture above is to be seen Will Casey, former Oklahoman, and his wife and family of seven children, ragged and in utter destitution, the result of four years of share-cropping on a Texas plantation. 11-8-34

Casey fled with his family in the night, following an altercation with the white planter regarding a settlement. The old Buick in the rear of the family locomoted the refugees out of peonage land. (Complete story in another column, this page).

STRANDED FAMILY OF TEN FOUND IN CITY AFTER ESCAPE FROM ALLEGED TEXAS PEONAGE FARM

Black Dispatch 11-8-34

SHARE-CROPPER CLAIMS WHITE FARM BOSS HOLDS 150 FAMILIES IN SUBJECTION

Policeman Aids Family In Escape From Life Threat

By MALCOLM S. WHITBY

Horror stories of thieving of share-croppers and their virtual peonage in the far south were given new impetus here this week when a half-starved family of ten colored people related their experience to a Black Dispatch representative after being discovered on a vacant lot at Seventh and Nebraska by Nathaniel Baker, courthouse employe.

The family, consisting of several illiterate children under 12 years of age, had camped two days on the lot, surviving on dry bread and water from a nearby school drinking fountain when Baker located them Sunday night. Baker placed the group in the Old Folks Home, 1824 East Fourth street.

According to the father of the large flock of children, who gave his name as Will Casey, he, with his wife, sister and family, went to Waco, Texas, from Tulsa in 1930 to pick cotton. Traveling there in a delapidated coupe, the car was left in Waco and a white farmer transported the family in a wagon sixty miles away to the large farm of a white man named Walter Field, a former prison farm guard, according to Casey.

With promise of half the crop he raised on an alloted tract, Casey said he anxiously made the trip but soon found conditions unbearable, but his inability to take his large family away prolonged his stay.

At the end of the first year on his farm Casey said he "worked 18 acres and got 20 bales of cotton out of it, besides working two months and nine days" at a stipulated salary of $1.25 per day Casey explained that no money is ever given the 150 or more Negro share-croppers on the Walter Field plantation. All necessities and foodstuffs must be purchased from Field's general store on credit When the crop was picked, Casey continued, "I went up for a settlement and Fields seemed angered but showed a bill for $378.50 that I owed him for clothes and food stuffs. I asked to see my work credits and I hadn't made but $330, according to Field's records," said Casey. Each year there was a big balance owed the boss, according to Casey, and in September, 1934, when he attempted to get some understanding of how his foodstuffs mounted so high, Fields showed him records of his purchases during the year

The record showed ordinary loaves of bread selling at 15c, 20-lb sack of meal, 75c; 24-lb sack of flour, $1.65; and although pork and beef were supplied from farm stock, 4-lb and 8-lb backets of lard sold for 91c and $1.82, respectively.

Casey said he objected to the exorbitant charges for foodstuffs and at this juncture Fields drove him from the place, swearing, "I ain't never to be known by a nigger what a white man gits for anything. Get out'a here before I kill ya! No d - - - nigger talks like that n Texas!"

When he returned to hs makeshift home, Casey said he found the two doors and windows boarded up wth planks, evdently to prevent the Casey famly from takng ther household equipment in the event they attempted to leave the farm.

During the night Casey said he got his family on the road and for three weeks they tramped and hitch-hiked to Waco, Texas, a distance of nearly sixty miles. His delapidated car, a one-seat vehiclefi with improvised rumble, was located but the problem of a license plate bobbed up.

Whle on the street dscussng hs

While on the street discussing his treatment on the farm a white patrolman overheard the discussion and called Casey away from the crowd. The patrolman admitted knowledge of conditions on the alleged peonage farm and went to his house later in the day, produced a Texas license plate and helped collect funds for five gallons of gas.

With this aid Casey said he got his old bus started and drove to Dallas on the first leg of his journey to Tulsa. Casey said after he left Dallas his car stalled time after time and he camped his family on the highways night after night, frequently getting aid from passing motorists. Fifteen miles from Oklahoma Friday morning, Casey said a white motorist towed his car into the city and demanded of a South Robinson avenue garage to fix the carburator. The carburator was fixed and the "Good Samaritan" also found them lodging for the night on the west side of town.

Casey stated that he drove to the east side of town Sunday morning to tell his trouble to the colored population with hopes of getting further aid to Tulsa, but car trouble forced them to take refuge for the night on a vacant lot at Seventh and Nebraska. It was at this spot they were rescued by Mr. Baker, who took up a collection from passers-by and made provision for the destitute family to stay in the Old Folks Home at 1824 East Fourth street.

The Church of God membership, Nathaniel Baker, Fairview Baptist church, the Black Dispatch Publishing Co., and many Fair Grounds citizens donated foodstuffs, clothing and money, enabling the family to leave the city late Tuesday for Tulsa, where Mr. Casey hopes to find relatives he has not heard from since leaving the state four years ago.

Labor-1934

Peonage

Virginia.

Willy Curry Kidnaped On Way To Buchanan School--Found By Colored Press In Oklahoma City

A 12-year-old Richmond lad is being held in Oklahoma City, Okla., by Roscoe Dunges, president of the N. A. A. C. P. there and editor of The Black Dispatch, after having been rescued from a white man, who kidnapped the youth in October while the boy was on his way to the Buchanan School here, and spirited to Shawnee, Okla., where he was forced to labor on a farm. Frantic parents who for more than two months have prayed and hoped for the best, at the same time apprehensive of the worst, received assurances of the boy's safety last Friday night when representatives of The Planet communicated the glad tidings of their boy's safety, immediately upon receipt of special airmail communication from The Black Dispatch.

Willy Curry Stolen From Parents

Willy Curry, the kidnapped lad, is the son of Rev. and Mrs. W. L. Curry, of 2407 Carrington Street. Rev. Curry is the pastor of the Holiness Church on Carrington Street. It seems that young Curry left his home on Carrington Street at the usual school hour and while on his way to Buchanan School was accosted by some white people who were in a car and enticed by some means to enter the car. It is rumored that some children saw some white men petting a dog and talking to young Curry. After Curry entered the car, he was detained and forced to accompany these people to McCloud, Okla. Neighbors at McCloud aver that Curry appeared there with a white man by the name of D. H. Simms on Hallowe'en Day. It was Tuesday before Hallowe'en Day that Curry disappeared here.

Forced to Work on a Farm

Curry was kept a prisoner on this farm and forced to work without pay until late in December, when Simms became suspicious that information in some way had leaked out concerning the boy and carried him to the home of a Mrs. Lula Jackson, a colored woman, who lived on No. 1 Rural Route, out from Oklahoma City. Simms told the woman to keep the boy for him until his return. He said he had to go into Oklahoma City on business and would return for him later. He did not return and the National Association's officials at Oklahoma City got wind of the kidnapping and took charge of the boy and got in communication with The Planet.

Boy Mailed Letter

The fact seems to be that the little fellow, although only twelve years of age, had succeeded in getting a letter mailed, informing his parents of his whereabouts. The white man realized what the boy had done and immediately arranged to get him **away from Shawnee.** This is how he managed to show up in Mrs. Jackson's charge near Oklahoma City. The case has attracted considerable attention in Oklahoma, and efforts are being made to apprehend Simms. The local N. A. A. C. P. is pushing the matter, and the parents here will co-operate in aiding the Federal authorities in bringing the kidnappers to justice.

Federal Authorities in Charge

The local Federal office is cooperating in the case and the apprehension of Simms and his confederates is looked forward to in the near future. They will be prosecuted under the new Federal statutes covering kidnapping, which provide life imprisonment and death for these crimes, which have become increasingly prevalent since the famous Lindbergh case. The creation of the new Federal kidnapping statutes was the direct result of the Lindbergh incident. The Federal [illegible] Federal agents.

Currys Well Known Here

Rev. Curry and his wife are well known here. Mrs. Mattie Curry conducts a kindergarten school at the Curry residence on Carrington Street. They have been in Richmond for seven years, having come here from South Carolina in 1926. The Holiness Church has about a hundred members and is thriving, according to reports. The Carrington Street neighborhood is noted for its progressive tendencies. A large number of home owners live in this section and the houses are kept in a neat and freshly painted condition. Neighbors of the Currys shared their

LAW RELUCTANT ABOUT ACTING IN HIS BEHALF

Okla. Editor Active; Boy Promises To Write Story

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St.

RICHMOND, Va.—Willy Curry is home once more.

After being spirited away from Richmond, by white persons yet unapprehended, taken to a mysterious farm near Shawnee, Okla., where he underwent an ordeal of forced labor, horsewhipping and being trailed by bloodhounds, the 12-year-old youngster arrived in this city Wednesday of last week.

Willy, at present the most talked of youngster here and in Oklahoma City where he resided for two weeks with Edtor Roscoe Dungee, of the Black Dispatch, following his dramatic escape, has had but little time to himself since his arrival.

While the lad with puerile pride recites his experiences for his friends and basks in the sunlight of prominence, interested parties are laboring to get the machinery of the law, unaccountably sluggish in this instance, to run down his alleged [illegible]

Oklahoma and Virginia Busy

Both Richmond and Oklahoma C[illegible]ts are being made to turn the heavy wheels of Federal justice to operate in behalf of a small Negro lad. In Oklahoma, Mr. Dungee, president of the state N. A. A. C. P. organization, was informed when he sought aid of R. H. Colvin, bureau of investigation, Federal Building, Oklahoma City, "that the case would not come under the Federal anti-kidnaping law for the reason that the element of ransom did not enter."

Meanwhile in Richmond, while Willy's father declined to swear out a warrant for the arrest of the alleged abductors, he expressed confidence that Federal law would soon be operating in his behalf as the result of a written complaint filed with agents of the department of justice.

Associated Press Criticised

According to Editor Dungee, the premature publication of the Curry story by the white Associated Press, in spite of pleas to "hold" "many effectually prevent the governmental agencies from unearthing a gangster hideout" mentioned in the unshaken story of the little boy from this city.

With no let up in the pressure being applied at both ends on forces of the law, it is expected that some semblance of action to appease the demands of interested parties will be taken, though grave doubts as to whether the abductors will be run down have been expressed.

Willy's story which he recited in brief for the benefit of a Journal and Guide reporter, and further promised to give him in writing for publication later, opened with his abduction on the streets of this city Hallowe'en Day, 1933.

Four Whites Involved

The car which he described as a Ford V8, contained four white persons. The trail to Oklahoma, he says, led him through Virginia, New Jersey, Washington and back to Philadelphia where they remained one night. All the while, he maintained, he was under armed guard. In Ohio, he spent a night in a hotel called the "Black Horse" in front of which was a statue of a black horse.

His quarters at the farm where he was carried was the upper floor of a dog kennel in which he could not lie down comfortably. There were six other Negroes at the place, one of whom claimed to have been kidnaped years ago.

His escape marked his second effort to gain freedom. The dogs were set on him and one, so a scar on his legs bear out in his story, attacked him. He found refuge for the night at the home of a colored woman, living on the farm, who bound his wound.

Walks to Shawnee

The next night, he set out on a 13 mile jaunt which carried him to Shawnee where he found succor in the Negro section of the town. His next stop was on the outskirts of Oklahoma City where Mrs. Lulu Jackson placed him in the care of Editor Dungee.

The school books Willy carried at the time of his kidnaping were retrieved by persons who carried him to Mr. Dungee and were offered as mute evidence of the lad's abduction.

Several officers investigating the boys story reported to Mr. Dungee that occurrences at the farm led them to believe the boy's story. But very little was done about it.

Besides Willy, the boy who was lost but now is found, the Rev and Mrs. Curry are the parents of the following children: C. G. Curry, 26, a married son; Mrs. Annie Mae Wilson, 24, a married daughter; Genoa Curry, 22; Mattie Floyd, 20; Clotelde, 18; James ,16, Anna. 14.

Rev. Mr. Curry is pastor of a Holiness Church, across the street from his home and is employed by Harper Hardware Company. Mrs. Curry conducts a kindergarten school for children of pre-school age, in her home on Carrington Street.

The Currie Case

The Richmond Planet has cooperated to the fullest with Roscoe Dungee, editor of the Oklahoma Black Dispatch, in his efforts to ascertain whether a crime has been committed in the case of Willie Currie, and if so to insist that punishment be meted out to the guilty parties.

The police department of Richmond asserts that the boy ran away from home and was hitch-hiking to Philadelphia when he was picked up by the persons who carried him to Oklahoma. This is denied by the boy and his parents, and no effort or questioning on the part of investigators have been able to shake the story told by the boy.

Granting for the sake of argument that the boy did run away from home, a contention the Richmond police has been unable to substantiate, we agree with Editor Dungee that "No adult person has the authority and right to pick up a child with his school books and transport him across a half dozen States. Through no discourse of reason could one assume that parents and their children should be subjected to such a menace."

Considering the attitude of the Richmond police to the case after the story was first told in The Richmond Planet, we find ourselves again in agreement with Editor Dungee when he says:

"Too much attention has been given in this matter to proving that Willie Currie was telling a lie and not enough to authenticating the probable truth of his statements."

This is a peculiar attitude for law enforcement officials to take. The local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People already has the assurance of the national organization that it stands ready to assist in bringing about an impartial investigation of the circumstances which kept this child from his parents for more than three months. The national organization also promises that if it develops from the investigation that a crime has been committed, it will lend its full assistance to bring about the arrest and prosecution of the guilty parties. The local chapter should act and Rev. Currie should cooperate, if he is appreciative of the fine services which have been rendered by Editor Dungee and the Black Dispatch in restoring his child to him.

Africo-Pacific Movement of the East.

Labor - 1934
Unions, Strikes, etc.

MOB BEATS UP DEFENDANTS IN MO. COURT; ORGANIZERS JAILED

Men Who Formed "Pacifist Movement" and Took Money Are Beaten By Irate Crowd Whom They Are Alleged to Have Fleeced.

STEELE, Mo., Sept. 20—(ANP)—Following conviction of four of their number on a charge of unlawfully organizing the Negro race, a mob attacked and beat up seven St. Louis Negroes, including a woman, here last Wednesday. Fines of $1,000 each and a sentence of a year in prison were meted out to Robert Thomas, Sam Sawyer, Dave Johnson and Ella Brown, who are the alleged organizers of the "Africo-Pacific Movement of the East."

The white crowd in the courtroom of Justice of the Peace Max Kelley surged upon the defendants immediately following their conviction, thrust police officers aside and attacked the Negroes, their lawyer, and his two companions, with blackjacks and their fists. Although the crowd was finally dispersed, no arrests were made.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

ACCORD REACHED BY MINERS AND COAL COMPANY

DeBardeleben Corporation Signs Pact Jointly With Union Officials; Recommendations Accepted

Recommendations made by Charles B. Barnes, federal investigator sent to Alabama by Deputy NRA Administrator Wayne P. Ellis, have been accepted by the DeBardeleben Coal Corporation and the United Mine Workers of America. The investigation centered around the recent disturbances at the DeBardeleben mines in Walker County.

The DeBardeleben Coal Corporation did not sign the recent contract agreed to in joint conferences by the commercial coal operators and the union.

Under the terms of the agreement reached Wednesday, the corporation will withdraw the temporary injunction obtained recently restraining the officers of the United Mine Workers and members of its locals from interfering with the operations of the mine. The hearing to make the injunction permanent was to have been heard April 17.

The text of the recommendations, mailed to Mr. Ellis Tuesday over the signature of Milton H. Fies,, vice president of the DeBardeleben Coal Corporation; William Mitch, president of District 20, United Mine Workers of America, and William Raney, international representative of the union is:

"The United Mine Workers of America shall not, without the consent of the corporation, hold any meetings on any property of the DeBardeleben Corporation.

"Circulars or other literature distributed by the union shall bear the signature of the district president or his aids.

"The union shall make every effort to prevent marches against the mines of the DeBardeleben Coal Corporation by workers from other mines, or the gathering of armed groups.

"The union shall make every effort to prevent intimidation of the workers. This stipulation shall apply also to the corporation.

"The DeBardeleben Coal Corporation shall reduce the number of its deputy sheriffs so that there shall be customarily employed only one deputy sheriff at each mine.

"The injunction secured by the DeBardeleben Coal Corporation on March 26, 1934, shall be withdrawn.

"The DeBardeleben Coal Corporation shall reinstate the workers who went out on strike at their mines during the general strike in the Alabama field, which occurred in March, 1934. It is understood that no new men shall be employed until all those desiring employment shall be reinstated. Persons discharged after Oct. 2, 1933, if they so desire, may have their cases reviewed by the Divisional Coal Labor Board.

"The DeBardeleben Coal Corporation shall immediately give notice to each and every one of its employes that all individual employment or reemployment contracts entered into between the corporation and the workers are null and void and that the workers are free to join whatever labor organization they desire or refrain from joining.

"Accepted for the DeBardeleben Coal Corporation, by

"MILTON H. FIES,
"Vice President.

"Accepted for the United Mine Workers of American, District No. 20, by

"WM. MITCH,
"President.
"W. H. RANEY,
"International Representative."

JOHNSON'S RETURN AROUSES HOPE OF COAL MINE GROUP

Administrator Back In Capital After Study Of The Data Given By Alabamians

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The return of Administrator Johnson Thursday from a brief vacation gave Alabama coal operators renewed hope of early action to settle their wage differences and end the strike of 21,000 miners in Alabama.

It was understood Johnson would hold a conference with President Roosevelt Thursday, and the Alabamians expected some move by the administrator immediately following the White House call.

The operators have obtained a District Federal Court restraining order against enforcement of the March 31 NRA mandate raising wages of their miners from 50 to 70 per cent. This resistance by the operators resulted in 21,000 miners in the Alabama fields going on strike.

The coal men have stood fast on the contention that in opposing the wage order they were fighting for the life of their industry. They said they could not operate without a distinct wage differential as between their mines and Northern coal fields, which the March 31 order practically erased.

If the coal code differential were leveled without a fight, the operators said NRA then would proceed to narrow the differentials in other codes and thereby "start a drying up process" of Southern industry. Forney Johnston, attorney for the coal men, said they were encouraged by the meeting of Southern industrialists in Birmingham Wednesday in protest against narrowing of the wage span between the North and South.

Southern industry, Johnston said, was founded on the anticipation by investors that lower wages would offset higher factory costs due principally to the frontier position of the plants, distance from markets and low efficiency of workers in the warmer climate. Without the preservation of the differential, he declared, the South would have no choice but to return entirely to agriculture for sustenance.

Special Report

During his week's rest at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Administrator Johnson had a special report on the Alabama situation dispatched to him. President Roosevelt also was informed of the conditions through telegrams from Gov. Miller and the Birmingham conference of industrialists.

The Alabama operators sought a conference with the administrator, hoping to have a hearing before the March 31 order was suspended or revised.

The administrator's action, they said, would reflect Johnson's position on whether the wage differential in all industry as between North and South will be perpetuated.

MINE OWNERS STUDY RAISE FOR WORKERS

10 Per Cent Salary Increase As Alternative To NRA Order Proposed

UNABLE TO MEET SCALE

Operators In Closed Session For Further Discussion Of Johnson's Edict

4-4-34

BULLETIN

Darius Thomas, coal mine operator and former president of the Chamber of Commerce, today told a joint meeting of civic clubs that NRA's order, raising miners' wages will force the closing of Alabama mines unless it is amended. He urged members of his audience to send telegrams of protest to Alabama congressmen. The group met at the Tutwiler hotel.

* * *

Alabama coal operators today were considering acceptance of the seven-hour day and authorization of a 10 per cent pay increase for miners in this district, as an alternative to the sharper wage increases ordered Saturday by Hugh S. Johnson, NRA chief.

If this compromise is finally agreed upon, it will probably mean a 10 per cent higher wage for the seven-hour day than the miners have been receiving for the eight-hour day, it is understood.

Local coal operators declare it will be impossible for many of the mines in this district to operate at all on the wage scale ordered by Administrator Johnson, and that such a scale would curtail tonnage in all Alabama mines.

The wage increases as now ordered would raise their operating costs 71 per cent, they assert, as against a raise of only 10 per cent in competing districts.

In Closed Session

The operators went back into closed session at 11 a.m. today, after failing to formulate a definite program at all-day conferences yesterday. That the group will oppose the NRA wage order at hearings opening at Washington Monday has been agreed, it was reported.

In addition to mapping their action before NRA, the operators were considering also a program of operations pending the hearings. Only two alternatives—temporarily closing of the mines or tentative acceptance of the NRA order—were open, one operator said.

Plans to operate on unchanged schedules pending next week's hearings were abandoned in view of a late announcement by Administrator Johnson that the NRA order became effective April 1 and operators refusing to abide by it violate the coal code.

Order Is Permanent

The order is permanent and will continue in effect indefinitely where proof is not shown of economic inability to comply. Should any companies withdraw from the code they will be operating "at their own peril," Johnson declared.

A few mines were reported closed this morning, due to seasonal conditions and not to the NRA order. Whether a general shutdown will be declared for the area was to be decided at today's session.

Increased coal wages, the mine owners contend, will bring about sharper competition from these "laborless" fuels and result in further curtailing coal tonnage and mine employment.

MINE OWNERS WIN POINT IN FIGHT ON NRA

Temporary Injunction Given Against Wage Increase For Workers Here

'SECTIONAL WAR' SEEN

Delegation Off to Capital to Oppose Johnson's Order For Industry

4-7-34

Victorious in their federal court battle to halt enforcement of the National Recovery Administration's mine wage increase order, Alabama coal operators today prepared for a bitter "sectional war" on the issue at Washington.

A committee of operators, backed by a strong alignment of Southern industrial and civic forces, was to leave this afternoon to wage their fight before NRA authorities in Washington Monday.

"It's the old question of the industrial North trying to wipe out Southern competition," Preston Has-

kell, vice-president of the A. B. C. Coal & Coke Co., declared before leaving with the delegation.

Study Mine Reopening

Meantime the operators were in session to decide if they will reopen their mines Monday under protection of a temporary restraining order issued late yesterday by Federal Judge C. B. Kennamer.

The court order, believed without precedent in NRA litigations, is effective for 10 days during which it restrains Dist. Atty. Jim C. Smith NRA enforcement officer for Alabama, and other local NRA authorities from effecting NRA Administrator Hugh S. Johnson's executive order of March 31.

Terming the wage order "arbitrary, discriminating and confiscatory," attorneys for the operators contended at the court hearing that the increase boosts the total cost of coal production in this state 50 per cent, a percentage increase "grossly in excess of that for any other region."

Code Rights Violated

Pointing out that the order became mandatory under the coal code five hours after it was issued, the lawyers argued that the code rights of the Alabama mine owners had been violated by denying them a prior hearing.

Upon signing the restraining order, Judge Kennamer, who heard the case after Judge William I. Grubb had recused himself as a stockholder in one of the plaintiff coal companies, issued a statement setting out that his action did not question validity of the recovery act itself.

"I want it made plain," Judge Kennamer declared, "that this order should not in any sense be construed as denying the constitutionality of the National Recovery Act."

Appearing unofficially at the hearing, William H. Griffin, Washington, NRA attorney in the department of justice, vigorously opposed the restraining order, contending its issuance would prove detrimental to the "whole recovery program."

Second Hearing April 16

Defendants in the suit besides District Attorney Smith are the 11 members of the divisional coal code authority and the three-man coal code labor board for this district. Plaintiffs include 41 coal companies and four individual operators, representing more than 95 per cent of the Alabama coal industry.

In limiting the effectiveness of his order to 10 days, Judge Kennamer set the case down for further hearing April 16.

If by that time the Washington hearings have not resulted in relief for the complainants, it is expected they will seek to have the temporary order extended or made permanent.

Darius A. Thomas, president of Montevallo Coal Co. and chairman of the divisional code authority, will head the operators' Washington committee. Others in the group will be Attv. Forney Johnston, Lloyd E. Foster, general manager of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce; A. R. Long, president of Brookside Pratt Mining Co.; Harold McDermott, president of New Castle Coal Co., and Hugh Morrow, president of Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.

* * *

Orleans Board Of Trade Opposes Coal Order

By United Press.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—The New Orleans board of trade today sent to senate committees resolutions expressing disapproval of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's order amending the bituminous coal code, and also opposing the Wagner labor disputes bill.

President W. D. Roussell announced the body condemned Johnson's order because "by increasing the hourly wage in Alabama coal fields 71 per cent, the cost of production was raised more than $1 a ton and will result in closing Alabama mines and a tendency to eliminate all wage differentials for the South."

"The Wagner trade disputes bill," the board resolved, "will produce economic uncertainity and industrial strife by placing the control of American industry in the hands of national labor unions, giving the officials and organizers of such unions virtual domination over American industry and farm life."

OPERATORS OKEH NRA COMPROMISE IN COAL DISPUTE

Labor Won't Return To Jobs Under Court Order, Is Unofficial Claim

WAY BELIEVED CLEARED FOR WORK RESUMPTION

Differential Scale Is Retained; Deputies And Guards Remain On Duty

CHATTANOOGA— (AP) — Col. H. J. Weeks, president of the Tennessee-Georgia Coal Producers Association, said after a meeting of operators here Monday that most operators in this district will not oppose a new wage scale ordered Sunday at Washington and will attempt to return 1,600 miners to work "by the end of this week."

Acceptance of the new NRA wage and hour compromise for the Alabama coal fields was announced by a committee of Alabama coal operators Monday afternoon following a three-hour executive conference "based on the assumption that the necessary orders would be taken to protect the operators against any charge of violation of the code in accordance with the understanding with the administrator to that effect."

"This action, together with indications that immediate action would be taken to dissolve the injunction obtained April 6 to prevent enforcemnet of the March 31 executive order, is believed to have cleared the way for early resumption of operations and the return to work of the approximately 21,000 idle Alabama miners.

The former resolution adopted by the operators reads as follows:

Resolved: That the operators of coal mines in Alabama do hereby acquiesce in the scale and hours of labor prescribed by the administrator and severally pledge their best efforts to operate their mines under it in accordance with President Roosevelt's request. We recommend that all mines adjust on the new $3.80 basis from April 1, notwithstanding any agreement covering work at the old scale.

William Mitch, president of District 20, U. M. W. A., said he would have a statement later in the day.

From unofficial quarters came the word that the miners would not return to work under an injunction, while from other sources it was indicated negotiations were under way to dismiss the action which restrained the NRA from enforcing the wage and hour provisions and penalties for non-compliance with the executive order.

The operators' meeting adjourned at 1:30 p.m. with announcement that an afternoon conference would be held on the question of resumption of work, adjustment of wages under the new scale and "various mechanical problems" will be discussed.

The operators' committee and the union heads returned Sunday night from Washington where a biter controversy over the executive order of March 31 had raged two weeks. Announcement of the new wage and hour rate for Alabama preceded their arrival in Birmingham.

"We expect to go along with the government," Mitch said shortly after his arrival in Birmingham Sunday night, while from Mr. Thomas came word that "the sentiment of the committee is for resumption of work as soon as possible."

Action of the administration in revising the March 31 order establishing a basic rate of $4.60 per day in Alabama, and setting up the new scale of $3.80 retains, in part, the differential without which the Alabama operators declared their industry could not survive.

At the same time a new scale was promulgated for the entire soft coal industry, and President Roosevelt requested striking miners numbering nearly 50,000 to return to work immediately.

That the Washington action has had a quieting effect in the strike areas was indicated in reports Monday from national guard headquarters and the sheriff's office where conditions Sunday night and Monday were reported "apparently calm."

Sheriff Hawkins said no immediate move would be made to withdraw the several hundred special deputies stationed at strategic points throughout the county, while from guard headquarters came word that the several detachments would remain on duty temporarily, at least.

The National Guard reserve force at Birmingham was strengthened Sunday with arrival of Company E, One Hundred Sixty-Seventh Infantry regiment from Guntersville and headquarters troop, Fifty-Fifth Cavalry Brigade, was mobilized.

Administrator Johnson's new order which retains the 7-hour day throughout the industry, is considered of special significance to the South recognizing, as it does, the principle of a wage differential between Northern and Southern industry.

"That supplies the formula upon which Southern industry can survive," Forney Johnston, Birmingham attorney, who led the operators fight before the NRA, declared.

R. T. Daniel, spokesman for the operators' publicity committee, said:

"I am delighted that the president has recognized the principle of differentials. That is the principle for which we have contended all along and I am sure the operators will do anything they can to get along with the president."

"The DeBardeleben Coal Corporation will go the limit of its financial ability to carry out the president's instructions," Milton H. Fies, vice-president of the corporation declared. "I feel confident the employes of the DeBardeleben Company will likewise promptly carry out the president's instructions."

In a statement Sunday night Mr. Thomas said the individual operators believe the grave conditions in the district make it preferable to attempt to pay the increased scale and to insist upon a review by the courts of the reasonableness of the amended order.

Under the modified order the Alabama miners are given a daily wage increase of 40 cents and an hour reduction in daily working time.

Mr. Johnston said steps will be taken immediately to have the temporary restraining order against NRA made permanent as far as any penalties or liabilities for non-compliance are concerned. A formal hearing on the order, however, scheduled for Monday, was not believed necessary, Mr. Johnston said.

The NRA executive order of March 31 raised basic wages in the Alabama fields to $4.60 per day, virtually wiping out all differentials, and leading to a Southwide protest against alleged discrimination against Southern industry.

The following table gives the wages proclaimed Sunday in the principal affected areas, the code wage effective from last October to April 1, and the March 31 amendment scale.

Region—	Today	Old code	Mar. 31
Alabama	$3.80	$3.40	$4.60
Southwest	4.35	3.75	4.60
Southern Tennessee			
Counties of Marion, Grundy, Suquatchi, VanBuran, Bledsoe and Warren	4.24	3.84	4.44
Western Kentucky	4.60	4.00	4.60
Southern Appalachian	4.60	4.20	4.60
Fairmont	5.00	4.36	5.00

Under the new wage setup, the Alabama operators will be prohibited from selling coal in other districts at less than the prevailing price in those districts.

Allowance Boosted

Also, in the Fairmont region of West Virginia, where the dispute centered on the allowances for loading and cutting, the schedule prescribed an additional 2½ cents a ton for loading and 1½ cents a ton for cutting, in addition to the $5 a day rate established by the amendment.

On the question of wage differentials between North and South, which moved one Southern industrialist to warn the South might "secede" if the advantage were destroyed, President Roosevelt said:

"The Recovery Act (Section 70) recognizes differentials according to locality. It is not the purpose of the administration, by sudden or explosive change to impair Southern industry by refusing to recognize traditional differentials. On the other hand no region has any right, by depressing its labor, wages and hours, to invade with its cheaper product an area of higher wages and hours and thus to impose its lower standards on an area of higher standards."

Owners Commended

The president commended mine owners and union officials representing workers for "mutual consideration evidenced throughout the negotiations" to settle the dispute which had brought the mining industry in several regions, particularly in Alabama where 21,000 men were on strike, to a standstill.

In a personal appeal to the employers and employes, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"All employers are requested to respect their schedules and all employes are requested to go back to work on these rates at once. All employes and trade unions have been most patriotic and considerate in the meantime and we have no criticism to make of either for any action taken up to date. It is now time for all concerned to cease controversy, get back into production on this rate and with the least possible delay."

Johnson ordered simultaneously with the wage revision the creation of a bituminous coal research unit, under the NRA division of research and planning, to study and advise on price structures in the industry.

Text Of Statement

The full text of President Roosevelt's statement follows:

"All employers are requested to respect their schedules and all employes are requested to go back to work on these rates at once.

"All employers and trade unions have been most patriotic and considerate in the meantime and we have no criticism to make of either for any action taken up to date. It is now time for all concerned to cease controversy, get back into production on this rate and with the least possible delay.

"On the question of Southern wage differentials the recovery act (section 70) recognizes differentials according to locality. It is not the purpose of the administration, by sudden or explosive change to impair Southern industry by refusing to rec-

Unions, Strikes, etc.

ognize traditional differentials. On the other hand no region has any right, by depressing its labor, wages and hours, to invade with its cheaper product an area of higher wages and hours and thus to impose its lower standards on an area of higher standards.

"While it is the view of the administration that living standards have already improved and will continue to improve in the South, as it has already improved in all other areas, it is not our contention to produce any sudden or disruptive change in an established economic relationship."

4-24-34

Rate Reduction Is Ordered By I. C. C.

Birmingham

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Reduction in bituminous coal rates from the Pocahontas, Coal Creek and Southwest, Virginia, mining fields to North Carolina and a number of South Carolina points was ordered Monday, by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It was pointed out that North Carolina points generally paid a considerably higher freight rate on coal than in South Carolina, the average in 1929 being $3.09 a short ton to North Carolina points as compared with $2.86 to South Carolina.

Wagner Bill Is Upheld By Council

BESSEMER, Ala.—The Alabama Iron and Steel Council adopted a resolution urging the passage of the Wagner bill, which outlaws company unions, the resolution stated, in a meeting at the Trades Council Hall Sunday afternoon. The meeting was the third held for the purpose of organizing the Alabama Iron and Steel Council, leaders stated, and J. M. Atkinson, Gadsden, presided. More than 100 men attended, and representatives from Gadsden, Fairfield, Birmingham and Bessemer attended the meeting.

The constitution will be adopted and officers elected at the next meeting, to be at Blue Eagle Hall in Fairfield the third Sunday in May. The men attending the meeting also passed a resolution condemning the discriminating differential against Southern labor. Several leaders from the district spoke at the meeting.

Those Alabama "Reds" in Action

By MYRA PAGE

COMMUNIST miners and steel workers of Alabama have studied the Open Letter of our Party to the membership, especially its directives "to make the turn to the shops." "That's right," they say, "that's talkin'." And resolutely, in the face of great terror and semi-legal conditions, they have set out to build the Party in the big trustified industries of Alabama. True, we have only the beginnings of this work as yet. But even these first months of rooting ourselves in the very vitals of industry and the working class have produced results that might well be studied by our entire Party.

Last month, the first issue of the Communist unit's shop paper in the Steel Trust's powerful T. C. I. appeared—**The Blast.** It proved up to its name, creating a sensation both among the workers and miners, and in the superintendent's office. Some T. C. I. workers' homes were raided in the night, by company thugs. By day, the management called factory meetings, where cajoling was intermingled with open threats. Straw bosses did their best to discover what damn Bolsheviks had the nerve to put out this sheet, distributed right in the mills! The workers confined their talking, however, among themselves. There, they did plenty. What a swell job!

Wanted—50 More Copies of Shop Paper

"If I could get hold of about 50 extra of these," a white steelman confided to a fellow Negro worker, "I'd sure put them to good use." He got them. A biting cartoon of one hated foreman, a speed-up demon caricatured with horns, tail and pitchfork, complete, proved the main hit.

Evidently it hit the foreman too. Calling his department together, he said in an aggrieved tone, "Boys, why do you write such things about me? . . .I'll lay off. And remember no more pictures." Soon the second number of 'The Blast' will be out, helping to launch the red Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union in this heavy industry center of the South.

Last week Y. C. L. units were organized in the T. C. I. Party units and are already at work in mills and mines of the Republic Steel, Sloss-Sheffield and others. Several C. W. A. jobs have been organized solid by our Communist units.

Solidarity of Negro, White Workers

Through this turn to the shops, and only through this, by taking up the day-to-day struggles there, our Party has been finding the one key to its toughest problems in the South. Before this, we had not been able to draw in but a scant handful of southern white workers. We had hardly begun to cement that solidarity of Negro and white which is the prime pre-requisite of any working-class advance in the South, and of the further growth of the national liberation movement of the oppressed Negro people.

Until we began basing our work in the shops, unity of southern labor could not be achieved. Roused by the magnificient Scottsboro campaign, several hundred southern Negro workers and croppers had taken up the struggle and joined our Party. But the white workers, laboring under all the bogies of race prejudice and red scares, remained almost untouched. Only a small minority realized that Scottsboro had anything to do with the solution of their problems.

They repeated, many of them, the press lies that "that Com-mun-ist Party ain't for white men. It's just a nigger-lovin' society." The point was, that we had not found the means of proving to them, in actual struggle, that the Communist Party's uncomprising fight for Negro rights and freedom of the Black Belt was an essential part of their fight (of the whole working class) for better conditions and freedom.

Once in the shops, organizing and carrying on struggles right on the job, today we are making progress in welding the revolutionary unity of Negro and white. Here is the place to break through the vicious Jim Crow caste system. Men who slave side by side below ground or around blast furnaces are not slow to understand the value of unity against their common boss and corporation job-owners. From these struggles against speed-up and wage-cuts and for union rights, the Communists explain and lead their fellows to understand the whole capitalist system and the goal of workers' rule and a freed Negro people. Then while not easy, it becomes much easier to win southern workers, white and Negro, for our full Communist program.

It is one of capitalism's fatal contradiction that within its most vital parts, precisely at the point of production, it creates those conditions which force the working class to struggle, and struggling to begin to unite. This is as true for those divisions along race lines as of any other shackle with which the masters would bind their wage slaves; in the shops the shackle both girds and cracks. As one Birmingham miner put it, "When you go down to dig coal, the company doesn't care what's the color of your skin. All they care about is coal. Cheap coal."

Communist demands for equal pay for the Negroes, and no discrmination, militant unions in which all Jim Crow is barred, is meeting with wide response among white as well as colored workers. They see it is to the advantage of both. And seeing this, it comes easier to see farther—how the whole Jim Crow system is a clever policy of the corporations to divide and rule. As Negroes form about four-fifths of Alabama's heavy industries, the urgency of our program is easily apparent.

Since the turn to the shops, the Party has been growing fast. In the last months, scores of miners, steel workers, C. W. A. workers and unemployed have joined our Party. More than a hundred of these were white workers, some of whom a short time ago were members of the Ku Klux Klan. District No. 17 today has nearly a thousand workers, staunch proletarian Communists, Negro and white, the vanguard of the southern working class. Terror of the corporations and its white shirts bands can not break their ranks.

We have only begun this rooting of our Party in the shops. We have many weaknesses in our work to overcome. Above all, our mine and mill units must become leading organs of active struggle in each shop, leading and winning the workers, by militant Bolshevik deeds. Propaganda, leaflets are not enough. Action and more action is what is needed. Our tempo must be faster: events demand it. The turn is far from complete.

Must Expose N. R. A. to Southern Workers

Moreover, the anti-working class character of the N. R. A. is far from being exposed before the southern workers. Many illusions persist about Roosevelt and the Federal Government. Confused, dissatisfied, the workers do not clearly see as yet how the Blue Eagle is daily becoming more and more a fascist swastika. Firmly rooted in the mills and mines, the Party can arouse the workers against the imminent dangers of fascism and war, and make clear to them the revolutionary way out of their misery and oppression.

In Alabama and the South generally, the issue of who is to lead the workers is immediate and acute. The workers are in ferment, having suffered to the limit. They want an end to the wage differentials ("Why is a ton of coal mined in Illinois worth more than one in Alabama? Because we ain't organized!") In no uncertain terms, they have rejected company union schemes, in the mine field, Republic Steel, T. C. I. and other places.

But the A. F. of L. has big prestige among them. They don't know as yet how these Greens and Lewises, Mitch and Tighe can soft-soap and wax militant in speech, then go directly into conference with the corporations and negotiate the worst kind of sell-outs. But the recent mine strike, described in an earlier article, proved a costly lesson. So did the laundry strike. The fight for equal rights for Negro workers on the job and in the union is never raised by the A. F. of L. officials; quite the contrary. Nevertheless, when strike struggles occur, Alabama workers have been moving in the direction of unity, closing ranks. Many white workers told me, with some surprise and frank admiration, what good strikers and firm union men the Negroes made, and how they kept out scabs.

Bosses Capitalize A. F. of L. Unions

Not only is the A. F. of L. coming in with full force and the tacit consent of the companies, to capitalize on the unionizing spirit among the workers. The Socialist Party officials have suddenly "discovered" the South. Their ambitious program for expanding in the South both in the cities and among the share-croppers, is of course on a Jim Crow basis. It would be dangerous to console ourselves that the program will remain largely on paper. The Reverend Thomas recently toured the South, taking time to speak to Birmingham's laundry strikers, and counseling them to be "quiet and peaceful." At the same time, he waxed eloquent over the laboring man's rights.

When Tighe, one of the infamous betrayers of the Great Steel Strike of 1919, spoke on unionism to Birmingham's massed steel workers, the meeting was called in the city's main auditorium. Negroes were jim-crowed in the balcony. Morgan controls both the mills and the city, and it was his men who saw fit to grant this meeting place. Any opposition that these corporations show to the A. F. of L. is largely front-page stuff. The rest is fear of the rank and file "getting out of control" of the Mitches and Tighes.

Will the Communist Party take the leadership of the coming big struggles in the South? Or will the big A. F. of L. officials together with Socialist misleaders betray them? Our failure to win leadership or even really to influence the course of past strikes ought to prove a timely warning. By spreading and strengthening our turn to the shops, and by building stronger fractions and oppositions in the U. M. W. A. and other A. F. of L unions, and a strong Steel and Metal Workers' Union, we shall be able to decide the question in the Party's and southern workers' interests.

WALKER AREAS QUIET IN SPAT

Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala
5/13/34

Refusal to Join Union Is Held Cause Of Trouble

Conditions in the Townley and Coal Valley areas of Walker County, the scenes of recent gun battles and dynamitings as an outgrowth of differences between the DeBardeleben Coal Corporation and the United Mine Workers of America were generally quiet Saturday night with national guardsmen in command.

While company officials and many of the miners declare the root of the trouble lies in the fact that the miners as a whole seem satisfied with the company union and their selected representatives in collective bargaining, and that the violence is a direct result of these miners refusal to join the union, officials of the United Mine Workers declare there has been no attempt to force any of the men to affiliate with that organization.

William Mitch, district president of the miners union, Saturday announced the union officials had no right to bargain away the right of the men to collective bargaining which he declared meant, in this case, recognition of the union.

"We have repeatedly said," Mr. Mitch declared, "and we repeat that we do not condone violence in any form. We regret the incidents at the DeBardeleben Corporation's property, but in the absence of a contract this office is powerless to act."

In answer to a charge that the outrages are in direct violation of an injunction granted the company on April 12 against any method of picketing, Mr. Mitch said no officer of the union knew who was responsible for the disturbances and that the union officials had used no method, other than persuasion and reasoning, to induce any of the men to affiliate with the union.

Jim Lakey, 50, special deputy for the DeBardeleben Corporation, and Robert Swindle, of Brilliant, both of whom were seriously injured in a gun fight near Townley Friday night, were reported in precarious conditions at the Jasper Hospital Saturday afternoon.

National Guard officials reported conditions in the Jefferson County strike sector unusually quiet Friday night and Saturday with troops still in command at Wenonah and Ishkooda, the scenes of fierce fighting earlier in the week.

Approximately 250 special deputies on guard in the Red Mountain section since the ore miners strike became effective May 4 have been withdrawn since the guardsmen went on duty there.

5,000 Negro and White Workers Fight Police, Fascists In Birmingham

Alabama City Bristles With Arms, Banks Furnish Armored Cars, Many Workers Are Arrested and Held Incommunicado

BULLETIN

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 2.—Lizzie Johnson, a Negro worker, is in the hospital with a possible fracture of the skull as a result of a beating by the police during the May Day demonstration here. Hosie Black, Negro youth and Jack Davis, white Bessemer worker, are held without charges. The International Labor Defense attorney succeeded in smashing the incommunicado order of the police, saw the prisoners, and demanded their release or the placing of definite charges.

Daily Worker

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 2.—Five thousand Negro and white workers surged into the streets on May Day and constantly reformed their ranks under the brutal attacks of the biggest peacetime mobilization of police, extra deputies, fascist white Legion gangs and underworld elements organized by the bosses of this city against the revolutionary working class.

Three armored cars, loaned by local banks, patrolled the streets covering the demonstrators with their machine guns. Machine guns were mounted in the streets and around the Jefferson County jail where the Scottsboro boys are held in solitary confinement and daily torture.

Fascist White Legion gangs exploded a bomb at the Sunshine Laundry in a sinister provocation against the workers. The police at once blamed the explosion on union workers in an attempt to justify their monstrous terror. Sheriff Hawkins announced that special precautions had been taken around Jefferson jail "to prevent a jail delivery of the Scottsboro boys."

Ropes and armed police cars were used to block streets for blocks around Capitol Park and the Jefferson County jail. Motorcycle cops and police cars roared through the assembling workers in an attempt to prevent the May Day mobilization. Numerous skirmishes occurred as white and Negro workers fought back, shoulder to shoulder, against the police attacks, and time and again attempted to break through the police lines. Many workers were injured and several cops sent to the hospital. An unknown number of arrests occurred. Prisoners are held incommunicado.

The International Labor Defense is mobilizing a mass protest against the attacks on the workers' civil rights and demanding the immediate release of all arrested. Workers' organizations throughout the country are urged to send protests to Commissioner W. O. Downs, City Hall, Birmingham, Ala.

* * *

5,000 Out In Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 2. — Between five and six thousand workers and farmers participated yesterday in the largest and most colorful May Day celebration ever held in this city. Strikers from the airplane plant, farmers from the suburbs and Indians from nearby reservations formed a good part of the demonstrators.

There were three lines of march and three bands. Speakers were Manning Johnson, District Organizer of the Communist Party, Doyle of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union; West of the Young Communist League; White of the Communist Party, and McCuiston of the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

In the evening a large follow-up affair was held at Star Hall. Many workers joined the Party and the Y. C. L.

* * *

Mineola Workers Raise Demands

MINEOLA, L. I., May 2.—Despite the efforts of the welfare and government authorities to prevent a large gathering of workers, the Negro and white workers of Nassau County paradd through Mineola for the first time in Nassau County's history, yesterday, making demands to the Board of Supervisors for he endorsemen of he Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill and for a special capial ax on millionaires. Eigheen workers joined the Communist Party in Mineola.

* * *

Overflow Meet In Louisville

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 2.—For the first time in the history of this city a United Front May Day was observed. Despite the threat of a counter meeting by the American Legion, an overflow crowd attended the demonstration and pledged a further and enlarged showing of working-class solidarity.

* * *

1,200 Demonstrate In Hancock

HANCOCK, Mich., May 2. — Twelve hundred people took part in the May Day demonstration here. 800 were in the parade.

* * *

3,000 In Worcester Demonstration

WORCESTER, Mass., May 2. — Three thousand workers filled Worcester Common in the May Day demonstration. Another large crowd was present at an indoor meeting in the evening.

PORTER COAL MINE IS SIGNED BY UNION

Post

Workers To Meet Tonight And Elect Officers

9-21-34

More than 150 newly unionized workers at Porter coal mine, scene of a labor demonstration Sunday in which two miners were killed and nine persons injured, will meet tonight to elect officers, it was announced today at district headquarters of United Mine Workers of America.

Birmingham

William Mitch, district president of the union, said 168 new members have been added to the local this week, increasing the membership to 235. This, he said, represents "practically all" of the Porter miners.

Mr. Mitch also announced that the 380 miners who struck Monday at Woodward Iron Co.'s Dolomite mine have returned to work. The strikers' complaint that some workers were being alloted more work hours than others has been satisfactorily adjusted, he said.

Two negroes, Dook Bush, 27, and Robert Harris, 31, were in Jefferson county jail today on charges of assault with intent to murder growing out of Sunday's trouble at Porter mine. Both are charged with shooting Ida Williams, negro, in the hand, Constable C. H. Thaxton said.

Increase Raids On Militants In Alabama

Daily Worker
9-19-34
Newspaper

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 18.—A new wave of raids on Communists here is now being carried on by a police red squad under the leadership of Moser and Cole.

Adie Adkins, 66, a Negro working woman, was arrested Monday and charged with distributing literature advocating overthrow of the government by force. Police traced an express delivery package of leaflets to her home, and surrounded and searched it Sunday.

Twenty-five thousand printed C. P. leaflets were seized in this and other raids in an effort to break the textile strike. The leaflets were headed "To All Alabama and Georgia Textile Strikers, On To Victory with Flying Squadrons and Mass Picket Lines."

Raids continue as Scott Roberts, head of the Alabama Textile Manufacturers Association, announces he will confer with Governor Miller in an effort to drive Communists from the strike area.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

COAL OPERATORS LOSING HOPE OF WASHINGTON AID

Situation In State Is Growing More Tense; Armed Strikers Reported Virtually In Command Of T. C. I. Mines

With Alabama operators not encouraged over prospects of relief from Washington, the coal strike situation in the Birmingham district was as follows Tuesday:

The DeBardeleben Company closed its mines at Coal Valley, Townley, Empire and Hull, adding approximately 1,000 to the idle.

Groups of armed strikers, composed largely of Negroes, remained in virtual command of T. C. I. mines.

An abortive attempt was made during the night to destroy the Edgewater water main, which supplies water for all T. C. I. industries.

RUNS OUT OF BADGES

As Sheriff Hawkins continued to appoint special deputies to meet the mine strike situation, he ran out of badges Tuesday and placed an order for 500 of the emblems with a Fort Worth firm.

The total number of idle miners in the Birmingham district now approximates 21,000.

A strike of ore miners was considered possible before the end of the week, although they were at work Tuesday.

Sheriff Hawkins, who made a personal survey of the strike zone Tuesday morning, said he found the situation about as it was Monday with no major disturbances.

The groups in command at the mine mouths were, in some instances, in an ugly mood, he reported. Following his survey, the number of special deputies was increased from 200 to 250.

R. T. Daniel, chairman of the operators' publicity committee, said Tuesday he did not consider as "encouraging" President Roosevelt's reply to Gov. Miller's request for immediate action by Gen. Hugh Johnson to definitely fix a wage scale.

No mobilization of national guardsmen was contemplated here Brig. Gen. John C. Persons, who sent officers to make a survey, made a report to Gov. Miller that carried no recommendations. Sheriff Hawkins also made a report without recommendations.

A visit to the T. C. I. mines Monday revealed that the groups at the shaft openings were largely Negroes, practically all of whom were armed with clubs and pikes. No firearms were in evidence, although their presence and even their use had been reported by mine officials and special deputies.

At the Wylam mine the strikers said they had the sticks "to walk with because their backs hurt." At Donecan, where every member of the group was a Negro with no white man in charge on the ground, they stated outright that they had the weapons to strike down anyone that interfered with them or attempted to operate the mine.

These groups insist that they have a right to enforce recognition of their union and to resent by force any effort to put miners into the works.

They are under the impression that all this is guaranteed them by the federal government without respect to the authority of the state. At Docena, the Negroes refused to give the names of their union local officials.

Superintendents of the various mines considered the situation very alarming and threatening. At Docena two miners, Winson Wilson and Walter Mitchell, were barricaded in the workings, all entrances of which were guarded. The pair was slipped out through the air shaft at 3 a.m. Tuesday and spirited away from the scene.

At Docena it was said that 98 per cent of the miners were Negroes. The percentage runs high at all T. C. I. mines. It was also stated by mine officials, and confirmed in conversations with some of the strikers, that approximately half of the strikers want to continue work but are prevented from doing so. One Negro worker openly stated that he was forced to strike.

So tense was the situation in some places that families of white men were evacuated to homes of relatives in Birmingham. Some leaders of the groups were said to be Negroes and whites who had not worked in the mines prior to the strikes and some were even identified as having been long time idle who had been on relief rolls. With these were men from other mines and even other counties who had come in to join in the demonstrations.

Gov. Miller Monday, in response to pleas from Alabama coal operators at the Washington hearing, wired President Roosevelt as follows:

"Alabama coal miners now in third week of unemployment. Captive mines shut down today. This makes total of about 18,000 men idle. Individuals and business suffering. Violence and disorder at mines this morning. I urge that code authorities render decision on question before them as soon as possible so that men in Alabama can get to work and business can get settled."

President Roosevelt replied: "Telegram received and matter at once taken up with recovery administration."

It was this telegram that failed to give R. T. Daniel any encouragement.

This tense situation provides the setting for a gathering here Wednesday of the Southern Industrial Council to discuss plans for a unified demand for maintenance of wage differentials for Southern industries.

This council, in which is represented all phases of industry, is expected to take a stand against what is declared to be an economic crusade against the South by Northern industrialists working through the NRA. The meeting will be held in the Protective Life auditorium at 10 a.m.

UNITED STAND FOR PAY DIFFERENTIAL SOUGHT

Secession Talk Applauded As Southerners Fear Steel, Mine, Textile Tieups

BY RALPH E. HURST

The statement that secession may be the ultimate outcome in the fight to preserve Southern industry by the maintenance of a wage differential was applauded by 300 industrialists from Southern states who met in Birmingham Wednesday to call upon all Southerners for a unified stand against the economic war being waged by Northern industrialist interests working through the NRA.

The Southern Industrial Council, with membership from Texas to the Atlantic seaboard, went into session here as reports were received that the NRA plans to wipe out wage differentials in the steel industry May 31, and while a tense situation prevailed throughout the coal fields as a result of the NRA wage dicta.

Theodore Swann, chemical manufacturer, told the meeting he was just back from Washington and was more pessimistic than ever before over the fate of the South. There is no Southerner on the Chemical Code Board, he said.

"Sherman's march to the sea was no more destructive than the NRA is going to be to the South," he said. "Before it is over we may have secession."

In calling the meeting to order, John Edgerton, Lebanon, Tenn., woolen manufacturer and president, stated that the Alabama coal trouble is only a symptom of what is developing for all Southern industries.

W. D. Moore, president of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company, declared the whole future of the South is at stake and that "only by combined and unified efforts can we stem the tide that is running against the Southland today."

Leveling wages has already opened textile mills in the East that have not run in 10 years, he said. The South does not have a market for the products of Southern industry. More than 80 per cent of the pipe manufactured here is shipped into other sections.

Elimination of wage differentials will mean that Southern industries can produce only those products consumed locally and this will mean less jobs, he said. The South needs more industrial workers to buy the farm products, but this code works in the reverse, he added.

"We are going back 50 years," Moore said. "This is a problem of labor, of the farmer, the banker and all."

Ben Russell, textile manufacturer, of Alexander City, said that the conditions just outlined by Mr. Moore for the pipe industry also exist in the textile industry. Only 35 per cent of textile products manufactured in the South are sold in the South, he said and if these mills are reduced to providing only for local consumption it means that the South will be forced to return to the standards that gave it only cotton-growing for its existence.

Lindley Morton, a Southerner by adoption, warned against raw emotions and talk of secession. To secede would lose to the South the market that now takes 80 per cent of its products, he pointed out. This and all administration are political he said, and the South must show political strength, he said, adding that perhaps the South has been too Democratic.

L. E. Foster, manager of the Chamber of Commerce, said that Birmingham district is losing $47,000 daily in pay rolls as a result of the coal strike and expressed the belief that "we have not a Chinaman's chance under the present setup."

Having just returned from Washington, he asserted that there is confusion and chaos in the NRA there with Gen. Johnson out of the city and unlocated.

Charging that the elimination of wage differentials is a "frame up" he quoted Darius Thomas as saying that any modification now would destroy the NRA set-up for wiping out wage differentials in the steel industry on May 31.

"At the coal hearing in Washington an NRA official told me that if Alabama operators had a narrow vein of coal, had to wash it and go through expensive methods of production then they should get out of the coal business."

Other speakers included A. J. Berg, president of Woodward Iron Company, and Carson Adams, coal operator. Adams, coming in from the coal fields, presented an alarming picture of conditions there with groups of armed Negroes moving over the countryside. A mob at Porter was dispersed, he said, but on leaving said they would be back Thursday morning "with 12,000 men and enough artillery to prevent the mine from working."

The NRA plans to wipe out the wage differential in the steel industry May 31, it was announced here Wednesday as the Southern Industrial Council went into session to consider a Southwide unified campaign to maintain a wage differential for this section.

In making the announcement, R. T. Daniel, chairman of the commercial coal operators publicity committee said he had been given the information by Darius A. Thomas, who is heading the committee of Alabama operators now in Washington fighting for a coal wage differential.

Mr. Thomas reported he had "developed" this information through contacts with the NRA and considered it entirely authentic.

It has been generally conceded by these leaders that Southern industry cannot survive in the field of competition if the wage scale in the South is raised to the level of that in the North.

This dire consequence has already been felt in the coal and textile industries and business men in Birmingham said Wednesday that if the application is made to the steel industry it will stagnate business conditions in this section. The seriousness of the general situation resulted in the industrial conference here Wednesday.

Spurred into action by the executive order of March 31 raising the wage rate $1.20 per day in the Alabama coal fields, and cutting the hours of work from 8 to 7, the South-wide conference was initiated by the Alabama coal operators after more than a week of bitter oppo-

sition before the NRA in Washington, and has since gained the active support of business and civic interests throughout the South.

John E. Edgerton, president of the Southern Industrial Council, sent telegraphic invitations to not less than 150 of the South's leading business figures urging that they attend the conference scheduled for 10 a.m. in the Protective Life Building.

Pitching their campaign on the allegation that the fight against the Alabama coal interests is but the entering wedge of a broader and more disastrous program against the entire industrial set-up in the South, Mr. Edgerton urged that the South's future is seriously threatened, and served notice that quick and united action is necessary to save the day.

The fight gained added impetus and quick support when the Alabama operators closed their mines on account of inability to pay the increased wage and secured a Federal Court injunction restraining the NRA from making provisions of the coal code amendment effective in the Alabama fields.

The order, issued and made mandatory before the operators could be heard, was described as confiscatory and discriminatory, and engineered by selfish Northern interests in an effort to deal a death blow at the industrial South.

When the operators announced their willingness to resume work under protection of the injunction the men declined to work, and there has followed a series of riots and general demonstrations resulting in the paralizing of the coal industry in the state with the result that approximately 21,000 men are idle and armed guards are patrolling the strike areas in an effort to keep down violence and possible loss of life.

Information, meanwhile, was awaited from Washington where a delegation of Alabama operators has been since April 9. The NRA planning board is said to have completed its study and survey of wages and hours in the soft coal industry and forwarded the report to Gen. Hugh Johnson who is vacationing at White Sulphur Springs, Va. A report was expected to be made to President Roosevelt Wednesday by Gen. Johnson.

The visiting industrialists were met at breakfast at the Tutwiler Hotel by Mr. Edgerton Wednesday morning, preceding the general conference.

Roosevelt Again Asked To Help Mediate Strikes

Miller Renews Appeal To President But Mobilizes Additional State Troops

21,000 Miners Idle

Hearing On Injunction To Stay NRA Wage Scale Delayed Until Monday

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 19.—(AP)—With industry facing a shortage of coal Gov. B. M. Miller late today again asked the aid of President Roosevelt in settling the Alabama situation which has thrown 21,000 miners into idleness and carried a threat of more bloodshed.

The Governor made public at Montgomery, the text of a telegram to the President at the same time that he disclosed mobilization of 50 additional national guardsmen had been authorized to move into Walker County, "as a precautionary measure."

"Pardon me for again calling your attention to the code question," the Governor wired President Roosevelt, "this situation is growing more acute. One person had been killed and others injured.

"It has been necessary to call out the National Guard of Alabama. Over 20,000 men are now idle and coal business paralyzed. In my opinion an early settlement will help to give employment to the idle men, restore business conditions and bring peace to the dissatisfied parties."

Brig. Gen. John C. Persons, commanding the national guard, immediately ordered mobilization of another company of troopers and announced they would be sent into Walker County.

The situation generally was reported quiet, but Gen. Persons said the Walker County fields adjoined the trouble centers in Jefferson County and the troop movement was ordered as a precautionary measure.

Earlier R. T. Daniel, spokesman for the Alabama commercial coal operators public committee, had expressed the opinion that, within a week or 10 days much of the industry in the district would be forced to close down because of a shortage of coal.

Daniel said the condition might become so acute that natural gas would have to be turned into the mains in Metropolitan Birmingham which now uses manufactured gas, a byproduct from coke ovens that supply pig iron and steel furnaces.

With the exception of the heavier industries that had good supplies of coal, Daniel said, many industries would have to close down within a week or 10 days.

Judge Charles B. Kennamer, in U. S. district court at Montgomery this afternoon postponed until Monday hearing on a permanent injunction restaining enforcement of the higher wage scale ordered by the NRA effective as of March 31. A temporary order was issued April 6 by Judge Kennamer.

The order was of little benefit, however, as miners refused to return to the mines under the court order, awaiting NRA action on the appeal of the operators for an adjustment restoring differentials between northern and southern fields.

"My opinion is," said Daniel, "that most of the smaller industries will be forced to suspend within a week to 10 days, or else import coal from other fields at higher freight rates."

The Alabama fields supply most of this State, South Georgia, Northwest Florida, and North Mississippi, and Daniel said some of the smaller industries that could not build up supplies already had shut down.

"The coke ovens here probably will be shutdown within a week or 10 days," he said, "and at least one cement mill and one iron producer face a similar prospect."

As to the prospect for settlement of the question of higher wages and shorter hours, Daniel said the operators were pessimistic about an early settlement.

"We don't feel that an early settlement is in sight," he said, even in the face of the return of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson recovery administrator to Waashington today.

Meanwhile, in the mining camps, quiet prevailed, with civil and military authorities gaining an upper hand and maintaining order. The roving bands of clubs carrying negro miners in some sections of the county had disappeared, either through willingness to await attempts to open the mines, or due to rains that fell intermittently throughout the day.

One group of strikers, advancing on the Edgewater Mine of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company early this morning, dispersed in the face of national guardsmen and special deputies sheriff, and in other sections all was reported quiet.

At Porter, scene of a brush between union and non-union miners yesterday at which shots were exchanged but no blood spilled, the national guardsmen rushed there yesterday were reinforced today and reported the "situation well in hand."

Other national guardsmen remained under arms here ready to answer any call for duty, if demonstrations developed in any of the sectors where officers yesterday said "anything can happen."

There was a noticeable relaxation of tension in all quarters, but a vigilant watch was kept for signs of brewing trouble.

Sheriff J. F. Hawkins kept 100 special deputies heavily armed at Edgewater to prevent any attempt on the water supply of the Tennessee Company, which would force suspension of operations at the Ensley and Fairfield steel plants.

Smaller squads were in other camps with reinforcements available on a moment's notice. Officers, however, believed that except for small brushes, there was little likelihood of trouble now, unless an attempt was made to open the mines.

So far as could be learned here, there was not a mine in the State in production, except probably some small "wagon mines" that were willing to pay the scale for the spot business at hand.

There are a number of "wagon mines," producers that deliver their output by truck but once by wagon, in the district.

Soldiers Patrol Mine Area After Picket Is Killed

Troops Mobilized Because Of Reported March Of Mob On Porter Fields

Shooting At Leeds

Negro Is Slain And Two Other Men Wounded In Ambush At Pit Entrance

By T. M. DAVENPORT
Associated Press Staff Writer

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 18.—(AP)—Steel-helmeted national guardsmen tonight kept watch at Porter, where they were rushed late today when reports were received here that a mob was marching on the mine, a trouble center for the last 10 days.

The threat to Porter mine operated by the Adams, Rowe, and Norman Corporation, diverted attention from the Red Diamond Company's mine near Leeds, where, earlier today a picket was killed, one miner seriously wounded, and another peppered with birdshot from ambush.

It was the second time within two months that national guardsmen have mounted guard over the Porter mine, and only this morning Sheriff James F. Hawkins and 10 picked deputies persuaded several hundred striking miners there to disperse.

Injunction Extension Sought

The mine has been in partial production until today, since Federal Judge C. B. Kennamer granted a temporary stay against enforcement of the NRA amendment to the bituminous coal code, raising wages from $3.40 to $4.60 a day. The injunction expires tomorrow, but an extension until Monday has been asked.

LOCAL GAS SQUAD SENT

One hundred and six Alabama National Guardsmen, including a special squad from Montgomery equipped with gas guns and grenades, in the use of which they are fully trained, were ordered into Jefferson County by Gov. Miller shortly before noon yesterday to aid local authorities in restoring and preserving order in the coal mining sections of the county, where a clash between striking miners and officers resulted during the day in the killing of one man and the desperate wounding of another.

Of the troops on duty in the coal mining areas last night, 50 men and three officers were from the Machine Gun Company stationed at Jacksonville. The remainder, including three more commissioned officers, were from the Rifle Company at Gadsden, with the exception of the gas squad from Montgomery.

These troops relieved an Infantry Company from Birmingham, called into emergency service early yesterday morning following circulation of a report that a mob would attempt to destroy the water mains serving the plant of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, it was learned.

No further word was received by Gov. Miller during the day from Washington, where efforts are being made by a special committee of prominent Alabamians to obtain prompt action on a petition for modification of the wage scale prescribed in the NRA Bituminous Coal Code, for application in this State.

Carson Adams, member of the firm operating the Porter mine, said today when the group dispersed they shouted 'we'll be back tomorrow with 12,000 men and enough artillery to keep this mine from running."

J. W. Gregg, vice-president and general manager of the mine, announced after the arrival of the troops that no further attempts would be made to operate the mine for the time being. Troops found only a few stragglers near the mine, quickly cleared the area, and reported "all quiet."

Two groups, union and non-union, exchanged 25 or 30 shots near the Porter shaft this morning, but none was injured. A total of 21,000 miners are idle in the State.

Approximately 175 troopers of the National Guard were under arms at the armory here tonight, waiting for an emergency that would send them into the field to strengthen the force of 250 field deputies sheriff now seeking to maintain order.

The troops were mobilized at the request of Sheriff Hawkins who was informed of a sabotage plot against the water mains of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company's industrial system at Edgewater.

Disruption of the water system would result in a complete shutdown of the company's steel plants at Fairfield and Ensley with probable loss of life and extensive destruction of blast and open hearth furnaces.

Mobilization Kept Secret

The troopers, 75 strong, were mobilized with greatest secrecy and sent to Edgewater, 18 miles from here early this morning, but after dispersing a group of pickets and maintaining guard for a few hours, were sent back to the armory to remain under arms.

Brig. Gen. John C. Persons, commanding the Alabama National Guard,

OFFICERS CHECK MINERS' MARCH AT EDGEWATER

Mob Of Several Hundred Men Turned Back; 100 Armed Deputies Remain On Scene; Reinforcements Sent To Porter

Strife scenes in Jefferson County idle coal fields Thursday were under the protection of heavily armed special deputies and national guardsmen as comparative quiet settled over widely scattered sectors that Wednesday were the scenes of violence that resulted in the death of one man and the injury of four others.

Threatening demonstration at the Edgewater works of the Tennessee Company early Thursday passed off without incident when company guards turned back a marching mob of several hundred men, mostly Negroes, at a bridge leading to the company's water supply mains.

Sheriff Hawkins, who with a picked squad of deputies was on the scene at the time, reported the men dispersed after being challenged at the bridge when guards feared an attempt to destroy the company's water mains and throw the corporation out of production.

Not less than 100 heavily armed special deputies were left at the scene to prevent damage to the intricate water system.

Reinforcements also were sent to the Porter mine of Adams, Rowe & Norman with the assignment of a squad of men from F Company, Gadsden, and H Company, Jacksonville, Alabama National Guard. The Porter mine was the scene of disturbances Wednesday morning when a body of men, apparently determined to prevent resumption of operations, were dispersed by Sheriff Hawkins and 10 special deputies.

A total of 72 guardsmen under command of Col. James Webb are on duty in the Porter sector, after having been hurriedly dispatched on orders of Brig. Gen. John C. Persons Wednesday afternoon.

Reservists from Companies F and K were being held in readiness at the amory in Birmingham Thursday after being mobilized on orders of Gov. Miller at the request of Sheriff Hawkins.

A riot squad of 16 picked men from the Montgomery National Guard unit, armed with gas masks and tear gas guns, arrived in Birmingham at midnight Wednesday in a special convoy truck and reported Thursday morning to Gen. Persons.

Sheriff Hawkins, who Thursday morning made a personal tour of inspection of the Docena, Hamilton Slope, No. 8 Wylam shaft, and Edgewater mines, all T. C. I. property, reported the situation apparently "well in hand."

Deputies Truss and Kirkland made a similar report to the sheriff after an inspection trip to the Red Diamond mine, near Leeds, where Wednesday's fatality occurred.

No effort is meing made to operate any of the mines, the sheriff said, although armed guardsmen have been placed on patrol duty at each.

The operators, meanwhile, with the enthusiastic support of the Southern States Industrial Council, have scheduled 13 state-wide meetings of industrialists within the next 15 days to foster educati nal programs emphasizing the precarious position of the South with abolition of wage differentials definitely in the picture.

The Southwide program was perfected at a meeting of industrialists in Birmingham Wednesday when speakers from various industries outlined the apparent conspiracy against the South, and warned that elimination of differentials would result in the loss of markets and drastic employment decrease.

Telegram To Roosevelt

As the initial step toward carrying a concerted movement to Washington, the council sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt:

"Because of the extreme seriousness of the situation in the coal industry, resulting from the executive order of March 31, a meeting of manufacturers and other industrialists from the Southern states was held in Birmingham Wednesday under the auspices of the Southern States Industrial Council. It was found that the order which closed the mines in the district has thrown more than 20,000 out of work and the very life of Southern industry is threatened by this chaotic condition now prevailing.

"Racial strife and bloodshed are the imminent effect of this situation and order now is being maintained partially by national guard. Many manufacturing industries are about to close for lack of coal which would greatly increase unemployment. We are, therefore, appealing to you to take such immediate steps as may be necessary to remedy this grave situation."

R. T. Daniel, spokesman for the operators' publicity committee, Thursday announced two outstanding examples of the penalty facing the industry in Alabama already had come to light with disclosure that the Southern States Paper Company, at Tuscaloosa, would cease operations Monday due to shortage of coal, and the probability that the State Hospital for the Insane at Chattahochee, Fla., would abandon coal and turn to the use of oil.

The Tuscaloosa firm, Mr. Daniel said, has a monthly payroll of $60,000, and the Florida hospital is an annual user of between 15,000 and 20,000 tons of Alabama coal.

Wednesday's casualty list contained the names of one dead and four injured.

The dead man, Ed England, a Negro, was killed by Police Chief L. H. Mason and Officer Ed Kirkland, of Leeds, during the course of an investigation of the shooting from ambush of D. Clisby, Negro, near the Red Diamond mines early Wednesday.

The officers reported that England drew his weapon on them without warning when they went together to the mine, after having been surly and threatening when previously questioned by Kirkland.

Examination showed one of the shots fired at England had struck the handle of the Negro's gun, and is believed to be the bullet that plowed into the abdomen of Gordon Bice, a bystander, who Thursday was reported in a precarious condition at Hillman Hospital.

Chief Mason said subsequent investigation of England's weapon disclosed that it contained one snapped shell.

The two other casualties, Manuel Gibbs, a machinist at Porter mines, and Cecil Northfleet, a Negro, both of Sayre, are said to have been severely injured on the face early Wednesday when they were forced from Gibbs' automobile near the Porter mine by a party of unidentified men who are alleged to have beaten them with the butts of their pistols.

Deputies sent on a tour of investigation reported to Sheriff Hawkins late Wednesday that the strike areas apparently were quiet at that time and there was no immediate occasion for alarm.

Assurance that the mines would not attempt to operate had exerted a quieting influence on the men, the sheriff said.

Mitch's Statement

The following statement was issued late Wednesday by William Mitch, district president of the United Mine Workers of America:

"I exceedingly regret to learn of the slaying at Leeds. I do not know any of the facts and would hesitate to pass judgment. According to reports, the slaying took place out of the corporate limits of Leeds, and I understand also that the chief of police was the party offender.

"It appears to me that such incidents as this encourage lawlessness instead of retarding it. We have repeatedly urged all mine workers to refrain from violence in any form and in no case to carry firearms. I regret the shooting of both of these men, and feel that if good judgment had prevailed such would not have occurred.

"I only hope that the true facts in this case can be brought out and that justice can prevail. It is unfortunate, however, that at this particular mine, the miners had been denied the right guaranteed them under a federal law and by the bituminous coal code—that of collective bargaining. These miners are organized and entitled to the same rights given the miners in other parts of the state and in the nation as a whole."

Quiet was reported late Wednesday following the killing near Leeds, the assignment of national guardsmen to the Bayview works of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, and an emergency trip to the Porter mine of Adams, Rowe & Norman, by Sheriff Hawkins and a squad of hand-picked deputies.

Additional guardsmen from Jacksonville and Gadsden reported to Brig. Gen. John C. Persons Wednesday afternoon for assignment at Gen. Persons' discretion to the Jefferson County strike areas.

later, at the request of Gov. Miller, ordered two additional companies, one at Gadsden, and the other at Jacksonville, to mobilize and move here to await orders.

The clash in which a negro picket was killed occurred at the Red Diamond Coal Company's mine near Leeds, where striking negro workers gathered to prevent others from entering the shaft.

The negro, Ed England, was killed as he stood in road drawing a gun on Deputy N. E. Kirkland and Police Chief L. H. Mason, the latter said. Both officers fired, England having made threatening gestures when Kirkland earlier had sought to disperse a group of pickets.

Officers could not explain the manner in which Gordy Bice, 20-year-old miner, was shot through the abdomen near the Red Diamond mine. They were unable to say whether bullets fired at England struck him, or he had been shot by someone else. Bice has only a fighting chance to live.

D. Clisby, negro miner, was slightly wounded by a load of birdshot fired from ambush near the mine a short time before England was killed.

Strike Started Monday

A representative of the United Mine Workers of America said the miners at the Red Diamond had struck Monday, demanding union recognition and collective bargaining, but operations had continued on a reduced scale. It was when the shift sought to return to work today that shots rang out and blood flowed.

A news cameraman reported this afternoon that negro strikers armed with clubs were in command at the Tennessee Company's Docena Mine and had driven him from the village.

In other sections, negro miners also were reported roving close to the mine property armed with clubs, and, in some instances, with shotgun.

A group of 10 to 20 at Red Diamond Mine were disarmed this morning by officers, who reported their shotguns were loaded with "CMMED" shells.

In Bibb, Shelby, and Walker Counties the shutdown was complete, but everything was quiet, as the miners and operators awaited action in Washington on the wage controversy that led to the shutdown and the refusal of miners to return on the old wage.

So far as a hurried survey showed, there was no trouble looming in those areas.

In the Birmingham district, however, the effects of the shutdown was beginning to be felt by industries whose supply of coal was slowly disappearing, with the prospects that most of the industry of the district would shutdown because of lack of fuel, unless there is an early settlement.

William Mitch, district president of the United Mine Workers of America, this afternoon issued a statement in which he said he "hoped the true facts can be brought out and justice can prevail" in the killing of England, and wounding of another miner.

"I exceedingly regret to learn of the slaying committed at Leeds," said Mitch. "I do not know any of the facts and would hesitate to pass judgment. ....

"It appears to me that such incidents as this encourage lawlessness instead of retarding it. We have repeatedly urged all mine workers to refrain from violence in any form and in no case to carry firearms. I regret the shooting of both of these men and feel that if good judgment had prevailed, such would not have occurred. ....

"It is unfortunate, however, that at this particular mine, the miners had been denied the right guaranteed them under a Federal law and by the bituminous coal code—that of collective bargaining. These miners are organized and entitled to the same rights given the miners in other parts of the State and in the nation as a whole."

WASHINGTON MOVE TO END UNREST IS OPERATORS' HOPE

Alabamians Told Immediate Steps Will Be Taken To Compose Dispute

ADDITIONAL GUARDSMEN SENT INTO MINING AREA

Detachment Is Concentrated At "Strategic Point" In Walker County

Conditions in the Alabama coal fields where 21,000 miners are idle, and heavily armed special deputies and national guardsmen are patrolling company property, Friday were believed moving toward an immediate climax with these important developments:

1. Word from Washington that the Alabama operators had been assured by NRA that immediate steps would be taken to compose the wage dispute that has paralyzed the industry throughout the state.

2. Assignment of additional national guardsmen to the strike areas where hostile demonstrations were reported intermittently Thursday night and early Friday.

3. Announcement by William Mitch, president of District 20, United Mine Workers of America, that a federal investigation had been asked in the slaying Wednesday of Ed England, a Negro miner, at the Red Diamond Coal Company, near Leeds.

Washington dispatches said Administrator Johnson had returned from a vacation, and went into immediate conference with the president, although there was no indication whether he would suspend the March 31 order lifting wages in Alabama, pending a thorough study into the justification of wage differentials between Northern and Southern industry.

Brig. Gen. John C. Persons, announced Friday morning he was concentrating a detachment of national guardsmen "at a strategic point" in the Walker County coal fields as a precautionary measure, and that troops had been dispatched during the night to the Red Diamond mine to disperse a marching mob of between 400 and 500 men at that point.

Twenty-five special deputies were dispatched early Friday to the Pratt City roundhouse of the Birmingham-Southern Railroad on receipt of reports that a disturbance was impending there.

It was while the special officers were on duty at Pratt City that the demonstrators assembled at Red Diamond.

Officers reported they recognized leaders of the Docena and Porter demonstrations among the Red Diamond contingent, and in the crowd of marching men who were reported to have blocked the road between Leeds and Irondale after setting up encampments in military style at the center of each of which burned huge bonfires.

H. E. Parker, president of the Birmingham-Southern Railroad, a Tennessee Company subsidiary, and the company's rail transportation in the Birmingham district, told The News there had been no disturbance of any kind, actual or contemplated, in the transportation department.

The Walker County detachment, Gen. Persons said, is fully equipped with riot guns, tear gas guns, and other special equipment and has a fleet of speedy trucks at its command to facilitate rapid movement to any part of the county should the emergency arise.

Assignment of the troops to the Red Diamond mine, it was announced, was at the request of Sheriff Hawkins, following the report that the mob was marching toward the company property. Gen. Persons said the mob was dispersed without incident.

At the same time, Gen. Persons announced a detachment of men would remain on duty at the Porter mine of Adams, Rowe & Norman and that "a much larger" detachment, comprising portions of several companies, was being held under arms and ready for emergency service at the armory in Birmingham.

The guardsmen are in addition to several hundred special deputies pressed into service by Sheriff Hawkins for patrol duty at the Jefferson County mines, nearly 200 of whom are guarding the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company's water mains at Edgewater.

In announcing that he had asked the Department of Labor for an investigation of the slaying of England, killed by Police Chief Mason, of Leeds, and Deputy Ed Kirkland when England is said to have drawn a gun on the officers, Mitch disclosed that he has instituted a private investigation of the case through his own office.

"I repeat," Mitch said, "that if good judgment had prevailed, this thing would not have happened, and I am interested now only in developing the full facts, let the chips fall where they may."

Investigation of the probable Communistic angle of the Alabama situation was under way, meanwhile, by government operatives, it was announced by R. T. Daniel, chairman of the publicity committee of the coal operators.

The Communistic angle was further emphasized with disclosure that union officials at Edgewater had seized two alleged Communists in the act of distributing inflammatory literature at Edgewater Thursday night, and later had released them after confiscating a waste basket full of pamphlets and circulars advertising a May Day celebration scheduled in Birmingham the first Tuesday of next month.

Ralph W. Howell, president of Local 5795, U. M. W. A., told The News Friday morning the two alleged Communists were taken into custody by Floyd Ansley, recording secretary for the local, and held while communication was established with the sheriff. Howell said the men were released after the literature was confiscated.

"We want it understood," Howell said, "that there is no room for the Communist or any of his ilk in our community. We are anxious to cooperate to the fullest extent with duly authorized officers of the law, but will not be responsible for strife-breeding strangers who seek to inflame the minds of our people."

Howell said it had been reported to him that two Negroes, members of the Edgewater local, had been beaten on the face by motorcycle officers.

The men, seven or eight in number, Howell said his investigation indicated, were gathered about a bonfire when the officers appeared en route to Hamilton Slope. Warned not to be there when they returned, Howell said he was told, the two Negroes in question, John Dudley and William Hudgin, had left the scene when they were accosted by the officers. Both men said they were not armed.

Dudley said he was struck once in the face by one of the officers who had first drawn a gun on him, and Hudgin reported he also had been struck one time.

Howell said he proposed to make a full investigation of the affair and contemplated legal action.

Police Chief Hollums said he had received no report of the affair, and knew nothing about it.

While not officially announced, it is reported Tennessee Company officials have laid responsibility for much of the unrest in the county at the door of Communistic agitators.

Mr. Daniel's announcement follows close on the heels of reports that at least one government investigator was in Birmingham in connection with the mine strike.

The hearing scheduled for Thursday on the temporary injunction granted the Alabama operators restraining the NRA from making the coal code amendment in the local fields has been postponed by Judge Kennamer until Monday. The postponement was announced by the federal jurist after long distance conversations with NRA officials.

The government will be represented at the hearing, scheduled for 10 a.m. Monday before Judge Kennamer, by U. S. District Attorney Smith, assisted by Dwight L. Sayage, special assistant attorney general, and Robert Strange, attorney in litigation for the NRA.

The government officials, beyond announcing they would remain in Birmingham for the hearing Monday declined to comment on the case.

With the ordering of additional guardsmen into the strike areas, Gov. Miller again called on President Roosevelt for immediate action, declaring the situation is hourly growing more acute.

"Pardon me for again calling your attention to the code question," Gov. Miller wired the president. "This situation is growing more acute. One person has been killed and others injured. It has been necessary to call out the National Guard of Alabama. Over 20,000 men are now idle and the coal business is paralyzed. In my opinion, an early settlement of the code question will help to give employment to the idle men, restore business conditions, and bring peace to the dissatisfied parties."

The situation at the other mines within the county was reported generally quiet with only a few scattered groups in evidence, after a personal survey by the sheriff Friday morning. No friction developed at the Palos meeting of union miners.

The DeBardeleben mine at Overton, the sheriff said, is the only mine in Jefferson County attempting to operate.

Widespread concern was being manifested, especially in industrial circles, over the probability of a coal shortage with the resultant effect on the major plants of the district.

Mr. Daniel said all but the larger plants with an adequate supply of coal on hand would be forced to close if the strike lasted another week or 10 days.

Coal from other districts, meanwhile, was said to be moving into the industrial section, further jeopardizing the local industry.

"The coke ovens near here probably will shut down within a week or 10 days," Mr. Daniel said, "and at least one cement mill and iron producer face a similar prospect."

Tennessee Union Head Protests To Roosevelt

KNOXVILLE—(AP)—William Turnblazer, president of District 19, United Mine Workers of America, said Thursday he had sent a telegram to President Roosevelt asking "that nothing be done to disturb the present joint relationship between miners and operators" of the Southern Appalachian District.

"Any attempt to reduce our present basic rates as set out in our wage agreement will be resisted by our people and strife and turmoil will follow," said the telegram to the president.

The basic scale in the Southern Appalachian area, which includes East Tennessee and Southwest Kentucky, is $4.60 for a seven-hour day.

Montgomery Unions Fight Differential

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(AP)—An organized labor group here Friday was on record charging that the wage differential controversy on the soft coal code that has thrown 21,000 miners out of work in Alabama "is an effort to crystallize public sentiment and defeat the Roosevelt program."

At a mass meeting Thursday night sponsored by the Central Labor Union as an "answer by labor" to industrialists who gathered at Birmingham, resolutions were adopted pledging full support to the president and opposing further wage differentials against the Southern worker.

R. W. Storey, local labor leader referred to statements made by the industrialists of "secession" and "civil war" and then declared "suppose a leader of organized labor had threatened civil war or secession. The industrial group at Birmingham would have been the first to charge 'Communism' and 'Bolshevism.' "But they threaten civil war and secession and 300 men at the meeting applaud.

"These are the gentlemen who are the spokesmen of the old order . . . Now, gentlemen, if anybody wants to start any war, we'll take sides with the president."

Sentiment for Strike Spreads to Steel in Ala.

21,000 Miners Are Now Out; Picket on Highways

BOSSES ASK MILITIA

Communist Steel Mill Paper Disturbs Bosses

BULLETIN

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 17.—The Debardeleben Coal Corporation closed its four mines in Walker County today. Twenty-one thousand miners are now out on strike in Alabama. Only four miners are operating. Deputies armed with rifles guarded mine tipples. The strikers marched two abreast on the Edgewater mine of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. at dawn today, but were turned back at a bridge leading to the mine. Strike pickets are keeping watch on the public highways to keep away scabs.

* * *

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 17.—Sentiment for strike among steel workers and ore miners is rapidly spreading here with over 18,000 miners already out. All mines of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. shut down when two captive mines joined the strike on Monday.

Picketing has been effective. Seven scabs are in the hospital. A bus driver approaching the Docena mine with a load of scabs was hauled off the bus.

Two hundred deputies were sworn in. General John Persons, commander of the Alabama National Guard, is "investigating" the need of the militia. Persons is the head of the First National Bank, with heavy investments in coal mines.

The sheriff appeared at the Hamilton Slope mines, accompanied by

Alabama

Unions, Strikes etc.

W. H. Huey, district representative of the United Mine Workers, and both urged the pickets to disperse. An editorial in the Age Herald called on the officials of the U. M. W. A. to control their membership.

Two Negro strikers at Porter, Ala., were arrested. Calvin Foy was charged with "carrying concealed weapons," and Jack Bloodworth with "drunkenness." The arrests are the result of a clash with pickets.

The Southern coal and textile owners are moving heaven and earth to continue the lower wages in the South.

The Communist Party is distributing leaflets exploding the myth of "cheaper living costs" in the South, explaining lower wages result in the division of Negro and white workers. They ask why the N. R. A. has not abolished the differential wage in other industries where there is no competition.

The Communist Party leaflet, and the latest issue of "Blast," Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. shop paper, are having a tremendous effect and great popularity.

Company union representatives were called in by the superintendent of the T. C. I. Wire Mill, and an effort was made to get a statement from them denouncing "Blast" as lies, but the representatives refused saying the shop paper speaks the truth.

At Dalton, Georgia, the Real Silk Hosiery Mill is on strike. The workers are demanding union recognition, and are in sympathy with the Indianapolis, Indiana, strike for wage increases. Weavers at the Rockhill, So. Carolina, plant of the Highland Park Manufacturing Co. struck against the stretchout from 24 to 43 looms.

STATE MINE GROUP PUTS DATA BEFORE CAPITAL OFFICIALS

Owners Present Information On How Wage Increase Will Hit Industry

BY RUSSELL KENT
Manager The News Washington Bureau, 1261 National Press Building

WASHINGTON—Hourly expecting some action which will modify the NRA order of March 31 and permit them to reopen their mines, the committee of Alabama coal operators continued Tuesday to present additional data in support of their position to officials here, as did committees from other fields which contend the order increasing wages and decreasing hours and narrowing the differentials between competitive fields where working conditions vary also will put them out of business.

More is involved in the March 31 order than a wiping out of the commercial coal industry in Alabama, members of the committee here assert, for they contend it would be impossible to separate the wage scales of coal and iron ore mines and the iron and steel plants, so that there is a threat that not only may Alabama find its coal industry moved to the vanishing point but it also may find its iron and steel industry strangled.

For example, the minimum code wage for soft coal workers in Alabama under the March 31 order is 51.4 cents an hour, which compares with 27 cents an hour for unskilled labor under the steel code, 35 cents under the fabricated metal products code, 40 for the building industry, 24 for lumber, etc.

This order increased all coal mine wages approximately 14.2 per cent by substituting a seven-hour day for an eight-hour day. In addition, it increased the basic day wage in Alabama, by $1.20, in contrast to an increase of $1 in Western Kentucky, 64 cents in Northern West Virginia, 40 cents in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and no increase whatsoever in Illinois or Indiana.

It is apparent that the operators of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Northern Illinois were largely responsible for the change ordered in the code, for is contended by operators of the outlying districts that these three dominant groups in the soft coal industry will gain by the order.

Pennsylvania and Ohio probably will capture the tonnage of Northern West Virginia by wiping out the differential long established between those regions, leaving the former with freight differentials which will give them a dominant advantage.

These same groups have obtained a material advantage over the Northern West Virginia smokeless field by the parity clause in the wage amendment.

Northern Illinois, with no basic wage increase, and many groups in Pennsylvania and Ohio which have highly mechanical mines gain a heavy advantage over hand labor mines in Southern Illinois and West Kentucky by the seven-hour day since they can adopt double or multiple shift seven-hour each for mine labor, with no increase or relatively small increase in overhead staffs which are not included in the seven-hour limit of the amendment.

These Northern Illinois mines would obtain the tonnage necessary for double or treble shifts from West Kentucky which would be put out of the market by the increased wage and decreased hours and from the hand labor mines of Southern Illinois, where the Progressive Miners' Union is strong. Southern Illinois would expect to maintain its tonnage by taking its part of West Kentucky's market.

The most striking result of the amendment, the coal operators claim, would be the transfer of the furnace-used tonnage mines in Alabama to the Pittsburgh district and the transfer to the Northern steel and iron plants of the Alabama steel and iron tonnage.

In the Pittsburgh district steel and iron wages are not affected by coal wages on account of wide separation of the mines from the mills. In the Birmingham district the ore, coal and limestone are in adjacent measures and it is plainly impossible to maintain ore and mill wages below the coal scale.

To increase coal, ore and mill wages in the Birmingham district will inevitably close the industry in Alabama, U. S. Steel and Republic would be forced for purely economic reasons to shut down their Birmingham plants and undersell the remaining Southern mills even in the Southern market, taking absolutely the Northern market.

In short, the inevitable effect of the order in increasing coal wages (and therefore ore, iron and steel wages) in Alabama and in wiping out the West Kentucky and Northern West Virginia differentials is to throw the bulk of the business of those respective areas to Pennsylvania, Ohio and Northern Illinois, it is asserted.

The facts appear to justify the contention made on behalf of Alabama that the amendments were proposed by the Pennsylvania-Ohio operators and accepted by Northern Illinois as the result of a bargain, the effect of which will be to paralyze the Southern coal and related industries and turn the tonnage over to Pittsburgh district or Pittsburgh-controlled mines and mills.

OFFICERS SHOOT NEGRO DRAWING PISTOL AT MINE

First Fatality In State Fight Occurs At Red Diamond Company Shaft

GUARDSMEN RUSH TO SAVE MENACED WATER SUPPLY

Second Mob Is Dispersed At Porter Pit By Sheriff Hawkins And Aids

BY BOB KINCEY

One miner was killed, another critically wounded, and a third shot from ambush as the first blood flowed early Wednesday in Alabama's strife-torn coal fields.

At the same time a detachment of Alabama National Guardsmen under Col. James Webb were placed on emergency duty at the Bayview works of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company where special deputies were guarding the company's water supply, and Sheriff Hawkins led a hand-picked crew of men to quell a disturbance at the Porter mine of Adams, Rowe & Norman.

The Bayview detachment of guardsmen was withdrawn at noon Wednesday, and ordered held under arms at the armory in Birmingham subject to emergency call.

A bloodless battle, in which between 25 and 30 shots were exchanged between union and non-union miners followed the Porter disturbance and resulted in the arrest of Loen Simpson and Will Frazier, both Negroes, the former a non-union and the latter a union miner.

Both were placed under bond of $100 each, Simpson for carrying concealed weapons and Frazier for assault with a weapon, by Deputies Sam Linn and Bill Alexander, who rushed to the scene.

A second detachment of guardsmen, comprising men from the Second Battalion at Gadsden and Jacksonville, Ala., have been ordered to report to Brig. Gen. John C. Persons, commanding the national guard, Wednesday afternoon.

Gen. Persons said the men had been mobilized on orders from Gov. Miller following a request from Sheriff Hawkins that guardsmen be assigned to the county strike areas.

"These men will report to me during the afternoon," Gen. Persons said, "and will be subject to orders. It has not been determined whether they will be placed on duty."

Not less than 21,000 men were reported idle in the Alabama fields Wednesday. All operations were reported halted at the four DeBardeleben Coal Corporation mines, as were the captive mines of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, with the industry in the state at virtually a complete standstill.

A newsreel cameraman reported to The News Wednesday that he had been driven away from the Docena mine by a mob of Negroes armed with clubs. No white men were in the group, he said, and the Negroes appeared to be in complete command of the mine property.

The dead man, Ed England, a Negro worker at the Red Diamond mine of the Red Diamond Coal Company, was slain by Leeds, Ala., officers when he refused to disperse with a crowd of pickets and drew a weapon on the officers, they reported.

During the shooting Gordy Bice, 20, a miner, was shot through the abdomen and was reported by Hillman Hospital attaches as having a fighting chance for his life.

The third casualty, D. Clisby, a Negro, was peppered with birdshot fired from ambush before the slaying of England at the Red Diamond mine early Wednesday.

L. H. Mason, Leeds chief of police, told The News England was killed when he drew a gun on him and Deputy N. E. Kirkland when they went together to the Red Diamond mine to disperse a crowd of between 15 and 20 pickets, most of whom the ofifcers said, were armed with shotguns, loaded with "primed" shells.

Chief Mason said Deputy Kirkland, who already had been on the scene and encountered England, returned to Leeds and enlisted his aid. England, Mason said, greeted them with a flourish of weapons as their car halted near the mine.

"England was standing in the road as we drove up," Mason declared "and pulled his gun without a word before we had a chance to speak to him. We immediately shot him."

Examination showed England was shot four times, both officers having fired when he is reported to have drawn his weapon.

Chief Deputy DeWitt Truss, who talked to Bice at the Hillman Hospital, said the miner had been shot once through the abdomen and was in a critical condition. Truss said it had not been determined whether Bice was shot by one of the slugs intended for England, or had been fired on by someone else.

Clisby's injuries were reported as

superficial. His assailant, according to the officers, was stationed in a clump of bushes overlooking the mine shaft, and the charge was fired from considerable distance.

W. H. Huey, international U. M. W. A. representative, told The News Wednesday morning about 150 men at the Red Diamond Mine, owned by Charles DeBardeleben, Jr., had left their posts Monday morning in demand of collective bargaining and full recognition of the union.

Reports from the mine, however, were that operations there had continued, and it was when the men reported for work Wednesday morning that the new trouble flared.

Sheriff Hawkins said the trouble at the Porter mine was occasioned by a mob of several hundred marching in military formation to the shaft in a determined move to prevent the resumption of operations.

The sheriff said he fell in line, together with his 40 deputies, and completed the march to the mine where he addressed the leaders and warned them no violence would be tolerated. Sheriff Hawkins said he was only able to disperse the crowd after assuring them that no immediate effort would be made to operate the mine.

A. M. Stovall, special officer, reported the arrest of Leroy Echols and Ed Dunnie, both Negroes, the former on a charge of trespassing, and the latter charged with carrying weapons. Both were placed in the Jefferson County Jail.

Assignment of guardsmen to the Bayview works was at the request of Sheriff Hawkins and T. C. I. officials following an abortive attempt to destroy the company's water supply Monday night.

Col. Webb told the sheriff a mob of between 400 and 500 men had dispersed some time between dawn and daylight without entering the company's property. The troops later were withdrawn and ordered held in mobilization at the armory in Birmingham for emergency duty.

Reports of attempts to destroy the Tennessee Company's water mains throwing the entire corporation out of production, were current in the strike areas Tuesday afternoon, and resulted in the assignment of the 25 special guards on the company's property.

The guardsmen were rushed into action to reinforce the special guards when it was reported the men, armed with improvised weapons, were marching toward the company's property.

Destruction of the water supply, it is said, would disrupt all operations by the company and lead to the probable danger of blast furnace explosions, entailing a property damage of not less than $500,000.

COAL OPERATORS LOSING HOPE OF WASHINGTON AID

Situation In State Is Growing More Tense; Armed Strikers Reported Virtually In Command Of T. C. I. Mines

With Alabama operators not encouraged over prospects of relief from Washington, the coal strike situation in the Birmingham district was as follows Tuesday:

The DeBardeleben Company closed its mines at Coal Valley, Townley, Empire and Hull, adding approximately 1,000 to the idle.

Groups of armed strikers, composed largely of Negroes, remained in virtual command of T. C. I. mines.

An abortive attempt was made during the night to destroy the Edgewater water main, which supplies water for all T. C. I. industries.

RUNS OUT OF BADGES

As Sheriff Hawkins continued to appoint special deputies to meet the mine strike situation, he ran out of badges Tuesday and placed an order for 500 of the emblems with a Fort Worth firm.

The total number of idle miners in the Birmingham district now approximates 21,000.

A strike of ore miners was considered possible before the end of the week, although they were at work Tuesday.

Sheriff Hawkins, who made a personal survey of the strike zone Tuesday morning, said he found the situation about as it was Monday with no major disturbances.

The groups in command at the mine mouths were, in some instances, in an ugly mood, he reported. Following his survey, the number of special deputies was increased from 200 to 250.

R. T. Daniel, chairman of the operators' publicity committee, said Tuesday he did not consider as "encouraging" President Roosevelt's reply to Gov. Miller's request for immediate action by Gen. Hugh Johnson to definitely fix a wage scale.

No mobilization of national guardsmen was contemplated here. Brig. Gen. John C. Persons, who sent officers to make a survey, made a report to Gov. Miller that carried no recommendations. Sheriff Hawkins also made a report without recommendations.

A visit to the T. C. I. mines Monday revealed that the groups at the shaft openings were largely Negroes, practically all of whom were armed with clubs and pikes. No firearms were in evidence, although their presence and even their use had been reported by mine officials and special deputies.

At the Wylam mine the strikers said they had the sticks "to walk with because their backs hurt." At Donecan, where every member of the group was a Negro with no white man in charge on the ground, they stated outright that they had the weapons to strike down anyone that interfered with them or attempted to operate the mine.

These groups insist that they have a right to enforce recognition of their union and to resent by force any effort to put miners into the works.

They are under the impression that all this is guaranteed them by the federal government without respect to the authority of the state. At Docena, the Negroes refused to give the names of their union local officials.

Superintendents of the various mines considered the situation very alarming and threatening. At Docena two miners, Winson Wilson and Walter Mitchell, were barricaded in the workings, all entrances of which were guarded. The pair was slipped out through the air shaft at 3 a.m. Tuesday and spirited away from the scene.

At Docena it was said that 98 per cent of the miners were Negroes. The percentage runs high at all T. C. I. mines. It was also stated by mine officials, and confirmed in conversations with some of the strikers, that approximately half of the strikers want to continue work but are prevented from doing so. One Negro

COAL OPERATORS LOSING HOPE OF WASHINGTON AID

Continued From Page 1

worker openly stated that he was forced to strike.

So tense was the situation in some places that families of white men were evacuated to homes of relatives in Birmingham. Some leaders of the groups were said to be Negroes and whites who had not worked in the mines prior to the strikes and some were even identified as having been long time idle who had been on relief rolls. With these were men from other mines and even other counties who had come in to join in the demonstrations.

Gov. Miller Monday, in response to pleas from Alabama coal operators at the Washington hearing, wired President Roosevelt as follows:

"Alabama coal miners now in third week of unemployment. Captive mines shut down today. This makes total of about 18,000 men idle. Individuals and business suffering. Violence and disorder at mines this morning. I urge that code authorities render decision on question before them as soon as possible so that men in Alabama can get to work and business can get settled."

President Roosevelt replied: "Telegram received and matter at once taken up with recovery administration."

It was this telegram that failed to give R. T. Daniel any encouragement.

This tense situation provides the setting for a gathering here Wednesday of the Southern Industrial Council to discuss plans for a unified demand for maintenance of wage differentials for Southern industries.

This council, in which is represented all phases of industry, is expected to take a stand against what is declared to be an economic crusade against the South by Northern industrialists working through the NRA. The meeting will be held in the Protective Life auditorium at 10 a.m.

Labor-1934

Alabama

Unions, Strikes, etc.

LABOR MAY ENTER COLOR LINE DISPUTE

Commerce

Arkansas Federation Meeting at Pine Bluff

9-11-34

MINERS' FIGHT IS SEEN

Memphis

Commercial Appeal

100 Delegates Hear Addresses at Session—Indications That Constitution Will Be Amended at Annual Convention

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Approximately 100 delegates are registered with Elmer Grant, president, and H. M. Thackery, secretary, in charge.

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This report shows that despite an unusually low appropriation for the department for the two-year period, that g..at progress was made in wage collections last year. The report shows that there has been filed 625 claims involving $19,417.09; that 178 claims involving $6,633.53 were dismissed; 349 involving $7,113.95 were settled; 102 involving $3.525.02 are pending; suits have been filed in 73 involving $1,959.47; suits decided favorably in 63 involving $1,752.05; suits decided unfavorably in four involving $147.20; six suits pending involving $60.20; nine liens filed involving $213.67, and bankruptcy cases filed involving $737.

Mr. McKinney reports that 13 strikes occurred in the state during the last year and that in all but two instances were settled; that one strike now is pending in Little Rock.

Birmingham Planning Law To Bar Literature Distributions by C. P.

Daily Worker

(Special to the Daily Worker)

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9-27-34

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New York Mirror

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Daily Worker

United Front Formed in Mobile to Prepare East Coast Fight

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A meeting held there was attended by 400 seamen and longshoremen, 300 of whom were Negroes. Under pressure of the rank and file, the representatives of the I. W. W. and the I. S. U. were compelled to agree to a united front of all marine workers. They refused, however, to proceed immediately to the setting up of a joint strike preparations committee, pending "orders" from their headquarters. The M. W. I. U. delegation was the only one which supported the rank and file for immediate action.

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Downs Also Assailed By Leader As Enemy Of Working Man

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NEGROES STAMPEDE AT ENSLEY SCHOOL

Post

Rumors Of Bombing Causes Students To Flee

10-22-34

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Birmingham Ala.

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The report that the building was to be blown up followed the release of a flood of Communist and International Labor Defense pamphlets in the negro districts of Ensley Wood said.

"The pamphlets have attacked me as a participant in alleged police terrorism," Wood said, "and have also reflected on my personal character. They called on parents to keep their children out of school."

L. Frazer Banks, assistant superintendent of schools, joined Wood in addressing a meeting of parents with a plea for them to require their children to return to the building.

An inspection showed no explosives, it was said. Two police radio cars, with four officers, went to the scene.

Birmingham, Ala., News
October 19, 1934

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Five Negroes Nabbed Here, Others In Decatur, Ga.

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The five Birmingham arrests were made by City Detectives Moser and Cole, who seized a printing press and a quantity of what was described as Communistic literature, in a raid in the 900 block on Tappan Street, West End.

Those arrested were docketed as Dave London, Pete Turney, Johnwere Dailey, Will Sullen and Wheelerwere Thomas. Some of the literature, it was reported, was a personal criticism of Detective Moser who single-handed broke up an alleged Communist gathering on Red Mountain several days ago.

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Birmingham Will Combat Communism With Plays Put On by Relief Workers

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 20.—Birmingham is going to combat communism this Winter with laughter—the kind comedies produce.

The City Park and Recreation Board plans to accomplish its ends against communism, especially among Jefferson County's 31,500 workers who are on relief rolls, through dramatics.

The relief workers themselves are going to administer the "cure," the 160 on the Recreation Department rolls organizing companies among themselves and neighbors. Already forty-eight free plays have been scheduled for a total of twenty-two for children and fourteen for Negroes.

Some people laugh when Miss Agnes Coughlin, Director of Fine Arts to the board, tells of its aims. But she is not to be deterred because she has "seen it not only work once, but at least a dozen times already."

"There was one man, an avowed Communist and agitator, who after acting the part of a law-abiding citizen in the play, completely changed his character to match that of the man in the play," said Mrs. Estelle Marlowe, superintendent of dramatics in Miss Coughlin's department. "Now he is the best worker we have."

A widow with a family of eight or nine to support had become embittered at her lot and joined a group the park board supervisors knew to be "Reds." The supervisors gave her a part in a play, acting as a happy housewife giving a bridge party in a splendid home.

"That was just what she wanted to be and it cured her," said Miss Coughlin. "Her whole attitude toward life has changed."

Comedy and comedy drama, with all marriage triangle-love eliminated and no reference made to capitalism or labor, dominate the themes of the program designed to combat communism.

COMMUNISM DANGER CITED TO CIVIC CLUB

Threat To Government Seen By Mangum In Reds' Spread

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 26.—(Special.)—"If Communism is allowed to bore into the heart of America, it will some day tear down the stars and stripes, tear up the constitution and destroy the last vestige of our democratic government," Robert Mangum, Birmingham, publicity director of the Alabama Power Co., said in an address before the Montgomery Exchange club here yesterday.

"We cannot too soon align ourselves against this evil," Mr. Mangum warned, "for as long as we dismiss Communism with a smile or a shrug we are playing directly into the hands of its agents."

NEGRO CHILDREN FLEE ON THREAT

Communistic distrubances among Negro school children of Birmingham flared into a stampede at the Council School Monday morning when half of that school's 1,700 students fled into the streets as reports were spread that the Reds were preparing to bomb the building. Police were summoned.

Investigation revealed that the Communists have been making an open fight on W. R. Wood, Negro principal, because of the stand he has taken against the Reds and the circulation of their propaganda.

The Negro districts of Ensley have been flooded recently with Communistic and International Labor Defense pamphlets, according to Wood, who said the propaganda had attacked him and his personal character and charged him with being a participant in alleged police terrorisms against the radicals.

Wood said the Reds had called on parents to keep their children out of school. He was joined by L. Frazer Banks, assistant superintendent of city schools, in addressing the parents and urging them to have their children to return to the building.

Two police cars were sent to the scene but found no bombs or dynamite.

A white woman arrested on South side recently was jailed for Communistic activities and a notation was found in her pocketbook reading "Strike at Ensley High School Friday." Red propaganda was found in her house.

NEGRO RED SUSPECT GETS YEAR AND FINE

Stiff Sentence Imposed In Criminal Libel Case

Found guilty today by Judge H. B. Abernethy on two counts of criminal libel, one against a city detective and the other against a negro school principal, Pete Turney, negro, of 1353 Tappan St., was sentenced to one year at hard labor and fined $750.

Turney was arrested several weeks ago with four other negroes on charges of violating the city's ordinance against radical literature. The quintet was found not guilty of this charge in police court.

Police charged papers found in possession of Turney severely criticized Detective J. T. Moser and Frank Wood, negro, principal of the Council negro school in Ensley.

In the case involving the detective, Turney was fined $500 and sentenced to six months. He dre a fine of $250 and a hard l term of six months in t case.

Bombing Threat At Negro School Causes A Panic

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Oct. 22.—(AP)—A rumor that communists planned to bomb the Council School, today caused a panic among half of the 1,700 negro pupils, who stampeded into the streets.

Police were summoned and made a thorough search of the building but failed to find explosives of any kind, and after their efforts the pupils returned to their classes.

The principal, W. R. Wood, negro, told police communists were waging a fight against him because of his stand against radical activity among members of his race.

The "red squad" of the city police revealed that during recent weeks the neighborhood around the school has flooded with pamphlets attacking Wood because of his stand and also attempting to besmirch his character.

The police said the circulars were signed by the International Labor Defense and the communist party. Some of the circulars charged Wood with participating in alleged "police terrorism" against radical activities.

It was revealed by police after the scare at Council school, that a white woman recently was arrested who had a piece of paper in her purse reading, "Strike at Ensley High School Friday."

During recent months communists have been active in the Birmingham district, particularly among the negroes, causing Chief of Police Luther Hollums to declare a "war on red organizations."

It was with Chief Hollums declaration that every radical would be driven from the city that the "red squad" was organized and assigned to the sole duty of checking on activity of communists and other radicals in the area.

Five white men taken into custody at the beginning of the drive in a raid on a fashionable southside apartment were charged with vagrancy, but later were released.

NEGRO COMMUNIST GETS YEAR IN PRISON

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 12.—(AP)—Pete Turney, negro, was sentenced to one year in prison and fined $750 today on charges of libel involving the distribution of communistic literature.

The charges, brought in Jefferson court of misdemeanors, were preferred by W. A. Wood, negro school principal, and Detective J. T. Moser. They charged their characters had been defamed in literature circulated by Turney.

Alabama Coal Miners Strike for Back Pay And Debt Cancellation

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 30.—The coal miners, here in Alabama are again striking against "their" oppressing bosses, and for back pay. The Nyota and Navoo miners are on strike for the third time this year, for their demands and the agreement with the Moss-McCormick interests at the settlement of the last strike.

Bill Mitch, president of District 20, UMWA, engineered the sell-out of these miners along with 22,000 others, but was forced, because of the militancy of these miners, to secure for them an agreement with the coal operators that was better than the average throughout the Alabama coal fields.

Bosses Violate Agreement

For a long period these miners were out of work and the coal operators continued to charge the unemployed coal miners house rent and hospital fees, and when the miners started to work again they were docked for these "back debts." The miners struck against this and for demands that were raised throughout the coal fields. At the settlement the coal operators were forced to cancel these debts. But when the miners went back into the mines the coal operators begin to dock them again despite the agreement.

Strike Again

Now these miners are on strike solidly against the lying, betraying tactics of Bill Mitch and the coal operators. A trip to the Nyota mines will convince one that the miners have every right to strike. They are charged an average of one dollar a month for each room rented. These are huts, without sanitary equipment of any kind, no electric or gas lights, except in the home of the company superintendent and company store.

As a maneuver to draw miners away from the mines, and to shove scabs into the mines, the relief officials, in cahoots with the bosses, are trying to force the striking miners (who are now getting grocery orders as relief) threatening to cut off relief.

These miners are paid the average wage that is being paid throughout the coal fields here, which is about $1.75 per day after paying for carbide, fuse powder, etc. Starvation reigns in the Alabama coal fields. Commissaries charge prices that in some cases are twice that charged by retail stores.

Over in Walker County there is a thunder against the Mitch sell-out policy. Throughout the fields the starving miners are cursing Mitch for betraying them. Everywhere can be sensed the growing revolt against miserable conditions, boss oppression and Mitch strike-breaking.

For instance, one hears talk of breaking with Mitch and the UMWA to join the National Miners Union. The Nyota miners at one time were organized in the National Miners Union, but extreme terror and poor leadership smashed the local, but despite this one can sense the difference in unionism in Nyota. They are by far more militant and determined to smash the betrayal of the UMWA misleaders and win their demands.

It is in Walker county that Mitch put over his most open betrayal. An agreement made with the DeBardeleben Coal Inc. that no literature of any kind would be distributed to the miners without it being first endorsed or censored by the company. Here Mitch betrayed away the constitutional rights of the miners, and made a crushing blow at the rank and file.

Mitch is now organizing the scabs that took the jobs of those miners that fought against his betrayals. He is organizing the scabs into a separate local of the UMWA and is isolating the local controlled by the rank and file black-listed miners. There is in Walker county a mounting desire for rank and file leadership and control so much that the miners sent a worker to the Birmingham office to find out about it. Steps are being taken to organize the rank and file movement among the miners by the Rank and File A. F. of L. Committee here.

Here is the general program of the Rank and File Committee:

1.—For recognition of the bona-fide unions. Against company unions. Against compulsory arbitration.

2.—For rank and file control of the labor unions through democratically conducted elections.

3.—For lower dues and initiations, exemption for the unemployed members.

4.—Against high salaries for union officials. Officers to receive average wages of union men in the industry.

5.—Equal pay and right to any job for Negro workers. No discrimination against the Negro members.

6.—Against the differential established by the N. R. A. for Southern labor. Equal wages with Northern labor.

7.—For the passage of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill H. R. 7598.

8.—For the right to organize strike and picket without police or National Guard interference.

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The Settlement Of The Red Ore Strike

The conciliation of the differences between the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company and its 4,000 striking red ore miners is cause for rejoicing throughout the Birmingham district. After nearly two months of striking, the men are to return to work as rapidly as the mines can be made ready for them. Already clean-up crews have been dispatched to the mines, schedules are being worked out, and the expectation is that Monday will find the T. C. I. ore mines in normal operation.

The settlement of the Tennessee Company's difficulties, it is believed, will pave the way to the adjustment of similar troubles affecting several other companies in the Birmingham district and thus end the general strike in the red ore mines. It is to be hoped that this expectation will be speedily realized, and that in the shortest possible time all the striking ore miners in the district will be returned to work.

Under the terms of the adjustment with the T. C. I., the base pay of 30 cents an hour for common labor remains unchanged, and the wages of skilled workers will be increased by from 3 to 5 cents an hour. Since less than 5 per cent of the ore mine employes are classed as common labor it will be seen that this settlement represents a considerable concession in wages. C. L. Richardson, the Department of Labor conciliator who was sent here by Secretary Frances Perkins to assist in mediation of the strike, explains that the basic difficulty was found to have arisen from the agreement concerning coal mining rates, "which created inequalities in rates for similar classifications in the ore mining operations." The mediators, he says, found also that this situation was recognized by the officials of the Tennessee Company and that they "were agreeable to ironing out any irregularities that existed." When the difficulties were thus reduced to the fundamental issue involved, a settlement was readily forthcoming.

The red ore strike has been particularly disturbing to the Birmingham district. In addition to its adverse effects on business conditions generally, it caused much public concern by reason of the violence which was injected into the situation, and which made it necessary to keep National Guard troops in the strike area.

With the T. C. I. settlement reached Wednesday, and those with other companies which are expected to follow, the people of this section will feel keen satisfaction over the prospect of peaceful conditions in an area which lately has been cursed with killings, bombings and other acts of violence. This violence, as is the case always in situations of the kind, contributed nothing but complications to the problem.

Credit for the easing of this distressing situation must go to the T. C. I. officials, to the mediators, and especially to Mr. Richardson, who as the representative of Secretary Perkins took the lead in the negotiations. Mr. Richardson, incidentally must be credited also, with a large share in the settlement of another strike which was particularly disturbing to Birmingham. That was the meat cutters' strike, to which he gave his attention soon after arriving in Birmingham, while preparations were getting under way for the adjustment of the difficulties in the ore fields.

Let us all hope now that, with the fine progress made in settling the ore strike, major labor disorders in the Birmingham district are at an end, and that we can settle down to work in peace and harmony and place the district in position to receive its full share of the benefits of the economic recovery which is in progress.

Strike Is Settled At Birmingham

3,500 Men Expected To Resume Work In T. C. I. Mines Under Agreement

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 27—(AP)—Settlement of a strike, of ore miners employed by the Tennessee Coal Iron and Railroad Company, largest iron and steel maker in the district was announced this afternoon by E. L. Richardson, a representative of the Department of Labor who has been conferring with representatives of both sides. Announcements of settlements between the International Union of Mine, Smelter and Mill Workers and the other three iron makers in the district, the Woodward Iron Company, the Republic Steel Corporation and the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, were expected before the end of the week.

The settlement breaks the long deadlock that began on May 4, when the international union called out its members because demands for a seven-hour day, collective bargaining, and wage increases ranging from $1 a day to $2.84 were not met.

Under the terms of the settlement announced this afternoon, the basic wage of 30 cents an hour for common labor was maintained. A statement issued by Richardson, who negotiated the agreement stated that "certain reclassifications of occupations were established and increases in rates were agreed to, ranging from a maximum of five cents an hour for less skilled labor, who had enjoyed higher hourly rates of pay."

There was not mention in the statement of Richardson's of the seven hour day nor the recognition and collective bargaining.

The Tennessee Company employs about 3,500 men in its ore mining operations, but no date for resumption of work was included in the prepared statement given out by Richardson. Early return to work was anticipated in industrial cricles, however.

Industrial leaders and labor representatives hailed the announcement of the settlement as of far reaching importance in restoring peace to the disturbed industrial area, and merchants were jubilant as the return of the men to pay roll will have a bouyany effect on business.

Removal of the National Guardsmen from Ishkooda, scene of a pitched battle between pickets and deputies sheriff in which two negro miners were killed Wenonah and Muscoda or mires of the Tennessee Company by the end of this week was anticipated.

Approximately 100 dynamite bombs have been exploded in the strife torn area during the seven weeks of the strike, more than a score of persons have been arrested, and physical clashes between pickets and non-union workmen have been numerous.

Several attempts have been made to dynamite the "high line," a railroad operated by the Tennessee Company from its Fairfield plants to the ore fields high up on the lower end of Red Mountain.

The "High Line" has been in operation several weeks, hauling ore that was mined before the strike was called and piled along the right of way. Efforts were made to persuade Gov. B. M. Miller to prohibit the use of guardsmen to protect the trains.

Terms of the settlement were ratified this afternoon in special meetings of the lodges of the union at Ishkooda, Wenonah and Muscoda, and plans were announced for a "good will meeting" of all employes of the Tennessee Com-

HERNDON VISITED BY N. Y. LIBERALS

Negro "Red" Complains to Group That Mail Is Interfered With

Angelo Herndon, negro "red" in Fulton tower awaiting the outcome of his appeal to the United States supreme court from an 18 to 20-year sentence for inciting to insurrection, was host Monday afternoon to a delegation of New York liberals.

Herndon, seated in a cane-bottom chair and smoking a cigaret, in the presence of jail officials, told the delegation of alleged lack of privileges in the jail. The young negro, aside from looking somewhat anaemic, appeared to be in good health and spirits and smiled throughout the interview.

His principal complaint was the claim that his mail is interfered with and that he does not get sufficient reading matter.

Chief Jailer Bob Holland assured the visitors that Herndon is accorded the same consideration given other prisoners and said that at least twice a week he sees that Herndon gets an extra portion of food. Herndon did not deny this.

Group Visits Talmadge.

Before visiting the jail, the delegation, headed by John Howard Lawson, New York playright, called upon Governor Talmadge and Assistant Solicitor John H. Hudson, in charge of radical prosecutions.

Lawson characterized his visit to the solicitor-general's office as an "amazing experience."

"Mr. Hudson's greeting to Miss Winifred Chappell, secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Service, and a member of our committee, was this: 'Winifred, how many times have you been arrested'?" Lawson asked.

"He refused to talk with us, said we were lying when we told him that none of us were communists, and said that he did not intend to have any 'lousy bums' interfering with Georgia affairs. It is a disgrace to have such men in public office."

Claims He Was Deceived.

Hudson said that he did not talk with the delegation because he had been deceived by John Geer, Herndon's negro lawyer, who told him several days ago that none of the party is a communist.

"I asked them how many times they had been arrested for their activities," Hudson said, "and when I found that members of the party have been arrested for their activities I told them that they were dismissed. I don't care to have any discussions with criminals or people with criminal records."

Lawson said that his reception by Governor Talmadge was cordial and friendly, and that the chief executive told them that the matter was not within his jurisdiction, but that the matter of a pardon would be considered at the proper time.

Governor Talmadge offered to send Adjutant General Lindley Camp with the party if they desired it on their visit to Herndon. However, they found no difficulty in obtaining an interview with the negro.

Upon leaving the jail a Russian dictionary and a copy of Anthony Bimba's "History of the American Working Class" was left with Holland to be given to Herndon.

Communistic Literature Banned.

On the matter of literature, the visitors were told that communistic literature was not permitted in the jail for Herndon or anyone else, but that other books were not banned.

The delegation also was assured that Herndon has been receiving medical attention whenever he needed it. Herndon said that since he was first incarcerated his weight has dropped from 175 pounds to 159.

John Geer and Ben Davis Jr., Herndon's counsel, said that they will continue efforts to have his bond reduced from $15,000, as fixed by Judge Lee B. Wyatt, and that failing to obtain a bond which can be met they will try to raise the $15,000.

The New York delegation members said that they will go from Atlanta to Birmingham, where they will visit the "Scottsboro" negroes, and will talk with officials concerning civil liberties in Alabama.

Want "Civil Liberty."

"All we are interested in is civil liberty," Lawson said. "There is not a communist among us, and we are not against the constitution of the United States, but we believe that it is a dangerous thing to suppress free speech among the people of any nation."

Other members of the delegation are: William Rollins Jr., novelist; Martin Russak, editor of the Textile Voice; Herbert Levons, representing the Civil Liberties Union, and William Serber, member of the Civil Liberties Union. Lawson is treasurer of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners.

On leaving Fulton tower, Lawson thanked Bill Turner, jail engineer; Holland and Bob McCall, for their courtesy, and were assured that they were welcome at any time.

2,500 RECALLED TO T. C. I. MINES

Red Ore Strike Ended By Agreement; Guard To Be Demobilized

The solpes of Red mountain teemed with activity today as full crews

went back to work in the iron ore mines of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., following the strike settlement of last Thursday.

The end of the strike returned 2,500 men to work in the ore mines of the T. C. I. Co. Strikes in the ore mines of the Republic Steel Corp., Woodward Iron Co., and Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co. have not yet been settled.

Brig. Gen. John C. Persons said that the national guard in the strike area would be demobilized today.

Demobilization began after the settlement Thursday and the last 100 men of the troops on strike duty were to be called in today.

General Persons said he was told that full crews went to work this morning without trouble of any kind.

The red ore strike in the T. C. I. Co.'s mines started May 4. Troops have been stationed in the area since May 8.

Ala. Negro Relief Workers Strike on Forced Labor Work

Fired, Denied All Relief After Strike on 10 Cent An Hour Job

SELMA, Ala., July 9.—Nearly 100 unemployed Negro workers, taken from the relief rolls and drafted for road work at wages of 10 cents an hour, were cut off all relief for a period of two to three months after they had struck against low wages and rotten working conditions.

Burton, county relief administrator, engineered the system by which the Negro workers were forced to work ten hours a day, five and one-half days a week for 10 cents an hour wages. The Negroes, who were given back breaking work in the gravel pit, declared in their demands that "ten cents an hour was not enough for working all day in the hot sun."

In each case, relief checks due to the Negro strikers on Thursday, were not issued after the strike, and all will be forced to re-apply for relief which, the Selma papers state, "will require some two or three months, and in the meantime they will be forced to look out for their own subsistence."

* * *

By a Worker Correspondent

SELMA, Ala.—I am a relief worker and have been on relief for the past month. I worked for the R. F. C. at 75 cents a day, and was cut off when the C. W. A. came along—they never would give me a C. W. A. job.

Now the Alabama Relief Administration is taking over the jobs, but the work is so hard that one can't do it. The Negroes are put in the gravel pit and the white men are on the road cutting grass.

I have a family of four. For 12 hours a week I get $3.60. Four dollars a month goes for rent, and with four to look out for, $3.60 won't go far.

Dallas County is taking a group of miners from the relief rolls and putting them to work at 10 cents an hour—$5.50 for a ten-hour day, five and a half day week. They had previously paid 30 cents an hour. Sixty of the men struck. All were taken off relief and told that they will not get any more relief or relief work.

* * *

Akron Relief Workers Demand Pay Rise

AKRON, Ohio.—A committee representing 693 relief workers here who have signed a petition demanding guaranteed weekly wages of not less than $15 met with George Missig, county relief administrator, on July 2.

Pointing out that the present wages of $9 a week on F. E. R. A. jobs forces starvation conditions upon all relief workers, the committee demanded that Missig state his position on the workers' demands. Missig's reply was that if the workers are not satisfied with present wages they can quit the jobs and apply for direct relief.

The relief workers will meet tonight at 8, at 401 S. Main St. Regular Tuesday meetings will be held at this place hereafter.

* * *

Jobless Stop Akron Eviction

AKRON, Ohio, July 9.—Over 500 Negro and white workers, mobilized by the Unemployment Council and the Communist Party here, gathered at the home of Anton Reiner, an unemployed shoemaker, and returned the furniture to the house after an eviction.

The eviction took place a few days after George Missig, county relief administrator, had made a statement to a committee of relief workers that no evictions would take place, and that the relief office would take care of all workers unable to pay rent.

* * *

Lancaster Jobless Demand Adequate Cash Relief

LANCASTER, Pa.—The Relief Workers' League here will send a mass delegation to the City Council today demanding increased cash relief to all unemployed workers. The committee will demand $4 cash relief to all unemployed workers, $7 for each married couple and $2.50 for each dependent. Workers are urged to mass at the Court House at 3 p.m. to go to the City Council.

Through the struggles initiated by the Relief Workers' League and the Unemployment Council, the city relief officials were forced to abandon the commissary plan and institute a voucher system on relief.

On July 1 the commissary was abolished, yet the vouchers are for starvation amounts. To case No. 59, two unemployed workers on relief, vouchers for 50 cents were mailed on July 6 for one week's food order. To case No. 3032, a family of four, a voucher for $1.25 for one week's food supply was sent on July 6.

* * *

Organize to Stop Eviction

The Relief Workers' League of Lancaster urges all unemployed and employed workers to mass at the home of Lombardi, 532 Beaver St., July 12, at 3:30 p.m. to prevent the eviction and sale of the household goods of this unemployed worker's family.

Mr. and Mrs. Lombardi and 11 of their children, the youngest only three months old, are to be evicted and their furniture sold.

* * *

Speed-Up, Mass Firing at Greenville, Miss.

By a Worker Correspondent

GREENVILLE, Miss.—The Chicago Saw Mill here is working the laborers for $1.25 for an eight-hour day. Due to the speed-up and hard work in the heat, workers faint on the job. Two weeks ago 300 men were laid off and have not yet been taken back.

Birmingham, Ala., News
August 3, 1934

TROUBLE AVERTED IN STRIKERS' MOVE

Attempt To Organize Fayette Textile Employes Ends With Failure

Serious trouble threatened in the Alabama textile strike Friday when several hundred striking workers from Jasper, Winfield and Cordova, armed with sticks and clubs, converged on Fayette in an effort to organize the mill there.

A scheduled meeting in City Springs Park was postponed until next Friday after Sheriff Joe McConnell had ordered the Negro leaders out of town, and the strikers were told to leave their sticks and clubs at home before returning to Fayette. A heavy guard was thrown about the gathering place of the strikers, and the cool work of officers is believed to have prevented a riot when the Negro leaders were escorted from town.

Marching to the music of a three-piece string band, the invading strikers reached Fayette at 10 a.m. The entire business populace of the city was present in support of the local mill workers, the majority of whom are declared to have resented the interference.

Addressing the crowd which assembled at the park, a spokesman for the strikers explained that the speaker and organizer for the United Textile Workers of America had been unable to attend and postponement of the meeting followed. No effort was made to march on the mill or mill village.

Resumption of operations at the plant of the Selma Manufacturing Company on Vanderbilt Road was under consideration by company officials Friday following a request to that effect from a group of employes, it was announced by company officials.

The Birmingham plant, while not directly affected by the textile strike, closed down three months ago after the employes had made what company officials characterized as unreasonable demands and because of a scarcity of orders.

The company normally employs 450 operatives and worked practically full time throughout the depression. J. F. Ames, president, was out of the city Friday, and no information was available as to what percentage of the employes were represented in the petition to reopen the plan. An immediate decision is expected, however, in the matter.

Organizers from Cordova are said to have gained admittance to the Fayette mills of the Alabama Mills Company Thursday, where several employes were signed up as union members.

Less than one-third of the estimated 35,000 textile employes in the state are believed to be on strike.

Reports Friday indicated conditions generally quiet in the major strike centers, including Huntsville, where peace negotiations were scheduled to get under way immediately through the efforts of a committee representing the Chamber of Commerce.

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SLOSS MINERS IN AGREEMENT TO END STRIKE

Third Group Of Workers And Employers Reach Truce In Ore Walkout

ONLY RAIMUND REMAINS

Closing Chapter Reported In Months-Old Strife Over District

The district-wide strike that tied up ore mining operations in Birmingham May 21 neared an end today as Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. became the third firm to reach a settlement with its workers.

Only the Raimund ore mine of Republic Steel Corp. was left affected by the prolonged deadlock between employers and employes, and R. R. Richardson, U. S. department of labor mediator, was to open negotiations with this firm today or tomorrow.

Approximately 450 men will return to work at the Sloss mine under a truce identical in terms to that which ended the ore strike at mines of Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. and Woodward Iron Co.

Get Wage Increases

According to Mr. Richardson, who negotiated the agreements, a majority of the miners are to receive varying wage increases under terms of a plan for reclassifying labor at the mines. The average pay increase has not been worked out yet, he said.

Settlement at the Sloss mine came while more than 400 employes at the Woodward company's ore shaft were returning to work as result of an agreement announced by Mr. Richardson Saturday.

Clean-up crews went to work in the Woodward mine Saturday with the view of having the shaft ready for the return of full forces by tomorrow.

To Resume Thursday

R. M. Marshall, vice-president of Sloss-Sheffield, said clean up work would start tomorrow morning in the Sloss mine and that normal operations would be resumed by Thursday. Like the other mines affected, the shaft has been closed since the strike began.

First break in the general ore strike came June 27 when Mr. Richardson, sent here by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, negotiated a settlement at the three T. C. I. mines. This returned to work more than 2,500 of the 4,500 miners who joined in the walkout.

Pipe Agreement

The miners were represented in negotiations by the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, the organization which called the strike.

Threat of a strike of cast iron pipe workers in the district was believed definitely at an end today, following an agreement reached Saturday between officials of U. S. Pipe & Foundry Co. and union employes.

The agreement provides a substantial pay increase for the workers, according to E. C. Curtis, who negotiated the truce in his capacity as representative of the Atlanta regional labor board. Six hundred workers at the firm's North Birmingham and Bessemer shops were affected.

Mr. Curtis was to open negotiations immediately for a similar truce at the National Cast Iron Pipe Co.'s plant at Tarrant iCty. He was confident of an agreement. Only these two firms, he said, were affected by the dispute.

SIX REPUBLIC STEEL WORKERS REINSTATED

Regional Board Orders Men Put Back To Work

By United Press.

ATLANTA, July 9.—The regional labor board today recommended that six employes of the Republic Steel corporation's Thomas blast furnace, of Birmingham, be re-instated at once as it was shown they were discharged because of their activity in union affairs.

The six employes are R. E. Blaich, C. W. Keheley, A. R. Jacobs, Frank Ellerich and Austin Lockmiller.

Five employes, W. G. Smith, R. G. Rogers, Morgan Jones, B. A. Hopkins, and H. R. Smalley, were discharged for reasons disconnected with union activity, the board ruled.

The company's contention that 24 employes were laid off or discharged April 24 in connection with a necessary and legitimate reduction in force was not disproved, the board held. These men were: Jim Adams, Amos McCall, Walter Mays, Clarence Williams, J. R. Paxton, Thomas Allen, Malvin Watkins, Ed Harper, Will Spencer, George Cloud, Joe Dowdell, Charles Williams, Frank Jones, J. C. Clayton, L. O. Townsend, Frank Johnson, Judd Murray, James Gresham, Sam Edwards, John Watkins, John Pruitt, Elmer Coleman, Dan Edwards, Will Owens.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
July 4, 1934

Sixty Negroes Dropped From Dallas Relief List

Selma, Ala., July 4.—(U. P.)—Sixty Negroes were ordered dropped from Dallas County relief rolls Wednesday because they staged a strike last Saturday in quest of higher wages.

Complaining that they were paid only $1 a day for ten hours of work, the Negroes went to the Board of Revenue with a request for 30 cents an hour. Emmett Hewston, county road supervisor, opposing the request, contended the Negroes "had listened to agitators."

Not So Fast

A general strike of Alabama textile workers at this time would be most unfortunate. It could result only in loss to employer and employe alike and would be a serious setback to the community itself.

There are exceptions no doubt but textile employers as a whole were the first to demonstrate their willingness to embrace the National Recovery Administration plan and to put into effect shorter hours, increased wages and generally improved working conditions. It is not necessary, and therefore grossly unfair for the textile workers to penalize innocent operators in order to punish those against whom there are justifiable grievances.

Organized labor is offered its greatest opportunity today to demonstrate its ability to deal fairly. It has the backing of public sentiment and the government itself, but it cannot hope to continue in this enviable position if its leadership fails and the radical element is able to swing the rank and file to extremes.

We hope at the meeting here tomorrow that the various union representatives will move slowly in the consideration of a general strike order.

It is true that the government has moved all too slowly in the past toward the settlement of labor disputes, but since the adjournment of congress new machinery has been set up for this purpose. It should be given an opportunity to function first. If it fails there is still time to resort to such an extreme measure as the general strike.

Dynamite Bomb Hurled At Shaft In Strike Area

Blast Falls Short Of Target And Damage Is Slight; Officers Hunting Clues

Jury Sifts Attack

Another Explosion Set Off Near Town Of Townley; Iron Ore Fields Quiet

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 21.—(AP)—Dynamite attacks on the Coal Valley mine of the Debardeleben Coal Corporation were renewed today, with a heavy charge of dynamite falling just short of the air shaft in an apparent attempt to wreck it.

The mine would have been wrecked had the heavy charge of dynamite hit the air shaft. The explosion occurred about 9 a.m. just after the watchman had left to check the condition of the generator. Officials did not disclose whether any men were in the mine at the time.

A few hours earlier a charge of dynamite was set off near Townley, another Debardeleben property, wrecking a tractor used by a timber contractor for the corporation.

The Debardeleben properties in Walker County have been scenes of numerous dynamitings in recent weeks, but with the exception of the wrecking of a commissary, property damage has been small.

Bombs Tossed From Cars

The dynamiters as a rule, roar down the road in the middle of the night tossing bombs made by wiring several sticks of dynamite together, at some object as the car passes.

The sputtering fuse, arcing through the air, is the only warning given of an attack, and usually the fuse is so short that the explosion is only seconds behind the disappearance of the car.

The Walker County Grand Jury delved into the dynamite attacks last week, but recessed until June without returning any true bills.

The Debardeleben Corporation has an agreement with the union under which the wage and hour scale is observed, with each pledged to refrain from intimidation or coercion.

The corporation is the only large commercial company in the Alabama field that has not signed a contract with the United Mine Workers of America.

Elsewhere in the district all was quiet today, but the 8,000 idle iron ore miners watched developments in Washington as their strike edged along toward the end of its third week.

Truce Meeting Called

Gen. J. C. Persons announced tonight that employe representatives of ore miners employed by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company would meet with officials of the company at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow to discuss an agreement to end the strike.

Other companies operating red ore mines in the district where approximately 8,000 ore miners are on strike have agreed to hold similar conferences at an early date, Gen. Persons said.

Gen. Persons said that, on recommendation of Gov. Miller, the employe representatives and company officials had agreed to the conference.

The announcement came on the eve of a scheduled meeting of an NRA code committee in Washington to discuss a proposed code for the red ore mining industry.

Other companies in the district where ore miners are on strike are the Republic Steel Corporation, the Sloss Sheffield Steel and Iron Company and the Woodward Iron Company.

Gen. Persons has been serving as Gov. Miller's representative in attempting to settle Alabama mine difficulties.

Southern Slave Market Economy Dealt Heavy Blow by Growing Strike Wave in Alabama Towns

Fight Against Terror Main Task of Workers In Building Party

By NAT ROSS

On May 8, Chief of Police Hollums of Birmingham declared, "I have ordered that Communism be wiped out before it gets a better foot hold here." On the same day the press stated that "A three-way offensive (i.e., police, sheriffs, office, grand jury) against Communism" was under way.

This was the signal for a wild campaign of terror. Strikers were murdered on the picket lines. Dozens of strikers were arrested. Communist leaders were rounded up. Homes of Communists were raided and a large number arrested. A printer was sentenced to six months and given a $100 fine for printing a Communist leaflet. A warrant was issued for Alexander Racolin, I. L. D. attorney, who had already been arrested and finger printed on two previous occasions.

The police arrested and finger printed the noted playwright, John Howard Lawson, merely for walking down the street with the I. L. D. attorney.

On July 20, ten weeks later, Chief Hollums issued another statement to the press, saying, "Seventy-five per cent of the labor violence has been fomented by Communist agitators . . . Although we have conducted a vigorous drive the last few months against the Communist element we have been hampered by lack of authority. BECAUSE WE BELIEVE THE TROUBLE HAS JUST STARTED (my emphasis — N. R.) we will seek legislation at the 1935 sesion of the state legislature to combat future agitation. We need laws to prohibit agitation of strike violence; to prohibit meetings which would end in riots; to prohibit spread of propaganda advocating intermarriage and inciting race hatred."

One thing is obvious from this statement. The Police Chief had not succeeded in his threat of May 8th.

The important question is—what's behind these fascist plans? To answer this we must for a moment examine the foundation of Southern society and the present situation in Birmingham in particular.

The basis of southern economy is the backward, semi-slave share-cropping system of agriculture found in the Black Belt.

It is here that the stink of the old slave market is still loud. But this stink is carried from the Black Belt agrarian sections into the Southern industrial cities in the form of Jim-Crowism, lynching, convict labor, starvation wages, etc. In other words, Southern industry was built up and profits made on the basis of the most unheard of exploitaiton of the Negroes and also to a large extent of the main mass of white workers.

The recent years of crisis and the struggles of the workers especially those in which the Communist Party played a significant role, have exposed the whole rottenness of Southern capitalism and the crumbling foundation on which it was built. In order to maintain its rule, the Southern capitalist class must intensify its fascist terror and lynching as part of the process of further starving the workers.

The Wave of Strikes

If we look further we see the following: The N. R. A. codes legalized the priniciple of lower wages for Southern workers through the wage differential. This is what Wall Street and the Southern capitalists wanted. In the meantime the Birmingham workers had organized by the tens of thousands into the A. F. of L. unions. Under the guidance of the Communist Party the workers raised high the slogan for union recognition and against the wage differential. This was the essence of a whole series of strikes in the Birmingham area involving in the past six months, close to 75,000 workers.

Not only that, but the workers in each industry were sticking together. In February, 2,000 laundry workers closed every plant in the Birmingham area. In March, all the commercial mines in Alabama were on strike, involving 13,000 workers. In April, these 13,000 struck again and now they were joined by 8,000 captive coal miners. Every single mine in Alabama was shut tight. In May, 8,000 ore miners went out on a general strike. And now a large majority of the 35,000 Alabama textile workers are on strike, and as this is being written the rank and file strikers are working to tie up every single textile mill in Alabama.

In these strikes (except textile where most of the strikers are white), the outstanding note of progress was the rapid development of solidarity between the white and Negro strikers and the growing prestige of the C. P. This race and class solidarity developed especially as a result of the militancy of the Negroes who were in the forefront of the struggle.

The Textile Strike

A word on the present textile strike. The rank and file have come out on strike after formulating a number of excellent demands; such as a 30 and not a 40-hour week at $12 minimum instead of $9; abolition of the stretch-out; re-employment of all workers who lost their jobs because of the stretch-out or for union activities; and finally, recognition of the U. T. W. The Communist Party must exert its energy to spread the strike and help the textile strikers win their demands. The strike covers a terribly wide area, the top leaders are preparing a sell out of the rank and file and it is up to the Communist Party to place its forces at the key points and prevent defeat of the strike. A defeat for the textile workers would be a terrible blow against the whole working class of Alabama.

The struggle against the terror which affects not only Communists but all union men, must become a major task of the Party. Our main task still remains to build the Party in the concentration plants, and to develop a real movement of the rank and file in the unions. The election campaign must unify our whole struggle for workers' rights and against the terror, for union recognition and against the wage differential as part of our struggle for self determination in the Black Belt and for a Soviet America.

More and more deep down in their hearts the miners and steel workers, the railroad men and textile strikers are saying: "The reds are fightin' for us." This is the guarantee (despite all the threats and terror plans of the Birmingham bosses and their police flunkeys), that we can build a mass Communist Party in Alabama in the heat of the bitter struggles ahead, if all of us get down to work.

Alabama Miners' Ranks Are Solid; Defy Terrorism

A.F.L. Leaders Oppose Picketing; Join Cry Against Militants

TRIAL ON THURSDAY

Lawson Urges Protest to Release Strikers

The Daily Worker, determined to smash through the plans of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and their local hirelings to suppress news of the big mine strike near Birmingham, has sent the noted American writer, John Howard Lawson, to cover the situation for the "Daily." Following is Lawson's first story from the strike zone.

By JOHN HOWARD LAWSON
(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 14.—Despite the 24-hour duty of the National Guard, the 8,000 ore strikers are remaining out solid. There is continued tension in the Walker and St. Clair Counties Coal Mines, as the miners see the betrayal of the N. R. A. wage scale which sent twenty-one thousand of them back to work under William Mitch's (District President of the U. M. W. A.) last agreement with the operators. This agreement of the A. F. of L. officials did not give the miners the promised wage increase and union recognition.

The Walker County Grand Jury has begun "investigating" the shootings. A large number of witnesses have been called. Quiet prevails in the Jefferson County ore area at the moment.

The Birmingham authorities are using every means to place the blame for the violence on the Communist Party. The strikers are answering the injunction against picketing of the Republic Steel Co., as well as the presence of the National Guards by mass action.

To break the heroic spirit of the strikers the police charge a Negro worker with attempted rape on the wife of a Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. mine deputy. Officers Cole and Moser, heads of the Red Squad, have been assigned to search for "the Negro suspect."

The A. F. of L. bureaucrats are making an intensified drive against the "Reds," and to defeat the strike, at the State Convention of the A. F. of L. to be held in Mobile starting today. President Moore announces according to newspaper headlines "The State Convention proposes to organize a state-wide campaign against Communism, which is blamed for engendering violence in the coal and ore strikes."

B. B. Graves, gubernatorial candidate and former Klan official, will be at this convention. A. F. of L. leaders have left the strike area to attend the Convention.

The Communist Party and the I. L. D. is answering the attacks by issuing fifteen thousand printed leaflets calling on the ore strikers, cafeteria, textile and relief strikers to keep their ranks solid and smash the terror by mass picketing. The leaflet demands the withdrawal of the National Guards and calls on the strikers to stay out on strike until they gain union recognition, higher wages, and the release of all militant workers now under arrest.

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Alabama Picket Lines Attacked by National Guards; Jail Miners

Police Raid Homes in Continued Reign of Terror

By NAT ROSS

Special to the Daily Worker

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 6.—Dub Murry and Bollen Green, Negro strikers at the Republic Steel Co. blast furnace, were fined $25 each and sentenced to 30 days in jail Tuesday, June 5. They were charged with beating up a scab and "special officer" last week on a street car.

The strike of the 8,500 ore miners continues as corporations attempt to smash the strike by breaking up picket lines through the use of National Guards, and by sending a small number of scabs into the mines. Earlier in the strike deputies killed four ore miners on the picket lines.

Communists are calling meetings of rank and file miners to intensify the picketing and to go over the heads of the bureaucrats by calling for support of the unemployed and other workers in picket action. In the meantime, negotiations for the ore mining code continues with no results

Five Packing Houses Closed

Five packing houses remain closed as a result of picket action, despite unsuccessful attempts to deliver supplies locally with the aid of police convoys. Federal Agent C. L. Richardson of the Dept. of Labor is now here, following Frances Perkins' visit, for the purpose of arranging conferences in the five current Birmingham strikes. The packing houses today refused to attend a conference with the A. F. of L. officials, arranged by Richardson, stating that they had "received no instructions from headquarters." The companies, involved are Swift, Cudahy, Armour's, Wilson and Hormel.

Police are carrying on a widespread drive of terror, threats and arrests. Five Negroes are in the county jail without bond, charged with dynamiting.

I. L. D. Files Suit

The International Labor Defense is issuing thousands of leaflets condemning the dynamitings in the strike as acts of provocation and as an attempt to break the strike. It calls on all strikers to publicly repudiate the provocative actions of bosses, police, stool pigeons and white Legion thugs, and to intensify militant mass picketing on all fronts.

The I. L. D. has forced the police to return belongings confiscated in the arrests of Communist leaders a few weeks ago, and has filed suit, through its attorney, C. B. Powell, to recover the typewriter and literature which Chief of Police Hollums refused to return.

The home of H. C. Taylor, father of Wirt Taylor, Birmingham leader, was entered by two detectives with a search warrant for liquor as a pretext. A few pamphlets were confiscated.

MORE BOMBS EXPLODED IN MINE TROUBLE

Aged Negro T. C. I. Worker Is Beaten As Guerrilla Warfare Continues

MINER'S HOME BLASTED

Little Damage Is Believed Done; Communists Are Blamed For Acts

Three dynamite blasts that roared on Red Mountain last night and the beating of a negro employe of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., were being investigated by sheriff's deputies today as guerilla warfare continued on the coal and ore mining fronts.

One of the explosions damaged the home of Alf Howell, negro, employed at Wylam, No. 8, coal mine of T. C., I.

Howell lives at Minniesville, a half mile west of Wylam, where eight negro houses were burned early Wednesday morning.

Negro Evades Gang

National guard headquarters here received the report that a negro employed at the Muscoda red ore mine of T. C., I., was beaten by about 10 white men as he was going home last night.

The national guard report stated that the negro, after being beaten, broke away from his attackers and ran back to the mine.

Two of the blasts heard had not been located and officers believed that damage, if any, was negligible.

Communists Blamed

Y. L. Anthony, Fairfield police chief, declared there "is nothing new" in his investigation of the fire which destroyed the eight negro houses at Minniesville.

The chief declined to say what information, if any, had been obtained from Early Carthen, negro, who is being held for investigation.

T. C. I. deputies reported seeing the negro run from the blaze.

Sheriff's deputies believe that the outbreaks at Minniesville, in particular, are the result of communistic activity.

Acts Of Violence Draw Criticism From Union

Resolutions condemning "violence, sabotage and other illegal acts" had been adopted today by Bright's local of International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, No. 115, representing more than 500 employes of the Woodward Iron Co.'s furnace and by-products works.

"Our membership is composed of peaceable, law abiding citizens with whom lawlessness is as unpopular as it is with any other group of good citizens," said the resolution.

"We do not want organized labor or any other one group of citizens to dominate industry or government, but we do believe the time has come when labor should assume its proper responsibility to, and take its place with industry and agriculture as an independent, equal partner in the affairs of this country," the workmen's resolution said.

"We are opposed to and do not tolerate Communism, and will not accept the application of any man for membership who is tainted with its poison."

The resolutions asked the "right thinking people" to join the workmen in support of the National Recovery Administration

Sentenced For Printing Red Literature, Bob Williams Appeals

Robert Williams, owner of the Banner Printing company, 1623 Fourth Avenue, north, was fined $100 and sentenced to serve six months in jail Wednesday by Judge Martin following his arrest last week by officers who confiscated a quantity of "red" literature that was being printed in the shop.

The city law which prohibits the printing of abusive literature was the basis for the decision. The penalty was the maximum that the law allows.

Williams who denid any connection with the Communist party or any radical organizations testified that he was merely printing the circulars for a man named Racolin and that he had not read the material contained in the printing. There were several witnesses who testified that Williams was not a communist nor a bad character.

Arthur Green an employee in the shops who was arrested also was released for lack of evidence.

Williams through his attorney made an appeal and is out on bond pending the outcome of a hearing next week.

Negro Dies After Beating By 5 White Men At Birmingham

By The Associated Press

To the country's major labor troubles in the steel industry, in which a strike impends unless negotiations for peace succeed, was added yesterday a growing packing house employes' dispute which threatened a tieup in New York's meat supply.

At Birmingham, Ala., terrorists fired a volley into sleeping employes of the Republic Steel Corporation's coal mine company. A score of bombings was reported. A negro was beaten to death.

At Pittsburgh, center of the steel workers' troubles, M. F. Tighe, union head, said there was "little or no merit" in the Government's plan for an unbiased three-man board to settle disputes. At Gary, Ind., also a big steel center, union men had little to say. Two plants of Wierton Steel Company, at Wierton, W. Va., and Steubenville, Ohio, voted 10,261 to 460 against striking.

There were 12,000 packing house employes added yesterday to 3,500 who struck a week ago in the New York fight. It involves demands for a 20 per cent wage increase, union recognition and return of workers discharged for unionizing activities.

Packing-house employes at Oklahoma City prepared to go back to work, having won union recognition and a 32-hour week.

At San Francisco, longshoremen's union officials said that ships loaded by

non-union men would not be unloaded by union workers at points of destination. At Seattle it was added that efforts to open the harbor by force would result in a "general nationwide strike of all labor."

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 11.—(AP)—Dynamite, bullets, clubs, and fists were used in a renewal of violence in Alabama's strike-torn iron ore fields over the weekend, bringing death to one person, serious injuries to another, and lesser injuries to at least half a dozen others.

A fractured skull inflicted on Green Patton, negro employed by the Republic Steel Corporation, by five white men who boarded a street car caused his death early today. He was the third man killed during the strike.

In a hospital, a negro miner employed by the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company was in a serious condition with a maimed arm and leg resulting from dynamite exploding under a porch on which he slept Saturday night.

Officials had reports of at least six other persons being ganged and beaten by men, some of whom used blackjacks and clubs in their campaign of terror.

The renewal of violence early last week was accompanied by incendiaries in three instances, and the detonations of dynamite were numerous Saturday night and early yesterday.

Gov. Miller took cognizance of the protest of Bessemer citizens against National Guards patrolling the streets there, but took no action.

"I get my reports on conditions in the strike area from Gen. John C. Persons," the Governor said at Montgomery today. "I do not know Dr. Wright (Dr. S. W. Wright who signed the protest wire as chairman). Gen. Persons has reported nothing to me of the matter referred to by Dr. Wright."

The guard incident occurred Saturday when a truck load of guardsmen from Muscoda answered a call from Chief of Police Ross, of Bessemer, for assistance.

The three guardsmen accused of using a bayonet on a bystander were placed under arrest by guard officers today for trial before a military tribunal.

The guardsmen arrested C. J. Henley on charges of using abusive language toward the troopers and resisting arrest.

Gen. Persons said an examination showed two superficial scratches on Henley.

The Raimund mine area of the Republic Steel Corporation was quiet today, after an exchange of shots there last night when hidden marksmen poured a volley into the bunkhouse where maintenance crews slept. No one was injured.

MINE WORKER IS MOBBED IN MASS ATTACK

T.C.I. Employe At Muscoda Severely Beaten As New

Violence Breaks

THREE BOMBS THROWN

Little Damage Is Reported From Blasts; Peace Moves Resumed

Fourteen negroes were in jail at Bessemer today charged with participating in a mass attack on a negro miner last night in the Red mountain ore strike area. Three dynamite blasts later in the night added to the tenseness in the strife-torn locality but did no damage.

The attack, renewing violence after a 48-hour period of quiet, occurred in a negro community near the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.'s Muscoda mine.

Arthur Washington, negro, victim of a severe beating, swore out warrants against the 14 after they had been arrested by national guardsmen on duty at the mine and turned over to sheriff's deputies. Each defendant was charged with assault with intent to murder.

Guardsmen reported the 14 were only those of a larger group whom Washington was able to identify. Reports of the number of men joining in the melee varied from 25 to 75. Bond for those arrested was set at $500 each.

Washington, investigators said, is employed in moving ore from T. C. I.'s nearby Wenonah mine and had come to Muscoda about dusk to visit a sister. His assailants mobbed him as he was approaching the sister's home.

Two of the dynamite blasts last night occurred in an open clearing near the Republic Steel Corp.'s Raimund ore mine. Neither explosion was in immediate proximity of the shaft or of the nearby mine offices, but Republic officials expressed belief the vandalism was directed against the company property.

The third blast, reported by guardsmen on duty at the T. C. I. mines, also occurred away from any buildings, at a spot near the Wenonah mine.

Efforts to end the seven-weeks-old strike continued today. C. L. Richardson, U. S. department of labor mediator who opened negotiations earlier this week with Woodward Iron Co. officials, was expected during the day to contact other firms involved.

* * *

Furnace Striker Guilty Of Threatening Worker

Found guilty on charges of sending a threatening note to Pete McKinney, negro, of 1702 20th St., Ensley, employe at the Republic Steel Corp.'s Thomas furnace, Frank Jones, negro, of 1516 Bessie Ave., Ensley, was fined $25 and costs and given a 30-day jail sentence today by Judge Henry J. Martin in police court.

Jones, a striker from the furnace, was arrested by Detectives R. J. Granger and E. W. Jackson.

Homer Potts, negro, of 1811 27th St., Ensley, testified that he delivered the note to McKinney at Jones' request.

DANGER SEEN OF STRIKE IN PIPE PLANTS

Mediation Efforts Speeded As Walkout Looms In Three Factories

PAY RAISE DEMANDED

Meat Cutters To Return To Hill Stores Pending Board Ruling

New labor differences which threatened to bring about a possible strike of 800 cast iron pipe workers in the Birmingham district speeded conciliatory action today by a federal mediator.

After a preliminary conference with union representatives, E. C. Curtis, Alabama representative of the Atlanta regional labor board, announced plans to meet with the employers Monday. He expressed hope for an early settlement.

In contrast to this development was an announcement at noon that union meat cutters who have been on strike at Hill stores for two months will return to work Monday morning.

Under Former Condition

Leo Carter, meat cutters' union agent, said the men will go back to their jobs under former working conditions pending a decision by the Atlanta regional labor board on their original demands for higher wages and union contracts.

He said he expected to reach an agreement later in the day with A.&P. officials by which strikers will return to jobs at these stores on the same basis.

Three plants are involved in the Pipe Workers' dispute: The North Birmingham and Bessemer shops of U. S. Pipe & Foundry Co. and the National Cast Iron Pipe Co. plant at Tarrant City.

W. O. Hare, secretary of Alabama Federation of Labor, said he understood none of the three union locals have yet taken a strike vote. He added, however, that "there is grave danger of a walkout."

The case came before the regional labor board, Mr. Curtis said, on complaint filed by union leaders after several days of negotiations with the employers had failed to effect a mutually accepted working agreement.

Wage Raise At Issue

After exchanging a number of proposals and counter-proposals the employes and employers, he disclosed, were divided chiefly on the question of wage increases.

The workers originally sought an increase of 10 cents an hour, but later offered to compromise on a five-cent increase. The companies, he said, offered to advance wages three cents an hour.

Another new labor dispute occupied Mr. Curtis' attention also. He was to confer during the day with officials of Birmingham Stove & Foundry Co., where differences with union employes, he said, have resulted in a lockout.

Union officials said approximately 250 men were made idle by the shut-down at the stove plant.

Mr. Curtis also was to confer today with the management of Virginia Bridge & Iron Co. regarding re-instatement of O. Sadler, former employe allegedly discharged several weeks ago because of his union activities.

The regional labor board, Mr. Curtis said, recently ruled that Mr. Sadler should be put back to work but no action has been taken by the company.

Except for one small unlocated blast, the Red mountain ore strike area remained quiet last night and this morning, national guardsmen on duty there reported. The blast was believed to have occurred in a woods, away from any buildings or company property.

Deputies rushed to the strike area yesterday afternoon when a group of negroes "ganged" Will Tate, negro employe of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. Tate, deputies said, turned on his assailants with a knife and cut one of them badly.

* * *

Unionists Are Blamed In Laundry Bomb Blast

Labor differences of "unknown cause" were blamed by Sunshine Dry Cleaning Co. today for an attempted bombing last night at one of its branch stations at 2604 12th Ave., n. The bomb exploded in a yard next door, causing no damage.

Louis Silberman, attorney for Sunshine, asserted a belief that "persons connected with the unions" were responsible for the violence but said he "cannot understand what they have against the firm."

"The whole trouble," he declared, "seems to have started when President Roosevelt recently announced abandonment of the price-fixing provisions of the code. Since then there has been an attempt to boycott Sunshine."

"However, the firm has not cut prices. We were and still are charging what were the minimum code prices when these were in effect."

BOMBS DAMAGE NEGRO HOUSES

Explosions Laid To Labor Trouble In Ore And Coal Strikes

Two early morning dynamite blasts, one in the Red mountain ore strike area and the other near recently strife-torn coal fields in the eastern section of the county, several miles away, were under investigation today.

One of the explosions occurred on Fairfax Ave., Bessemer, at the home of Ernest Lewis, negro miner on strike at the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.'s Muscoda ore mine.

The other was at the home of Brucie Turner, negro woman, near Leeds. Though without any definite clue, officers were investigating this violence on the theory that recent labor strife in nearby coal fields may be responsible.

No one was injured by either blast but both did damage to the houses.

National guardsmen who investigated the blast in the ore strike area arrested Jim Simmons, who they said was a striker, a few blocks from the scene of the blast and turned him over to sheriff's deputies who charged him with carrying a concealed weapon.

Simmons later was released on $100 bond.

Pointing out that Lewis has remained out on strike, investigators were inclined to believe that the bomb hurled at his house was meant for another.

This possibility was expressed also by officers investigating the Leeds bombing. The woman, Brucie Turner, and her two small children were the sole occupants of the dwelling and apparently have no connection with any labor dispute, officers said.

BESSEMER MAN HELD FOR LABOR ATTACKS

Walter Brinkly Charged With Beating Ore Mine Workers

Walter Bringly, 310 Fourth Ave., Bessemer, was placed in Bessemer county jail this morning charged with three recent attacks on ore mine workers. The defendant, Deputy Cal Tabbs said, is a striker.

Besides three charges of assault with intent to murder, Brinkly was lodged against him, Tabbs said, accused in a fourth warrant with robbery, Chief Deputy Cal Tabbs said, the chief deputy said he did not know whether the charge had any connection with the ore strike.

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TERROR REIGN SPREADS AS MORE STORES ARE BOMBED

POLICE BLAME BUTCHERS FOR CRIME WAVE

Dynamite, Bricks and Bullets Crash Through Windows Of Five Groceries

ARRESTS ARE FORECAST

Wave Of Violence Brings New Order for Police To Press Vigilance

An intensified police drive against strike violence in the Birmingham district was under way today after a night that saw five more Hill and A. & P. stores damaged by bombs, bricks and bullets.

The sabotage, attributed to the strike of meat cutters at the Hill and A. & P. stores, caused only moderate damage, investigators said. No one was injured.

Another development today was the announcement that a federal mediator will be here early next week to seek a settlement in the meat cutters' six-weeks-old strike.

Two Hill stores, one at 1028 15th St., s., and the other at 5218 Georgia Rd., Woodlawn, were blasted by dynamite hurled through plate glass windows near midnight.

Another dynamite bomb was thrown through a window of a Hill store at 1306 Tuscaloosa Ave., West End, but failed to explode.

Bullets Shatter Glass

A brick smashed a window in another Hill place at 2139 Vanderbilt Rd., and pistol fire shattered plate glass at an A. & P. store at 1801 Eighth Ave., n.

A night of quiet was reported in other Birmingham strike areas, with the exception of a dynamite blast near the Red mountain strike-locked ore mines.

The five local packing house branches where 234 union workers walked out Thursday night were operating only on a restricted basis today, a survey showed. None was attempting deliveries.

While a few pickets were reported remaining near the meat plants, there had been no violence.

Managers of the branches were awaiting instructions from out-of-state home offices relative to the strikers' demands for 7 1-2 per cent wage increases and union recognition.

Anouncement that a federal agent is being sent here to act in the strike at the Hill and A. & P. stores was made by Leo Carter, meat cutters' union business agent. The mediator is being sent by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins at the union's request, Mr. Carter said.

Decries Violence

The meat cutters' demands in the store strike are similar to those made in the packing house walkout. The two groups of workers are embraced by the same union.

Mr. Carter issued a statement today declaring that the union "does not sanction bombings or any other form of violence and will not tolerate such tactics if we find that any of our members are responsible."

"I don't believe any of our members have had any connection with this violence but if any have their membership will be taken away," the union leader added.

Police Chief Luther Hollums today declared "war" on those responsible for the strike violence in the city and disclosed that he expected early arrests in the store bombings.

"We're bending every effort to put a stop to this unwarranted lawlessness," the chief declared. "We've got our eye on some men now who I believe we will be able to prosecute for bombings as soon as we have furthered our investigation."

Four Are Questioned

Four men were taken into police custody shortly after last night's bombings, but were released after being questioned at city hall.

The men were apprehended by Officers P. L. Stapp and W. R. Fulton on orders from Asst. Chief C. L. Mullins to be on the lookout for a certain auto license. The tag number of the Ford V-8 in which the four were arrested corresponded to the licence number given by Mr. Mullins, police said.

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Added to this are approximately 400 textile workers made idle several days ago by a lock-out by the management at the Birmingham mill of the Selma Mfg. Co. The shutdown was ordered in the face of a strike threat.

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Local union officials decline to predict to what extent the walkout would affect the Birmingham area. However, the organization claims a membership embracing a good portion of an estimated 6,000 steel workers at Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.'s Fairfield plant, and "practically all" of 1,500 men employed by the Gulf States Steel Co. at Gadsden.

Coal and ore miners and blast furnace and coke plant workers of the steel and iron companies are not embraced by the amalgamated.

The 4,500 ore miners on strike throughout this district are members of the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers. Idle since May 4, the ore workers are demanding an ore mining code with provisions for a six-hour day and higher wages.

Preliminary ore code conferences are under way in Washington now and it is expected public hearings will be opened within 10 days.

Others On Strike

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FIVE PACKING PLANT CREWS BACK AT WORK

Birmingham Post

Union Recognition Granted With Pay Raise Left To Negotiation

6-12-34 B'ham, Ala.

NEGRO DIES IN BOMBING

Another Death Is Added To Toll From Violence Over Week-End

A major development in Birmingham's troubled labor situation came today when 250 striking union employes at five packing companies went back to work.

An agreement which gives the union recognition by the packers but which leaves the workers' wage increase demands open to negotiation was reached at 1 a.m. today after C. L. Richardson, department of labor conciliator, had conferred for hours with officials of the packing companies and with spokesmen for the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen's union.

Settlement of the strike came during a night of peace in the district's labor disputes. But one more death was added to the strike toll when Milton Howard, negro, died of injuries he received when a dynamite bomb exploded at a house near Brown's Station, in the ore strike district, Saturday night.

Takes Up Other Strikes

Mr. Richardson today planned to attempt a settlement of the butchers' strike at the Hill and A. & P. grocery companies. Next he will turn his attention to the strike of 4,500 red ore miners and after that to the strike of 13 moulders at the Avondale Stove Co.

Terms of the agreement between packers and their employers call for recognition of the union for collective bargaining purposes, maintenance of the seniority clause for workers and agreement not to discriminate against strikers.

Leo Carter, business agent of the union, today was to present the packing companies with a request for a seven and one half per cent wage increase, which was one of the issues involved in the strike.

If disagreement over wages cannot be settled the question will be referred to a department of labor mediation board, Mr. Richardson said.

The packing house strike, which began May 31, caused no serious interruptions at the stores, several acts of violence have been reported and other injuries.

Howard, sheriff's deputies said, was not connected with the ore explosions.

Howard was sleeping on the porch of the house which was the object of the dynamite attack.

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Second Death

The death of Howard was the second to occur from violence over the week-end.

The butchers' strike, forerunner of the packing gro, employed by Republic Steel Corp., was fatally injured by five cousin of the packing house dispute, involves more than 100 union meat cutters who walked out of the two chain stores April 18. Numerous disturbances have men who beat him on a Pratt-Ens- car. Patton died at Hill- ital from a fractured skull

Labor – 1934

Alabama.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

TERROR REIGN SPREADS AS MORE STORES ARE BOMBED

POLICE BLAME BUTCHERS FOR CRIME WAVE

Dynamite, Bricks and Bullets Crash Through Windows Of Five Groceries

ARRESTS ARE FORECAST

Wave Of Violence Brings New Order For Police To Press Vigilance

An intensified police drive against strike violence in the Birmingham district was under way today after a night that saw five more Hill and A. & P. stores damaged by bombs, bricks and bullets.

The sabotage, attributed to the strike of meat cutters at the Hill and A. & P. stores, caused only moderate damage, investigators said. No one was injured.

Another development today was the announcement that a federal mediator will be here early next week to seek a settlement in the meat cutters' six-weeks-old strike.

Two Hill stores, one at 1028 15th St., s., and the other at 5218 Georgia Rd., Woodlawn, were blasted by dynamite hurled through plate glass windows near midnight.

Another dynamite bomb was thrown through a window of a Hill store at 1306 Tuscaloosa Ave., West End, but failed to explode.

Bullets Shatter Glass

A brick smashed a window in another Hill place at 2139 Vanderbilt Rd., and pistol fire shattered plate glass at an A. & P. store at 1801 Eighth Ave., n.

A night of quiet was reported in other Birmingham strike areas, with the exception of a dynamite blast near the Red mountain strike-locked ore mines.

The five local packing house branches where 234 union workers walked out Thursday night were operating only on a restricted basis today, a survey showed. None was attempting deliveries.

While a few pickets were reported remaining near the meat plants, there had been no violence.

Managers of the branches were awaiting instructions from out-of-state home offices relative to the strikers' demands for 7 1-2 per cent wage increases and union recognition.

Anouncement that a federal agent is being sent here to act in the strike at the Hill and A. & P. stores was made by Leo Carter, meat cutters' union business agent. The mediator is being sent by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins at the union's request, Mr. Carter said.

Decries Violence

The meat cutters' demands in the store strike are similar to those made in the packing house walkout. The two groups of workers are embraced by the same union.

Mr. Carter issued a statement today declaring that the union "does not sanction bombings or any other form of violence and will not tolerate such tactics if we find that any of our members are responsible."

"I don't believe any of our members have had any connection with this violence but if any have their membership will be taken away," the union leader added.

Police Chief Luther Hollums today declared "war" on those responsible for the strike violence in the city and disclosed that he expected early arrests in the store bombings.

"We're bending every effort to put a stop to this unwarranted lawlessness," the chief declared. "We've got our eye on some men now who I believe we will be able to prosecute for bombings as soon as we have furthered our investigation."

Four Are Questioned

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ONE MAN IS KILLED IN STRIKE WARFARE

Birmingham Post
6-11-34

Five Others Injured As Wave Of Violence Flares Over Ore District; Volley Is Fired Into Bunkhouse At Raimund

Birmingham, Ala.

ATTACK IS MADE ON STREET CAR

Negro Jumps Through Window After Having His Skull Fractured; Conciliator To Probe Walkout; One Packing Firm Signs Up

One man was dead, at least five were suffering from injuries, and three homes had been damaged by dynamite today as the result of week-end guerilla warfare which swept over Jefferson county's troubled ore fields.

A pitched gun-battle without casualties occurred last night at the Raimund red ore mine of the Republic Steel Corp., and Red mountain Saturday night reverberated with more than 20 dynamite blasts, most of which caused no damage.

Green Patton, negro Republic employe, died in the Hillman hospital shortly before 8 a. m. today from injuries sustained last night at the hands of five white men, who attacked and beat him on a Pratt-Ensley street car.

Patton, according to police reports, jumped through the street car window after being beaten. A negro, accompanying Patton, police said, jumped through a window befor he was attacked.

Patton, hospital attaches said, suffered a fractured skull.

shots were fired last night into a bunkhouse at Raimund mine, according to a report made to national guard headquarters here. The gunfire was returned by maintenance men at the mine but there were no casualties, the report stated.

C. L. Richardson, department of labor conciliator, said Hormel & Co., meat packers, had made an agreement with the Amalgamated Meatcutters' and Butcher Workmen union and that the company was open for business today.

Reach Agreement

Striking employes of four other wholesale meat packing houses, still surrounded by pickets, were to meet with Mr. Richardson and company officials in the Civil Service room at the postoffice at 3 p.m. in an attempt to make a similar agreement.

The agreement recognizes the right of the union to enforce collective bargaining demands, provides that seniority shall be observed among employes and that strikers will not be 'discriminated' against by employers.

Mr. Richardson said he would investigate the red ore mining situation tomorrow. "If I am unable to adjust this strike, I shall make a direct report to the secretary of labor," he said. The mediator arrived in Birmingham June 3.

Three Homes Blasted

Dynamite blasts Saturday night damaged the homes of D. G. Burns, 1125 14th St. n., Milton Howard, negro, who lives near Brown's station and Burl Chappell, 413 60th St., Fairfield.

Howard, who has no connection with the ore strike, according to sheriff's deputies, was seriously injured by the blast. His condition at the hospital of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. was given today as "fair."

Burns is a heater foreman for Republic Steel and Chappell works at No. 8 coal mine of T. C. I. Co.

Street fighting flared up in Bessemer Saturday afternoon and night. One negro employe of the T. C. I. Co. was reported to have been beaten there last night.

Ceph Ross, chief of Bessemer police, said he knew of three men injured in Saturday's fighting and declared that he would not be surprised if a half a dozen were hurt, so widespread was the disorder.

Many Fights Not Reported

Chief Ross said that the fighting purportedly was between union and non-union miners and that in his opinion the cases of unreported fighting were greater than those reported.

A telegram protesting the use of national guard troops in Bessemer was sent to Governor Miller after a man Saturday was docketed at the county jail on the charge of "making insulting remarks about troops."

The man, C. J. Henley, made $500 bond.

The telegram to the governor was signed by Dr. S. W. Wright, chairman of a citizens' committee.

Mass Meeting Called

A mass meeting to fix responsibility for calling national guardsmen to Bessemer was held last night. Dr. Wright, a city alderman, said today that the call for troops had not been authorized by the mayor.

Gen. John C. Persons of the national guard yesterday investigated complaints that Henley had been bayoneted by guardsmen after his arrest. An examination showed Henley's injuries were of a superficial nature and required no medical attention.

The guard had been called to Bessemer, General Persons said, by the police department.

Warrants against three national guardsmen for the alleged attack were sworn out by Dr. Wright.

The warrants were not served by the sheriff's office but upon the direction of General Persons the three men were placed under military arrest and will face trial in a military court.

Under Alabama law civil authorities cannot arrest a guardsman on duty except for a felony.

National guardsmen Saturday night reported six bombs were found about 50 feet from the picket line of the Ishkooda mine of T. C. I. The bombs, they said, were made up of six sticks of dynamite bound together with adhesive tape.

Sheriff James F. Hawkins today set out on a tour of inspection of the strike fields.

AMBUSH DEATH MARKS STRIKE

Birmingham Post
6-13-34

Negro Miner Is Killed By Shotgun Charge; Three Homes Dynamited

Birmingham, Ala.

Another fatality was added to Jefferson county's increasing toll from labor troubles today when L. T. Lacey, negro employe of the Alabama Fuel and Iron Co., was slain from ambush between Acmar and Leeds.

Lacey, according to Sam Arnett and Bob Boatrite, sheriff's deputies, was on his way to work at the Acmar coal mine of the Alabama Fuel and Iron Co., when he was struck in the back by a charge of buckshot.

The shooting occurred, the deputies said, as Lacey was walking along a wooded wagon trail. Apparently three shots were fired at the negro, the deputies said.

The deputies attributed Lacey's death to labor troubles, although Coroner Gip M. Evans was investigating the possibility of other motives. The Alabama Fuel & Iron Co. has not signed contracts with the United Mine Workers of America, as have most coal companies in the state.

Third Strike Death

Lacey's death is the third attributed to labor troubles to occur here this week. Green Patton, negro, employed by Republic Steel Corp. died Monday from a beating he sustained the same day and Milton Howard, negro, was fatally injured Saturday in a dynamite blast near Brown's station.

Three homes in this district were the target of dynamite bombs last night.

Police were investigating the origin of a bomb thrown last night in the front yard at 2410 Park Rd., s., Central Park. The house is occupied by W. P. Langford and G. H. Scott, both employed by Republic Steel Corp.

National guard headquarters received reports of blasts at Jonesboro, a suburb of Bessemer, and at Cairo Village, near Brown's station. Names of the occupants of these homes were not learned.

Butcher Parley Held

Attempting to reconcile differences between striking meat cutters and officials of the two chain grocery stores, C. L. Richardson, federal mediator, announced that strikers' spokesmen and Hill Grocery Co. officials would discuss union demands today.

A conference with A. & P. representatives will be arranged as soon as the Hill grocery strike is dealt with, Mr. Richardson said.

The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers was attacked indirectly today by a committee of employes' representatives of Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad plants, who praised operation of company unions of T. C. I.

Cites Year's Record

The statement, which paid tribute to the mnner in which T. C. I. had treated its employes, was signed by A. G. Chandler, J. W. Fears, Clarence Johnson, Rich Alexander, and Sam Brown, composing the committee of employes' representatives.

Pointing out that a year has passed since collective bargaining was agreed upon by the employes of the Bessemer rolling mill works, Bessemer, treating plant, and Bessemer furnace works, the committee declares that employes have been accorded the best attention and treatment.

"We can truthfully claim that no undue advantage has been taken by any official of the company against us either in working conditions or wages, but in every case our relationships have been most agreeable and pleasant," the statement said in part.

Look To Ore Mines

"While this is true with us, we are forced to see among our fellow employes of the ore mines a very different picture.

"Our relationships have been conducted by ourselves with the officials of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., theirs have been governed by union officials toward the officials f the company...Ours peaceful employment which brings happiness and results in good citizenship, theirs unrest, strife, strikes, picket duty and lawlessness..."

"If these benevolent advocates of our common laboring people are so deeply concerned, now since the star of hope is beginning to rise and spread its light, why were they not on the job to lead us and support us when almost all hope had faded out of the picture?

"We think that our merchant neighbors who display union placards in their windows have succumbed because of fear to the widespread reign of intimidation from union propagandists.

"In conclusion, we might add that 98.5 per cent of the employes of the Bessemer rolling mils, Bessemer treating plant, and Bessemer furnaces participated in the election conducted under the plan of industrial relations on June 8, 1932, thereby indicating their complete satisfaction with our form of representation."

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Alabama

Birmingham Workers Discuss General Strike As Many Factories Walk Out

Terror Severe; Printer Given Six Months on Chain Gang

By NAT ROSS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 7.—The strike situation in Birmingham, where 8,000 ore miners are out, remains very tense. The whittling cafeteria workers are still on strike. The Selma Cotton Mill still maintains a lock-out and the steel workers at the Thomas Furnace are still fighting for the recognition of their union.

The strike of the meat cutters in the chain stores is now in its sixth week. At the same time 250 packing house workers struck last week in Birmingham for recognition of their A. F. of L. union, and for a ten per cent pay increase.

There is a great deal of talk about a general strike in the city, especially with the situation becoming tense in the steel mills and coal mines of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co.

City street sweepers, under Communist leadership, are also preparing for a strike.

The only thing that can prevent a general strike is the strikebreaking activities of the A. F. of L. burocracy, who are working behind the scenes with the N.R.A. officials.

Police Act as Scabs

The general city-wide strike of the twelve packing houses was prevented when seven firms agreed to a seven and a half per cent increase. The five firms on strike are: Armour, Swift, Cudahy, Wilson and Hormel. All plants are being picketed day and night, but the companies, with the help of county deputies and city police, are acting as convoys for meat shipments for some of the packing houses, while police are trying to attack the picket lines. One of the Negro strikers, George C. Spruce, was arrested but later released. At the same time a Hill grocery and meat store was dynamited, causing $100 damage. Governor Miller also offered $900 reward in connection with the bombings and dynamiting in the mine strike.

The Communist Party is warning the strikers to watch out for the maneuvers of the bosses. It points out that all individual violence, as well as bombings and dynamiting, are against the interest of the workers, and that such acts are stimulated by stool pigeons and scabs. The Party says that the answer to the violence, terror, provocation, arrests and frame-ups on the part of the bosses and their agents, is real mass action and militant picketing.

Arrest Pickets

In the meantime, picketing continues at the ore mines. The steel corporations are trying to starve the miners back to work, with little success. The A. F. of L. leaders of the strike recently ordered all unemployed sympathizers off the picket line, which resulted in a few scabs getting into some of the mines. At the same time the cooperation between the A. F. of L. bureaucracy and the National Guard led to the arrest of a whole picket line which was imprisoned for four and a half hours in a blacksmith shop in Bessemer.

Under Communist leadership, rank and file groups in the unions are meeting in order to strengthen the picket lines, and to call for more support so that the strike can be kept solid, and the demands of the ore miners can be won. The Young Communist League is issuing a leaflet to the National Guards, appealing to them not to attack their fellow workers on strike. Despite the terror in the ore strike area, white and Negro workers are meeting together to map out joint plans. A white worker, having overheard that the deputies would raid the home of a Negro Communist, informed the Negro comrade of this, took the literature away from the house and distributed it on the picket line before the deputies arrived.

The tremendous nationwide protest against the Alabama terror, which forced the release of the arrested Communists, has not yet stopped the terror activities of the police and thugs. The atmosphere of an armed camp is increasing, especially since the authorities fear another strike in coal as well as in steel, not to speak of a general strike. The authorities are especially infuriated by the remarkable growth in solidarity between white and Negro union men. A great deal of talk is heard that without white and Negro sticking together, the South will never be unionized.

In the strike zone, individual strikers are being beaten by the deputies and some arrested. In the meantime, the White Legion is trying to get anti-Communist laws passed while it increases its strikebreaking and scab activities under the leadership of R. S. Gulledge, well known Gastonia and Kentucky strikebreaker and stool pigeon.

The articles of John H. Lawson, who was here as the correspondent of the Daily Worker, have created such a stir in Alabama that a number of conservative editors have been forced to attack the White Legion, among them being John T. Graves, 2nd, of the Birmingham Age Herald and Reese Amis, of the Huntsville Times.

However, Robert Williams, printer, has been convicted of printing "scurrilous and abusive" literature, and sentenced to six months on the chain gang and a $100 fine. He was arrested for printing a Communist Party leaflet outlining the revolutionary position on the unions. His case is to be appealed with the support of the International Labor Defense.

Chief of Police Luther Hollums has also refused to return a typewriter and several suitcases full of books, and papers belonging to the Communist Party and the I. L. D. which the police seized in their raid when the six leaders were arrested. The I. L. D. is filing suit to recover this property.

Prepare Frame-ups

The trial of Sam Arnett, deputy sheriff, and Grady Baker, county marshal, charged with the murder of the two Negro union miners, George Bell and W. H. Ford, was postponed until June 26, by Judge H. B. Abernathy, who said that the evidence was thus far conflicting, and that unless the state produced additional testimony, he would discharge the defendants. But at the same time, in the county court of misdemeanors, Ben Winston, Joe Evins, and William Holloway are now on trial for assault with intent to murder for the wounding of six deputies in the battle which ended in the murder of Ford and Bell. Thirty other cases with similar charges against miners are to be heard.

The evidence already shows that Winston, Evins and Holloway were beaten and intimidated into signing confessions that the Communist Party told the Negroes to fight for their rights, and therefore they thought that this meant shooting for their rights. It is still not unlikely that the authorities will try to frame Communist leaders on murder charges, although there are no grounds whatsoever to support such frame-ups.

Articles by Lawson Create Sensation Throughout Alabama

Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, assured industrialists of Alabama when she was in Birmingham recently, that she would not oppose the "traditional" differential, which gives the southern workers, especially the Negro workers, the lowest wages in the country. Her glowing reports as to the "fine conditions" in the southern textile mills are being widely quoted in the southern bosses press. Coming in the face of threatened textile strikes against miserable wages and conditions, this is not without real significance. It shows where the Roosevelt administration stands on the oppression of southern labor.

The manifesto of the Eighth National Convention of the Communist Party is being distributed among the strikers, miners, steel workers and railroad men, and receiving a warm response.

The Communist Party and the I. L. D. call on organizations throughout the nation to intensify the wave of protest against the Alabama terror in order to help the workers here win their right to organize, and the fight against the differential wage for southern workers.

HOMES FIRED AFTER NIGHT OF STRIFE

Suspect Is Arrested After Burning; Occupants Are Warned and Get Away

ONE HOME DYNAMITED

The home of eight Negro miners were burned early Wednesday morning by fire of incendiary origin near Minniesville mine after a night of strife among union and non-union miners. The fire completely demolished the homes but the occupants were warned in time to flee to safety.

Fairfield officers who investigated the fires arrested a suspect who gave his name as Early Carthen miner for the T.C.I. mines number 5. The man was seen running from the scene of the fire.

Four houses were on fire at the same time and spread to the other four before fire apparatus could be set up to save the structures. The firebug set fire to every other house so that the ones between would become enveloped in the blazes.

The home of another Negro in the quarters was dynamited about an hour before the fire. Two sticks of dynamite were discharged on the porch while the man and his wife were inside. No serious damage was done. Two other stricks of dynamite hurled on the porch at the same time failed to explode. The porch was wrecked.

Many other disorders were reported in the strike areas during the week. A mob of men in Bessemer were dispersed by police after a free for all in which one man received a broken leg. Several other exhibited black eyes and minor scars and bruises. The fight was the aftermath of a union meeting. Dubb Martin and Bollen Green employees of the Thomas plant of the Republic Seel and Iron Company were fined 25 dollars and cost in recorder's court for an attack on two white guards for the company on a Pratt Ensley street car last week. The men were given a 30 day sentence in jail in addition to the fine.

The man attacked in the fight D. C. Wood has entered suit against the Birmingham Electric Railway Company for the Negroes beating him on the car. He charges that he called to the motorman for assistance in warding off the assailants and that the motorman refused to intervene. He is asking $10.000 damage of the company.

The homes of three Negro miners in the Wenonah ore mines

NON-UNION MEN'S HOMES BURNED IN ORE MINING AREA

Investigation Shows Gasoline Applied Before Torch, Sheriff Advised

EAST THOMAS FILLING STATION BOMB TARGET

Three In Court On Charges In Connection With Attack On Officer

The campaign of terrorism and violence in Jefferson County's red ore mine dispute turned to arson Monday night, it was revealed by Sheriff Hawkins Tuesday.

Hawkins reported the homes of two non-union miners at Wenonah, red ore mining camp of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, were burned to the ground after they had been set afire by midnight prowlers.

Reports to the sheriff indicated gasoline had been applied to the homes before they were set on fire. The flames spread rapidly and could not be controlled.

First reports of the fires failed to give the names of the non-union miners whose homes were burned. Deputy Sam Arnett was sent to the camp to investigate.

In addition to the arson cases, police reports Tuesday showed a new outbreak of blasting in which a filling station at East Thomas was damaged.

The latest violence came on the eve of conferences Tuesday between representatives of the butchers union and offcials of five packing houses and two retail chain stores in an effort to negotiate differences in the butchers strike. These conferences were arranged by C. L. Richardson, conciliator for the Department of Labor.

The blasting occurred at the City Sales Corporation Filling Station, 1230 Jasper Road, East Thomas, where an explosive was tossed through the window Monday night and inflicted damage estimated at $300. The station is operated by W. T. Elders, who, police said, has a son working at the Thomas furnace of Republic Steel Corporation.

With bombings continuing here at frequent intervals, Police Chief Hollums has sounded a call for cooperation of the public to put a stop to these outrages. Pointing out that organized labor does not approve of these blastings, Chief Hollums said union officials are aiding him in the attempt to apprehend the bombers.

"It is imperative that any citizen seeing property destroyed in any way notify police immediately," he said. "We have radio patrol cars in every section of the city and they are able to reach any point in their respective territories within about three minutes.

"Should anyone see, or even hear an explosion it is very important that they notify police authorities and give the location as nearly as possible, and, should they detect the throwing of these bombs, to get as complete a description of the person or persons as possible."

Chief Hollums asked further that anyone seeing an automobile at or near a store that looks suspicious get the license number and call police at once. This, he said, will give authorities an opportunity to probably apprehend the bombers while in the act of blowing up the residences or stores.

Declaring that "no group, however worthwhile its objective, can succeed without the sympathetic interest of right-thinking people," approximately 500 members of the Brighton local, International Union Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, have endorsed the following resolution:

"Be it resolved:

"First: That we are organized as a brotherhood of wage earners for mutual social and economic advancement, and our organization does not disregard the legitimate rights of our employers.

"Second: That we believe the proper relationship of employer and employe is manifested by the friendly, cooperative spirit of both, based, to a great extent, on a common interest.

"Third: That our membership is composed of peaceable, law-abiding citizens with whom lawlessness is as unpopular as it is in any other group of good citizens, and we just as strongly condemn violence, sabotage or other illegal acts, but we are no more responsible for occasional lapses of individual members than are the Kiwanis, Odd Fellows or even the church.

"Fourth: We do not want organized labor or any other one group of citizens to dominate industry or government, but we do believe the time has come when labor should assume its proper responsibility to, and its place with industry and agriculture as an independent, equal partner in the affairs of this country.

"Fifth: We are unalterably opposed to government by injunction, also the sending of armed forces into peaceable communities; both, in our opinion, are inconsistent with demo-

Homes Of Eight Miners In Wylam District Are Destroyed By Flames

One Is Dynamited

Officers Puzzled By New Attacks In Area Which Has Had No Disorders

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 6.—(AP)—A tone of uneasiness spread through the Birmingham industrial district today with a second attack by labor terrorists who applied the torch to eight homes of coal miners early today, following dynamiting of another miner's home.

Officers were puzzled by the new attack in a sector of coal miners, since there was no surface indication of a motive, and so far as investigation disclosed there had been no labor trouble.

Incendiarists applied the torch to the home of a negro secretary of a United Mine Workers of America local near Wylam, and seven other frame houses were destroyed before the flames could be checked.

Kerosene Odor Detected

The odor of kerosene at the home of Ed Sludge, negro miner, where the flames originated in the Minnesville camp of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, caused police and firemen to attribute the blaze to incendiaries. Capt. H. B. Collins, Wylam fireman, said there was little doubt of incendiarism.

Fairfield officers took Early Carthen, negro, into custody for questioning, but charged him with being drunk and fined him $10 in police court, leaving police with a faint trail to follow.

It was the second time in two days that homes of miners had been set fire as early yesterday the torch was applied to two homes in Wenonah, located in the iron ore district on the opposite side of the city. Non-union miners homes were the objectives then.

The home of another negro miner near Fairfield was badly damaged by dynamite a short time before the fire in Minnesville. None of the occupants of the house was injured.

The firing of the homes followed within a few hours of street fights in Bessemer between union and non-union ore miners. A general melee was growing with between 400 and 500 miners in the streets when a motor convoy of national guardsmen en route to Muscoda appeared on the scene.

The appearance of the guardsmen, accidental though it was, police said, probably averted serious riots, as the participants in the fight immediately fled.

The strike of the ore miners is now in its fifth week with negotiations still in progress, pending action on the preparing of the code for the industry now being studied in Cleveland.

No ore has been mined in the district since May 4, as all four affected companies, Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, the Sloss-Sheffield Company, Republic Steel Corporation and the Woodward Iron Company, shut down mines pending settlement of the strike.

The miners answered the call of the International Union of Mine, Smelter and Mill Workers to walk out, when the ironmakers failed to meet their demands for "collective bargaining" through the union, a seven-hour day and wage increases of from $1 to $2.84 a day.

Meanwhile, in Birmingham, a Government conciliator brought together a committee from the union of packing house employes and representatives of the employers seeking to find grounds for a settlement of the strike of 234 workers, who asked a 20 per cent wage increase.

The conciliator also was seeking to effect a settlement of the strike of 200 butchers in two grocery chains who asked a five per cent wage hike and recognition of the Amalgamated Association of Butchers and Meat Cutters.

Reign Of Terror Continues With Bombing, Arson

This Violence Must Be Stopped

There has been no abatement of the acts o violence growing out of strike situations in Birmingham and Jefferson County. On the contrary, the violence has become more widespread and is taking on new forms of viciousness. Thus on top of bombings and shootings there has developed the particularly ugly crime of arson. The homes of two miners in the county were burned to the ground Monday night, and reports made to the sheriff's office were that gasoline had been applied to the houses before they were set on fire.

In Bessemer Tuesday, several men were beaten, one of them being so severely assaulted that his leg was broken. Meanwhile, Birmingham has been outraged by a series of bombings of residences and grocery stores.

In moving to put a stop to the violence in the city, Chief of Police Hollums has appealed to the citizens of Birmingham to give the fullest cooperation in apprehending the miscreants. The police should have that cooperation, as a matter of course. In every way possible the public should make known its resentment of the lawlessness which has plagued the city and the district. The force of public opinion should be strongly arrayed on the side of law and order.

Chief Hollums says that these blastings are keenly resented by organized labor, and that supporters of unionism have conferred with him and are assisting in the effort to curb the violence. It is especially important that organized labor should not only set its countenance against such lawlessness, but also that it should be diligent in aiding the authorities in bringing the guilty to justice. In these strike situations, there is a strong compulsion on organized labor to enforce discipline among all its members and to do everything possible to preserve order.

This violence simply must be stopped.

Labor—1934

Alabama

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Lawson, Noted Playwright, Calls for Nationwide Protest Against Open Fascist Terror in Alabama

By JOHN HOWARD LAWSON

I WISH to make an urgent appeal to every worker and every honest intellectual, to all working class groups and all mass organizations, to assist in mobilizing nation-wide protest against the oppression and terror which threaten the white and Negro workers of Alabama.

Birmingham, the center of the industrial empire of Alabama's ruling class, has the distinction of being the first openly fascist city in the United States. I mean this literally: safeguards which are supposed to protect individual liberty have been abolished; the police make no pretense of legality in making arrests. Illiterate thugs have been organized in the White Legion (a new name for the K.K.K.); these gangsters work openly with the police and make lynch threats in the courts of justice.

Negro and White Stand Solid

The reason for this lies in the growing solidarity of the starving masses of the South.

Heroic Negro and white workers are standing shoulder to shoulder on the picket lines against the rifles of company deputies and the machine guns of the national guard.

The Southern ruling class is frightened into a sickly panic by this revolutionary upsurge of Negro and white masses. A desperate attempt is therefore being made to raise the race issue in order to obscure the clear lines of the class struggle. Southern newspapers are screaming provocations against the black race, blaming the militancy of the workers on "ignorant" Negroes misled by agitators. These attempts to stir the flames of race prejudice are a direct appeal to the lynch spirit and a shocking denial of the rights of workers to meet and organize.

Describes Own Arrest

My own arrest is a clear instance of the terroristic procedure in Birmingham. When I left the Birmingham court house with Alexander E. Racolin, we were arrested on the direct orders of White Guard plug-uglies, who (in our hearing) ordered the police to pick us up. This arrest was completely illegal. Racolin was arrested because he was acting as lawyer for Communists; I was arrested solely because I was seen in conversation with Racolin. After being finger-printed and mugged, the single word "Communist" was written across our identification cards. I am proud of this identification, but it is important to note that police Captain Mullins, (who brutally ordered us to get out of town) knew **nothing** whatsoever about our political opinions. He asked no questions and permitted no answers. Furthermore, Captain Mullins has no more right to arrest a man or woman for being a Communist than he has to arrest them for being elks. There is no law under which such an arrest can be made. In a word, the police of Birmingham are completely lawless: if a White Legion gunman points his finger at you, you go through the police mill and are kicked out of town. And when the cops get through with you, their buddies of the Legion are ready to take you for a longer and hotter ride.

C. P. Is Target For Attacks

My own case is illustrative and incidental. The main purpose of this terror is to keep the workers at their present starvation level and to wipe out the solidarity of Negroes and whites in the class struggle. The Communist Party is the target for this murderous campaign, because the Party is gaining the leadership of the awakening working class. In Judge Abernathy's court on Thursday morning, the demand for equal rights for Negroes, for complete racial equality, for self-determination for the black belt, struck like lightning through the foggy prejudice of the jim-crow court-room.

Make no mistake about the strength of the working class in Alabama. The awakening workers are aware that the Communist Party is leading them in their day-to-day struggles. They are determined to smash the Jim-Crow prejudice of the oppressor class.

Worker Guard Their Leaders

Following his historic declaration of Communist principle in Judge Abernathy's court on Thursday morning, Ralston left the building, still under bail. He walked through jeering, threatening mobs of white legionnaires. It was well-known that his life was indanger. He paid no attention to the thugs around him. But for blocks along his path, the streets were lined with apparently indolent men—several thousand men were lounging on both sides of the street, watching intently—ragged men, C.W.A. workers, men from the unemployed, from the coal and ore mines, from the slums, from the picket lines, from Coal Valley and Red Mountain and Ishkooda and Terrent City. Negro and white, they formed a solid wall along the street—they simply watched, following Ralston with their eyes as he passed. Not a word was spoken; but a glance at their faces told the story of a class that cannot be defeated.

The struggle is particularly intense and particularly brutal in Alabama because of the yoke of slavery which has long been fastened on white and Negro workers in this state. As the struggle grows, all the forces of reaction in Alabama join with the White Legion in screaming for the blood of the workers. The lynch spirit is being whipped up on every side. Every worker, every honest intellectual should be aware of the seriousness of this issue. A motion has already been made in a public meeting of the White Legion to burn homes and kill the families of every Negro Communist in Birmingham. This motion was actually voted on at the White Legion meeting of April 30th and lost by a not-too-great margin.

The militant workers of Alabama are in danger. The race issue is being proposed as an excuse for brutal and cowardly attacks upon the most advanced sectors of the working class. We must help them; we must mobilize the greatest possible force of opinion against these murderous attacks.

Force Release Of Ala. Negroes Jailed in Raid

One Pickets Standing Firm, Steel Strike Brewing

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 23.—Tremendous sympathy for the Communist Party exists among the Negro and white workers imprisoned in Jefferson County jail here, it was reported today by the six Communist workers who were released as a result of the nation-wide protest against the attempt of the steel bosses and their courts to railroad them to jail.

All Negro workers arrested during the raids in this city have been freed as a result of the wide protest. No charges were filed against any.

Gen. John G. Persons, of the National Guard, and Gov. Miller's representative who engineered the coal strike sell-out announced today that a similar procedure was taking place in the ore strike, with conference between the Tennessee Coal and Iron, Republic, and Sloss and Woodward officials and the leaders of the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union yesterday.

Meanwhile, mass picket lines, including white and Negro men and women, are keeping the Bessemer Mines shut down, while officials continue their attacks on the Communist Party in an attempt to deprive the strikers of its militant leadership.

The Southern District of the International Labor Defense is planning to immediately reopen its office and to file suit for recovery of confiscated materials.

A steel strike is brewing, with A. A. leaders announcing intention to call a strike here, together with the National A. A. strike call.

The Communist Party is intensifying its activities and has recruited 60 new members during the past two weeks of terror.

TERRORISM IN BIRMINGHAM

Has not Alabama's city of coal and steel suffered enough from the pangs of depression without being forced to bear up under a form of terrorism that is worse than hunger—worse than death?

Birmingham, as tough-hearted against adversity as the very steel drawn from its blast furnaces, is just recovering from a form of depression not known in this section of the State in decades.

Recovery has smiled on Birmingham. The Magic City's smoke stacks once again cough forth black smoke, at night the orange glare of blast furnaces once again dot the darkened Jones Valley.

In the sunlight hours Birmingham's downtown streets are hosts to such throngs as that city has not seen since before 1929.

Perhaps it is the trend toward a more staple recovery which has made the radical agitators desperate in Birmingham. Perhaps the Communistic breeders of hate fear that unless they work hard and fast there will be no idle men to work among spreading discontent and fear.

The legitimate labor controversies which trouble the Birmingham people are enough to bear without suffering the additional burdens imposed by outside agitators who care not for business recovery, who care not for the working men—but who seize at the slightest opportunity to cause discord and strife.

Only a few days ago the Birmingham police department learned that communistic workers were bending every effort to cause discord among the working classes, to breed discontent among the races.

Yesterday there came news from Birmingham that two homes had been bombed.

Members of legitimate labor unions should at once begin an investigation to help authorities learn who the culprits are. For it is obvious that outside agitators of the Communist stripe would like nothing better than to have blame placed on labor organizations so as to cause a widened gap between labor and capital in Birmingham, to cause the two important industrial classes to become more suspicious, more fearful of the other.

In the agrarigan sections surrounding Montgomery the ease in which outside influences can cause trouble between those who do the actual work for the industry and those who operate industry is not so easily understood.

At a distance one sometimes fails to understand appeals to what those at a distance call prejudice.

There have been outbreaks of bombing in Birmingham before, caused in most cases through economic clashes, and fostered in most instances by outside influences which had no interest in the people of Birmingham or of Alabama except to promote hatred and strife.

Birmingham's Police Chief Luther Hollums will have no easy time combating the evil influences now besetting the Magic City.

It is to be hoped that Birmingham police in their zealous attempts to bring the agitators and bomb fiends to justice will not overlook civil rights of those who hold rad-

ical views. For even though it is sometimes forgotten in heat of controversy the police must observe and protect the rights of those holding so-called radical views so that the rights of the great conservatice majority will be guaranteed in future.

Some Highlights In Recent Strikes in the Birmingham Area

Daily Worker
5-29-34
New York, N.Y.

Common Bond Between T.C.I. Coal, Ore Miners and Steel Men

NAT ROSS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A peculiar feature of the Birmingham area where 8,000 ore miners are striking is that the steel corporations, headed by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company (U.S. Steel), own all the ore mines and the main coal mines, in addition to the steel mills. This feature establishes at the outset a common bond between the steel workers and the coal and ore miners, who together form the decisive working class force in this area.

The Strike Demands

The two outstanding demands in the strikes in the steel, coal, laundry, textile and other industries have been: (1) Recognition of the A. F. of L. union; (2) For higher wages.

The demand for higher wages was part of the whole struggle against the slave differential wage rates established for the South by the N.R.A.

During the first week of the coal strike in April, which closed every mine in Alabama, the demands of the miners for union recognition and against the differential, found a unanimous echo among the ore miners and steel men. As long as the steel mills could run with the stored up coal of their captive mines, the coal miners could never win a real victory.

In this situation which stirred the masses to their depths, the Communist Party boldly called on the ore miners and steel workers to prepare to strike for their own immediate demands, and to support the brave fight of their brother coal miners. This ringing appeal of the Party found a universal echo among the ore miners and steel workers. Strike talk was in the air. Even a general strike was feared. The ore miners and steel workers were raring to go.

How Officials Split Strike

So strong was the pressure of the ore miners for strike, especially since they recognized that they were storing up ore for the steel corporations just like the coal miners had done previously, that the officials of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, which had completely organized the ore fields, set May 4th as the strike date unless their demands for union recognition and higher wages were met.

The officials made this declaration the last week in April. In the meantime Bill Mitch, District President of the United Mine Workers of Alabama, used this situation to come to an agreement with the steel and coal corporations. The coal miners were forced back to work without recognition of the union, and in some cases with actual wage decreases, with the T.C.I. miners going back last, as the ore miners came out on strike.

The most glaring example of this was seen when the Republic Steel workers, organized in the same union as the ore miners, went on strike the latter part of April.

This was the first breach in the steel industry since the 1919 strike in Birmingham.

It was the first answer of the Birmingham steel workers to the Party slogan for spreading the strike. On this same day Mitch called a hurried meeting of the coal miners of the Republic Steel, forcing them back to work. At the same time the Party called on the Republic coal miners to stick with their Republic Steel brothers, and urging the Republic ore miners to strike.

Response to Party Call

The next day the steel strikers of Republic picketed the Republic coal mine and shut it down, despite the sell-out agreement signed by Mitch a day before. It was then that Mitch made a vicious attack on the Party, told the coal miners that the U.M.W.A. did not believe in "sympathy" strikes, and ordered them back to work.

On May 4th, 8,000 ore miners struck, tying up the whole industry.

The Party had even greater influence and stronger organization among the ore miners than among the coal miners. And too, the ore miners had watched the coal strike with breathless concern. They went over the heads of their big officials.

Elements of real revolutionary strike tactics were cropping out as the ore miners began to put Party slogans into practice. There was mass picketing at every mine. Women and unemployed workers joined the picket line. Jim-Crow lines disappeared as the pickets fought together. In some cases rank and file committees were elected to lead the strike. The ore miners were really fighting to win. In the meantime the coal miners were becoming restless, especially in the captive mines, and so were the steel workers.

It was in this situation that the steel trust ordered their deputized thugs to shoot to kill. From then on the ore strike zones became an armed camp, with the national guardsmen on twenty-four hour duty.

Daily Worker
Ranks Divided by A. F. of L. Officials
5-29-34

In this critical situation the big officials of the A. F. of L. crudely exposed themselves as misleaders of strikes, as enemies of unity, and friends of jim-crowism. Their bally-hoo for the N.R.A. was even louder than that which comes from official Washington sources. In fact, they acted as real strike breakers and scabs—yes, literally.

New York, N.Y.

For example, in the Woodward Blast Furnace, which is organized in the same union as the Republic steel strikers and all the ore strikers, the officials of the local, with the consent and under the orders of International Vice President Coles, who is in Birmingham to "lead" the strike, issued a statement to the press that the steel workers of Woodward were satisfied and would not join the strike. This was an attempt not only to smash the ore strike, but to prevent the steel strike from spreading, and thus winning the demands for the ore miners and steel workers. Just as the big A. F. of L. officials tried where possible to get the white workers to jim-crow the Negroes, so the Negro reformists were trying to instill distrust among the Negro strikers toward their white union brothers. However, neither the white nor the Negro fakers had a great deal of success.

At this time also a wave of terror was let loose against the Party, with the purpose of smashing the strikes. No one was more vicious than the big A. F. of L. officials, who took a considerable number of hours at their recent annual state convention to make slanderous and insane attacks on the Party.

The solidarity of white and Negro strikers was never before seen in Birmingham. The remarkable militancy of the Negro strikers has won the admiration of large sections of the white masses, many of whom only a year ago considered the Negro as fit only for scabbing. Over the heads of the burocrats the fight for Negro rights was placed on a higher plane, a real first step forward.

The need for united action of the steel workers and the coal and ore miners in the Birmingham area, became more clear. In fact, such strike action becomes the basic perspective in the gigantic struggles ahead in Alabama.

Activity of Party

The Party was very active in these strikes. It issued close to a quarter of a million leaflets during the ten weeks the strike wave was developing. The Party's influence was widespread among the strikers. A number of Party slogans were being adopted by the strikers. They began to see the Party as the real fighter for union recognition, against the differential, and for rank and file strike leadership. Here was a golden opportunity for our Party. It is a fact that the Party stepped forward and made progress in this situation. But for every one striker we recruited, twenty others wanted to join but we didn't get at them. Our main weaknesses were that we did not carry out a correct concentration policy. We didn't pick out one key mine in order to build up a strong Party unit and develop a powerful opposition in the local which would show the way to the conscious revolutionary leadership of the strike movement. This is all the more serious since our Party units were functioning in the five biggest ore mines, and a number of Party members were local union officials and strike leaders.

Another serious mistake was our failure to prepare our Party units to function solidly in the strike situation, no matter how intense the terror became.

COMMUNISTS WARNED

Activities Amount To Criminal Libel, Judge Tells Group

Communists of Birmingham were warned Tuesday by Judge Abernethy against the circulation of allegedly libelous literature in their campaign of labor agitation, the judge pointing out that persons who circulated Communist pamphlets recently were guilty of criminal libel.

New York

In discharging six alleged Communists who had been arrested by police on vagrancy charges, Judge Abernethy pointed out that although they were not guilty of vagrancy, they might be prosecuted for criminal libel.

Birmingham Ala.
5-31-34

One woman and five men, two of whom admitted on the stand that they were Communist organizers, were acquitted by the judge who tried them last week and took their cases under advisement.

All but one of the six have been in the county jail in default of bond.

Anyhow, She Says We Can Laugh at Police

Editor, The Post:

Birmingham Ala.

I want to thank The Post and Heywood Broun for the brilliant comment and criticism that appears from day to day in his column.

Real human understanding applied to economic discussion is a rare luxury.

Also, changing the motif, I want to congratulate our police department on the splendid advertisement it has given to Birmingham by its arrest and persecution of communists. Next to Dr. Wirt, they stand pre-eminent in the year 1934, as among the few great humorists who can give the world something really funny to laugh at.

5-31-34

Now if they could only arrest and prosecute some school teacher who believes in evolution, there would be another bright feather to put in their cap.

No, friend, it is not a fool's cap, you should not have suggested such a foolish thing.

MRS. S. F. LINN.

Labor - 1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Alabama

Terrorism Marks Birmingham Strike; 2 Bombs Explode In Negro Homes

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Feb. 14.—(AP)—The hand of "terrorism" police said today had entered the strike of more than 1,000 laundry and dry cleaning workers.

The strike began Monday, but has failed to completely tie up the industry.

Police investigating two bombings and several cases of threats being thrown into the homes of non-striking negro workers said there was an apparent attempt to frighten them and others into joining the walkout.

The union, however, disclaimed any knowledge of violence and declared that the strike would be peaceful and orderly and devoid of "sensationalism," adding "we will win."

The report of two bombings, one of which apparently was at the wrong house was followed by numerous complaints of bricks thrown through windows of the homes of negro laundry workers.

In two instances notes were attached to the bricks, one at the home of Clara Drivers, negro laundry worker, reading "Warning, do not go to work tomorow. This means you. K. K. K. K. L." And the other at the house of Helen Ellis, negro woman, said "Beware! You are next." It was unsigned.

Police said the bombings of the home of Sam Filippo, jarred the seven members of the family, shattered windows and doors in the front of the house and blasted away the front porch.

Filippo told police he had never worked in a laundry and at present was unemployed. Police investigating said the bomb apparently was intended for a laundry truck driver nearby.

The other bomb was at the home of two negro women who are employed in laundries and who did not join the walkout.

Police patrolling laundry plants to preserve order said crowds at first believed to be strikers, in reality were persons seeking to fill the vacant jobs.

Laundry operators said they were rapidly approaching normal operations, but union officials said approximately 80 per cent of the 2,000 persons employed by laundries and dry cleaning establishments had walked out.

The strikers demanded union recognition, an increase for route men to 20 per cent of their receipts from 15 and a raise in hourly wage scales for inside workers, both white and negro, ranging from 10 to 15 cents an hour.

2,000 Negro, White Birmingham L'ndry Workers on Strike

Daily Worker

Demand Higher Pay; A. F. of L. Leaders for Jimcrow in Pay Scales

2-17-34

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 16.—Two thousand laundry workers went on strike here for higher wages. Negro women were getting $3 a week and up, while white women were receiving $4 and up.

The A. F. of L. leadership has accepted the principle of separate wage scales for Negro and white doing the same work. They are urging the picketing. But many of the workers are picketing anyway. The bosses are planting bombs as an excuse to terrorize the strikers and smash their union.

Norman Thomas, Socialist leader from New York, addressed the strikers, urging them to have a "quiet strike." The government N.R.A. officials are proposing a 14-cent an hour scale for Southern laundries, the lowest of all the codes. The Communist Party is calling for mass picketing, a rank and file strike committee, and equal wages for Negro and white.

LAUNDRY WORKERS' STRIKE CALLED OFF

Labor Board Orders Birmingham Employes Back To Jobs Pending Decision

3-2-34

ATLANTA, March 1.—(AP)—Arbitrating the first case of its kind on record here the Atlanta Regional Labor Board today ordered the Birmingham Laundry workers strike called off immediately, pending final decision.

All strikers are to returned to work without discrimination, and the regional board expects to reach its conclusions the first of next week.

After the hearing representatives of the owners and of the employes agreed to open the laundries Monday morning on regular schedule.

The decision of the board effects approximately 2,000 employes and 14 laundries.

The strike was called Feb. 12 after the refusal of the laundry operators to sign an agreement which included an increase of the minimum wage of 14 cents an hour to 16 2-3 cents. Other parts of the agreement, it was said at the hearing, dealt with an increase in prices for laundry, which the employes said would justify the advance in wages.

It was shown during the hearing that this was the only case ever to come before the regional board wherein the complainant was the employer.

From the time the strike was called the employes have been given Federal relief, a representative stated.

At the beginning of today's hearing counsel for the complainant refused to submit the controversy to the regional board for arbitration, and the morning session was held with the board sitting as a fact-finding body.

After a lunch recess W. D. Sadler, Jr., Birmingham attorney, announced the operators would agree to arbitration by the board. The employes already had agreed to the procedure.

P. R. Bell, also an attorney of Birmingham, presented the case for the employes, and said that the minimum wage as set forth in the NRA laundry code was for unskilled labor, contending that laundry workers were skilled laborers.

Preston S. Arkwright, president of the Georgia Power Company, and a member of the labor board, asked Bell if negro women working in the plants were "skilled labor." Bell replied they were.

Percy Brower, manager of the Domestic Laundry, told the board he had not attempted to operate his plant with labor other than the strikers because recent act of "violence and terrorism" made other workers afraid to enter the plants.

Brower said the Domestic Laundry investment was approximately $350,000.

In Birmingham

The Laundry Workers' Strike Comes to End. Industria High School Largest All-Colored in U.S. 3021 Students Enrolled. Beauty Culture Department Make Own Preparations. Prof. E. A. Parker, Principal Founded School 43 Years Aga.

By WILLIAM CONKLIN BROWN

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Laundry workers, cleaners and pressers won their strike.

It marked the first time in the history of the South that white and colored workers marched side by side in a fight for better wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions.

While the figures were not published, a minimum of six dollars and fifty cents was set as the wage for women and twelve dollars was set as a minimum for men.

Women worked for as low as three dollars a week under the old scale.

Ninety Per Cent Sign

According to local daily newspapers ninety per cent of the laundries and the cleaning and pressing plants have signed up for the new scale. This strike is now definitely considered the opening wedge in the South to organize white and colored workers for an attack on the low-wage system that exists in Dixie.

The significance of this can be judged perhaps, by the statement made by General Hugh S. Johnson head of the NRA, who, in his opening speech at the NRA Conference in Washington recently, referred to wages that were paid in Birmingham as "starvation wages."

The authorities at Birmingham first referred to the labor troubles in Birmingham as "the work of Communists," but this was promptly denied by the A.F.L., leaders in Alabama.

Industrial High Schol Largest All-Colored High School in U.S.

Down here in Birmingham, they have the largest high school in the United States. Of course, I have not seen all of the high schools in the United States, but I have the word of Ambrose Caliver, a specialist of the U.S. Bureau of Education at Washington, who visited this school and wrote an article in "School Life" concerning it.

Industrial High Schol is a four-year accredited high school. It covers an entire block and has an enrollment of 3021 pupils, and a teaching force of seventy-six. The school was founded in 1900 and had four teachers when opened. The school's success might be attributed to the fact that it has had the same principal for 34 years, Howard A. Parker.

Besides the regular literary subjects taught in such schools, it has some twelve or more vocational departments. Vocational subjects range from beauty culture to automechanics. The first that would most likely catch the eye of a visitor or would be the complete four-room model home under the direction of Miss M. Cauley. In this department the girls are taught to make beds, decorate rooms, clean the home, how to entertain, how to serve meals.

A visitor leaving this department goes to an adjoining room in which there is a class in cooking. A senior class in dressmaking makes its commencement dresses. A class makes aprons for the boys in the various shops, as well as for the professors in the "lab."

Under Miss S. A. Goodman girls make scarf-sets, handkerchiefs and pillow cases. Girls are taught the proper flowers to wear on certain ocasions, and the horror of B.O.

The Woman Beautiful.

While talking about daintiness and "woman beautiful," Industrial High has specialized in beauty culture. They teach certain sections of the chemistry class to make it very popular; recently the relation of chemistry to beauty culture was brought out when the science department was called upon to make a hair preparation for the beauty culture class.

The experiment began with a simple analysis of the various popular hair preparations, which resulted in the discovery of the essential ingredients used in them. This information led to definite attempts to prepare a hair grower.

Eleven samples were made before one was found to satisfy the instructor; the department now uses one that met the requirements. The success of the experiment with the hair preparation was so marked that the school now buys cocoanut oil by the barrel.

Miss K. Finney, teaches sewing; and Miss Eubanks teaches cooking (the heavier meals), and Miss Jessie Coleman, cutting, designing and dressmaking. The nursing department, under the supervision of Miss N. H. Martin, teaches practical nursing, sanitation, physiology, and anatomy.

Boys' Vocational Building.

Across the yard the Boys' Vocational Building houses hundreds of boys ranging from twelve years up to eighteen years, learning trades. Our excursion, led by a senior girl, Miss Ora Banks, who is conversant with all of the various shops, takes visitors first to the carpentry shop; here they meet instructors P. B. Wattly, M. L. Wilkerson and A. O. Walker.

Boys are taught practical carpentry which includes building construction, upholstering and wood-turning. The tailor shop, under the tutorage of V. Lindsay, teaches cleaning and pressing, repair work,

designing and fitting. Hundreds of boys have gone from this srop and have entered the field of tailoring.

Shoe Shop.

The shoe shop is under the direction of A. B. White. Boys are taught to half-sole, sew and put heels on as well as general repair work. This department handles all the work of the faculty and students. Their work is done at the actual cost of the material.

In the auto-mechanic shop several cars are under repair. The course gives instructions in general auto-repair work, top work, ignition, and painting. When the boy finishes the course he is a finished product of his trade.

Drawing.

One of the show places is the mechanical drawing department where students are taught the rudiments of drafting, free-hand drawing, cartooning and sculpturing. On the windows of this department, the budding artists have painted scenes depicting the captions of the popular songs of to-day, such as "Cabin in the Pines, "River, Stay 'Way From My Door," and "Stormy Weather." A. B. Perdue is the instructor. There is on exhibition some very fine specimens of the sculpture work of John Rhoden, a former student.

Music.

The last department is the music department which is under George Hudson. It has a band of forty in rehearsal for its forthcoming spring concert. I was informed by Mr. Hudson that several of the boys who received their training here are now with some of the outstanding bands in the East; for instance, two of the members of Chick Webb's band received their first training in the musical department of Industrial High School.

Students sing spirituals superbly at the morning devotions. Lawrence Tibbet, white baritone, once visited this school, and on hearing the students sing the spirituals shed tears.

Principal H. A. Parker

Principal Parker's educational experience in the city of Birmingham spans nearly a half century. He was born in Springfield, Ohio, graduated from high schol in that city afterwards attending Oberlin College. He did not graduate from Oberlin, leaving this college he took up law, but finally drifted into the teaching profession. His first experience was in Birmingham, which had been the former home of his parents in slavery days. There is one thing that has carried the popularity of this educator to the topmost round, that is his belief in good character, "Achievement by character," faces the student of Industrial High School as he enters each room in the building.

Governor Sends Investigators To Walker County

Armed Strikers March On Active Mine But Agree To Postpone Violence

Troops Requested

But Miller Desires Facts On Situation Before He Orders Out Guardsmen

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 8.—(AP)—Unrest was evidenced in the Alabama coal fields tonight, with nearly 8,500 miners idle on strike, and a group of National Guard officers investigating to determine whether troops were necessary to maintain order and protect property.

The miners have demanded the checkoff for union dues.

Trouble brewed in the Walker County fields, where this afternoon between 200 and 300 striking miners, armed with shotguns and clubs, advanced on the Coal Valley mine of the DeBardeleben Coal Company, where employes remained on the job, demanding admittance.

Swayed by Arguments

A plucky mine superintendent, J. B. Thomas, reasoned with the group and succeeded in getting them to march away, after promising them that a committee of three accompanied by Sheriff A. N. Barrentine, of Walker County, would be permitted to address the miners tomorrow afternoon.

It was when this group appeared that Sheriff Barrentine and coal operators wired Gov. B. M. Miller at Montgomery that the situation was dangerous and troops were necessary.

The Governor directed Brig. Gen. John C. Persons here to send a detail of five officers into the area to determine if troops were necessary to maintain order.

Col. Wallace M. Thompson, Lieut. Col. James Webb, Capt. Charles Fleming and Lieut. Edwin A. Carnes, of the 167th infantry, Alabama National Guard, were sent to the Walker County zone to investigate and Capt. Waller Smith was sent to Porter, Ala., where a tense situation was reported in Jefferson County.

If these officers find the situation warrants troops being mobilized, Gov. Miller said he would issue the necessary orders.

"A shut down of a day or so, might enable a peaceful settlement," the Governor said.

Led by Armed Negro

Milton Fies, executive vice-president of the DeBardeleben Coal Company, said yesterday a group of 50 miners led by a negro armed with a shotgun and wearing an ammunition belt filled with cartridges, marched on the Hull mine of the DeBardeleben Company and accosted the men as they quit work.

Miners in three shafts walked out today, adding 450 more to the list of idle on the eve of the arrival of Frank J. Haynes, international representative of the United Mine Workers of America in an advisory capacity to William Mitch, president of District No. 20, of the union.

Mitch this afternoon expressed disappointment that any untoward incident had occurred when informed of the Walker County incident, saying "we had hoped to conduct this strike in an orderly manner."

Miners throughout the district today expressed determination and the miners' side was placed before Deputy Administrator Ellis in charge of the coal code in Washington today.

Another development was the report of the Bibb County grand jury which reported "no true bills" in its investigation of the disarming of 15 special sheriffs deputies at Coleanor.

"We found a dangerous situation developed in the mine area on February 23," said the grand jury report. "Our investigation, however, revealed that there was no property damage and no bodily injuries."

A detachment of 50 National Guardsmen remained on duty at Coleanor tonight, but conditions have remained quiet there since the disarming of the special officers.

Fies said that the marchers at Coal Valley were armed with shotguns, pistols, clubs and other improvised weapons, and Sheriff Barrentine was unable to stop them as they pressed on apparently with the intention of storming the mine.

Quiet was restored after J. B. Thomas, general superintendent of the mine talked to the marchers, Fies said, adding "Thomas, after extended negotiations with the spokesmen of the mob, persuaded them that it would be unfair to take advantage of the men by force who desired to continue at work. The mob marched off in formation after a promise had been given for the meeting Friday afternoon.

"These men were ugly and threatening, and the fact that we were on the scene undoubtedly prevented serious trouble. The situation is admittedly beyond the control of the officers of this county and necessitated the request to Gov. Miller for State troops."

Announcement was made today that the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company would "check off" dues of any union miner making an individual application in writing.

The Tennessee company, subsidiary of the United States Steel Company, employs 3,500 [illegible] mines.

The order posted today read in part: "After consideration of this request, we have decided to grant it to any employe in our coal mines who desires it, as evidenced by a written individual order made by such employe. This company has heretofore agreed in writing to President Roosevelt that,

"We will recognize voluntary orders for payment of any portion of the wages of an employe of our coal mines for dues to any organization of which he may be a member, to the extent that we are legally permitted under the laws of the respective States in which we operate."

Similar action was reported by union officials as having been taken by the Woodward Iron Company in its "captive" mines, but H. A. Berg, president, would neither deny nor confirm the report.

Elsewhere in the strike area, everything was reported quiet, but with both miners and operators determined not to yield.

Laundry Union Misleader Fights Negro-White Unity

But Women in South Get Together in Strike Meetings

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BESSEMER, Ala. — This is on wage differentials in the South: In the Southern States, the bosses are able to use one part of the workers against the other. This is seen clearly in Mr. Ames' speech at the Tutweiler Hotel in Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 27, when Mr. Ames saw that the N. R. A. is bad for the working class of the South. He tried to show the difference between girls in Southern and girls in Northern States, when he said that the Italians are better working girls than the white girls here, that the Negro and white girls of the South are fast for one hour, and after that they are ready to drop, in the mills.

But Mr. Ames did not speak about the organization of the girls in the Northern States. They fight the bosses in the Northern States, but in the Southern States, the bosses see the growing unity of the Negro and white girls of the South and this makes the bosses afraid of the unity of white and Negroes, United in one Front, because in the South the deep slave system has kept the Negroes and white divided.

This shows in the laundry here, where the leaders of the union says that he tries to keep the strike down by any means, but the workers forced them to come out on strike and we could see the unity of white women and Negro women in this strike, although the leader tried his best to split the ranks of the women. The leader had the Negroes in one hall and white in another hall, but the workers went to the Negroes' meeting and asked the women to come to their hall. The leader did not want this to happen.

Bomber's Faulty Aim Saves Mine

Score Of Men Saved As Dynamite Thrown From Auto Misses Its Mark

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 22.—(AP)—Only the poor aim of the person who tossed a dynamite bomb from a speeding car at the DeBardeleben Coal Corporation's Empire mine today saved a score of miners from possible death or serious injury.

News of the latest of a long series of bombings in Walker County, labor troubles came as representatives of labor and employers met here to try to iron out problems which are keeping 10,000 coal and iron ore miners from work.

The Empire bomb, described by officers as one of the most powerful thrown since the labor troubles began, missed the mine shaft but jarred the mining village "like an earthquake."

Windows were shattered and drowsy-eyed residents of the little community almost shaken from their beds by the early morning blast.

Special officers on duty chased the car from which the bomb was thrown to Creel Town before losing it. Walker County officers would not comment on the possibility of early arrests in the case.

Today's conference between iron makers and representatives of 8,000 ore miners who struck May 4 after demanding union recognition, shorter hours and higher wages, was arranged by Brigadier General John C. Persons, commanding the National Guard troops patrolling the strike area.

Another conference between officials of the United Mine Workers of America and DeBardeleben officials was in progress. Union officials estimate that more than 2,000 coal miners are still out of the DeBardeleben mines. Union leaders, who declined to be quoted, forecast an end of the coal strike within 10 days. Ore mine union officials were not so optimistic.

Labor – 1934

Alabama

Unions, Strikes, etc.

6 Workers Jailed After Raid in Birmingham Reign of Terror

DEFENSE MOBILIZES

Coal Miners Promise Support to Ore Men

5-10-34

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 9.—Two Negro ore miners, Richard Foster and Henry Whitt, were shot and killed by agents of the companies, on the picket lines of the eight thousand striking Alabama ore miners. A score have been wounded. The National Guard has been called out by Governor Miller, jailer of the Scottsboro boys, and have set up machine guns pointed at the picket lines of the strikers. A bloody riegn of terror is being instituted. The National Guardsmen weer called out after J. R. Moore, president of the Alabama State Federation of Labor, and J. A. Lipscomb, lawyer for the International Union of Mine Mill and Smelter Workers (A. F. of L.) had asked Governor Miller to "interfere" in the ore strike. Foster and Whitt weer shot and killed at the Raimund Ore Mine, captive mine of the Republic Steel Co.

All ore mines are out solid and are determined to remain out until the demands for wage increases and union recognition are won.

The city of Birmingham and vicinity is seething with strikes. Meat workers, cafeteria workers, relief workers, are on strike, and firemen have presented demands for higher pay. Coal miners, steel workers and ore miners are involved.

A bitter fight occurred on the picket line of the Thomas Blast Furnace of the Republic Steel Company. In this fight two special deputies of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company were also shot when the steel workers defended themselves.

The officials of the International Mine Mill and Smelter Union have already made an agreement with the employers that they will not conduct picketing. The power lines of the De Bardeleben Coal Company were wrecked. The Southern Railway trestle near Coal Valley was also wrecked, as was the trestle on the Southern Railway, between Oakman and Coal B Valley.

A reign of terror against militant workers and against the Communist Party is being prepared in Birmingham. Six workers were arrested in Birmingham and are being held on charges of "vagrancy," tomorrow in Judge Abernathy's court. Those charged with "vagrancy" are Jean Myers, Negro woman representing the International Workers Order, and five white workers, Blaine Owen, Harold Ralston, Carl Wilson, R. S. Harris, and Holland Williams.

The charge against Jean Myers is being pressed first because she is a Negro. The International Labor Defense, the Communist Party and the Young Communist League are providing legal defense and developing a mass protest against the arrests.

Six hundred workers on relief jobs at Gadsden are being held under guard. The Birmingham Post, trying to develop a "red scare" and fascist terror against the Communists, reports that Communists are "threatening violence" there. Three hundred Department of Public Works workers struck yesterday and one hundred and ten struck in Fairfield, the heart of the T. C. I. territory.

The three Britling cafeterias, the Butchers Hill A and P are on strike.

White students of Birmingham Southern and Howard College are being recruited as scabs.

The Tennessee Coal and Iron Co coal miners have offered their unconditional assistance to the ore strikers.

The six arrested workers, after asking for their constitutional rights, were told by Assistance Chief of Police McDuff, "S--t on your constitutional rights." Resolutions are being introduced into all workers' organizations, including union and strike meetings, denouncing the arrests as an attempt to terrorize the workers out of fighting for higher wages and union recognition. The resolutions demand the immediate unconditional release of all six arrested workers, the right of free speech and assembly without police interference, the immediate removal of McDuff for denial of constitutional rights he is sworn to uphold and demanding recognition of the labor unions in all Alabama enterprises.

The statement of the Communist Party on the arrests, in a leaflet distributed today, emphasizes that the raids and arrests came as the result of the fear of the employers of the growing strike movement of the workers, and because of the splendid May Day demonstration, which took place in spite of the greatest peace time mobilization of armed forces ever seen in Birmingham.

The Communist Party's statement points out that the workers of Birmingham cannot be stopped in their fight for better wages and conditions by the terror launched against them. They do not have rabbits' blood in their veins.

The city firemen of Birmingham are demanding wage increases to $45 a month. The coal miners have found that the N. R. A. "raise" on which they returned to work, has become a pay cut, because the employers are now making enormous allowances for washer losses.

Soldiers Parade On Powder Keg Of Strike Unrest

Troopers Patrol Area As Mounted Machine Guns Sweep Iron Ore Fields

Police Hunt Reds

5-10-34

Trouble In Jefferson Laid To Communist Agitators As Several Are Jailed

By T. M. DAVENPORT,
Associated Press Staff Writer.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 9.—(AP)—A surface calm enveloped the Jefferson County iron ore fields tonight, as national guardsmen patroled the area in which two lives have been lost and 15 persons wounded, but underneath the muttering threat of violence was apparent.

The troopers rushed into the district last night while in low places the acrid smell of gunpowder lingered, took complete control of the southern end of Red Mountain, and throughout today quiet prevailed.

Outside the district, however, there were developments in rapid order, with three investigations of a gun battle between deputies sheriff and pickets asked, and a "thorough" probe promised by authorities.

Sheriff James F. Hawkins, after questioning three negroes, arrested for an ambush on a group of special deputies, announced that communist agitators were definitely linked with the disorders in the Birmingham industrial district.

George R. Coles, international vice-president of the International Union of Mine Smelter and Mill Workers, whose strike of 8,000 members closed down the iron mining activities of the district, charged the deputies fired "without provocation and without warning."

Investigation Demanded

Coles joined with V. C. Finch, Alabama representative of the American Federation of Labor, in asking Solicitor George Lewis Bailes, Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator, and Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, to investigate the battles.

Solicitor Bailes announced before any of the requests reached him that he would lay the matter before the Grand Jury now in session and make a thorough probe "to place the responsibility where it belongs."

Gov. Miller, in Montgomery, told George Googe, Southern representative of the American Federation of Labor, that he would take under advisement a request that the Chief Executive call on the Federal Government to investigate the situation and take charge.

In placing the blame for the outbreaks on Communist agitators, Sheriff Hawkins said, "There can be no doubt that professional agitators are responsible for the major part of our industrial trouble in Jefferson County.

"I am going to ask the grand jury to leave no stone unturned in an effort to get at the bottom of this apparent organized strife ring within the country."

E. Hollums ordered a squad of detectives on duty for an intensified search for Communist agitators in the city, after a study of documents seized in a raid on a fashionable apartment here Monday in which five white men and a negro woman were arrested.

Hollums said letters seized disclosed that members of the Communist Party were organizing negro school children and had made efforts to gain a foothold in the white schools.

"We cannot allow this thing to continue," Chief Hollums, who refused to permit a planned May Day demonstration, said. "I have ordered that Communism be wiped out before it gets a better foothold here. Literature will be seized and all Communist suspects will be jailed."

Police assigned to the task of tracing agitators said they believed Birmingham had been selected as a central concentration point for Communist activity because of its industrial nature.

Strikers sent up cheers in the ore mining districts as the national guards moved in, replacing special deputies sheriff and regular deputies in policing the area.

Strike Leaders Satisfied

"We also wish to state that we have offered our full cooperation with the national guard in observance of law and order, said a joint statement from Coles and Finch, "and we are glad to have them protect our men from the company gunmen."

Coles and Finch in their statement charged in the battle near the Ishkooda Mine of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, last night that Jefferson County deputies, who drove the death car, got out and began firing into the pickets with machine guns and pistols without warning.

The deputies said arrests were made to block the highway, and failing, the pickets poured a barrage of shotgun slugs into one of the three cars in the patrol. They also reported disarming several of the pickets, mostly negroes, who gathered along the road.

The troops spent the day in cleaning up the area, disarming persons found with weapons, and in searching the battle grounds of last night for dead and wounded, but found none.

Heavy trucks loaded with military supplies rumbled over the roads, and steel helmeted soldiers riding thereon gave a warlike touch to the procedure of mopping up and digging in.

Machine Guns Ready

Machine guns were mounted at strategic points to sweep the mountain slopes and valleys, patrol routes were mapped out and quarters assigned to the troopers, who for the third time in four months are on strike duty.

Meanwhile, there was no sign of settlement of the strike which began last Friday, as neither the union nor the four affected companies has given any indication of weakening, or entering negotiations.

The strike was called when four iron makers in the district — the Tennessee Company, the Republic Steel Corporation, the Woodward Iron Company, and the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company—failed to meet the terms of an ultimatum sent them 10 days before.

The International Union of Mine, Smelter and Mill Workers, representing the 8,00 miners, asked for "collective bargaining," a seven-hour day, and wage increases ranging from $1 to $2.84 a day.

Violence in Walker

There was a flare-up of violence in Walker County again today, with the commissary of the Debardeleben Coal Corporation, being blown up with dynamite tossed from a passing car.

This was the second time within the week that dynamite has been used in Coal Valley, scene of ambuscades and marches during the April coal strike.

Monday night a miner's home, a railroad trestle and a high tension power line were dynamited.

Authorities in Walker County said they could not account for the recurrent violence there, since the wage and hour demands of the United Mine Workers of America have been met, although the mine is on an "open shop" basis.

Evergreen Soldiers Are Ordered To Strike Area

EVERGREEN, ALA., May 9.—(Special)—Three transport trucks from the

117th Field Artillery, Alabama National Guards, were ordered out, with six men, two to each trucks, today, Wednesday, to Birmingham strike area for transport duty. The trucks left Wednesday at 2 p.m.

Governor Urges President To Expedite Mine Code

At the request of George Goodge, Atlanta, American Federation of Labor official, and coal mine operators in Jefferson County, made by them in the course of long distance conversations with him yesterday, Gov. Miller wired President Roosevelt and Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator, urging the early adoption of the pending code for ore miners which is believed will furnish a basis for settlement of differences between coal miners and mine owners involved in the present strike in Alabama.

The Governor suggested in his message to the President that he use his authority to hasten action on the code and in his wire to Gen. Johnson urged that the promulgation of the code be expedited. Following is the text of the telegram forwarded to the President:

"About 8,000 ore miners on strike in Birmingham, Ala., district. Two men were killed and 11 wounded in clash between deputies sheriff and mine strikers last night. Troops have restored law and order but the community is suffering a severe economic loss. I am informed that a code for ore miners is being prepared and its early adoption will have influence on settlement of the strike. Both employers and workers urge that the code be expedited. Will you not use your authority to hasten action?"

In his telegram to Gen. Johnson the Governor said: "Ore miners strike in Birmingham involves about 8,000 men. Has resulted in two men being killed, 11 wounded and severe economic loss. Both employers and workers tell me the adoption of an ore miners code will provide a possible basis of settlement of this controversy. I urge that you use your authority to expedite the promulgation of the ore miners code."

The text of both these messages was contained in a telegram forwarded by the Chief Executive to Mr. Goodge in Atlanta, advising him of the action taken.

Ominous Quiet Follows Unrest

Troops Continue Parade In Birmingham Fields; Investigation Is Started

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 10.—(AP)—A Jefferson County Grand Jury today prepared to begin its investigation of the clash at Adamsville between striking ore miners and special deputies sheriff in which two miners were slain, as troops patroling the strike areas reported "all quiet."

Sheriff James F. Hawkins, who charged communist agitators with responsibility for recurring labor troubles in the Birmingham industrial area, was expected to be the first witness called tomorrow.

Solicitor George Lewis Bailes tonight prepared a list of possible witnesses to the shooting, which officers said was started by miners, and which miners said was an unprovoked action of deputies against unarmed strikers.

National guardsmen on duty at ore mines of the area were reinforced by two infantry companies during the day, one from Selma and one from Greenboro.

In addition to the men in the field, Brig. Gen. John C. Persons, commanding the Alabama National Guard, said ample reserves were being held in Birmingham, ready to respond to calls for additional troops at a moment's notice.

Today passed with a single report of violence, the bombing of the home of a negro worker in the East Thomas furnace of the Republic Steel Corporation, one of the four iron makers affected by the walkout of 8,000 ore miners of the district.

Other companies affected are the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, the Woodward Iron Company, and the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company.

Ore miners walked out May 4, demanding recognition of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, a seven-hour work day, and wage increases.

Dozen Strikes Continue In Various Parts Of Nation

By The Associated Press

A dozen strikes, in varying stages of outbreak, negotiation, violence and settlement, continued in progress throughout the country yesterday.

Employers of 2,000 striking gasoline attendants in Cleveland announced they would reject a Federal compromise effort but another Government effort apparently was more successful as word came from Washington that the Texas longshoremen's strike had been "practically settled."

At San Francisco, however, longshoremen's union "dug in" for a long siege.

A "sitting strike" of some 3,000 workers in five plants of the Brown Shoe Company in Southern Illinois, with the workers reporting at the machines, but refusing to operate them, continued as the Salem, Ill., workers hired a 25-piece band to entertain them as they "sat."

Trouble in the coal mines popped up in a new area when 2,000 workers in the Hazard, Ky., field went out, accusing employers of violating NRA code clauses. At Pittsburgh, Kan., additional strip miners joined a strike of deep strata workmen, with the possibility it might extend into Missouri despite Missouri miners' threats to block a proposed march.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, 1,100 workers in the Remington-Rand, Inc., plant walked out as police arrested 200 pickets in a nearby fracas.

At Buffalo, N. Y., 800 workers in the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company, Inc., were warned to return to work by tomorrow or be stricken from the payrolls.

In Cleveland an ice plant shut down, claiming it was unable to agree with its engineers on wage increases despite four months negotiations. Progress was reported toward settling a strike of 1,500 men at 13 sewer pipe plants.

At International Falls, Minn., and Fort Frances, Ont., efforts were begun to settle a strike of 1,200 mill workers.

At Butte, Mont., 3,600 employes of the Anaconda Copper Company remained on strike while Federal negotiations were tried.

Issues throughout were the usual ones of union recognition, wage increases and working-time reduction.

In foreign centers the strike spirit likewise was manifest. At Athens, a general strike continued following the killing of seven strikers yesterday by troops, with parliamentary investigation indicated.

In Vera Cruz, Mexico, 3,000 Aguila Petroleum Company workers struck for higher wages.

In Zaragoza, Spain, a general strike ended after 36 days.

NEGRO CAFE WORKERS STRIKE

Work Carried on by White College Students; Code Violations Cause

DEPLORE CONDITIONS

Organized labor again showed its teeth in the strike Saturday at noon of employees of the Britling Cafeterias when 110 Negro waiters, waitresses, and bus boys left their posts after failure to reach an agreement with the management of the establishments.

Immediately after the employees left their posts, the management sent out requests for aid from the two local white colleges for assistance, the result was labor to carry on the work by college students. The white college students who are at the posts for an indefinite period of time as announced by the college heads and the daily newspapers, are unable to lose too much time from regular classroom attendance.

The strike was precipitated by failure on the part of the employers to meet the code requirements for minimum wages and hours as scheduled by the recent restaurant code as adopted in Washington. The strike will continue until collective bargaining is permitted and recognition of the union by employers as the official agency for the employees, was announced Mnuay by union officials.

The dining room help which included the waiters and waitresses, bus boys and girls, were to be paid a minimum of 18 cents per hour and a week of 48 hours or $8.22 per week. The workers actually worked or were paid for two to six hours per day. Of the amount they were deducted 50 cents per day for meals and they were charged with one hour per day for changing uniforms. They were charged 98 cents per week for the linen coats which they wore whilem on duty. They were only allowed to eat rice and gravy or other left over food and were charged 25 cents per meal and were forced to take two meals per day.

In one case a worker reported that he had made a day and at the end of the day he had earned 11 cents. They were fined $1.00 for any violation of rules which included speaking to each other or for any minor error which would have been overlooked before the code. They were not allowed to receive tips from the patrons and were subject to being fired if they did receive any tips. All mopping and clearing was done by the dining room help.

The unserviced help which included the dishwashers and porters were paid 23 cents per hour but they were the victims of the same type of exploitation as the dining room help and were fired or fined for conservation or any other minor violation as the dining room help. Even when a worker laughed he was fined $1.00.

The Britling Cafeterias operate three places in Birmingham, and the management stated late Saturday afternoon that they were unable to determine why the walk out occurred.

The employees through local labor officials had asked for a decent living wage which had been denied at the Cafeteria Number 1 and upon failure to do so officials called all employees on strike to force an agreement. According to the employees the manager at No. one was a tough guy and with the slightest provocation or without he fired anyone at will.

All old employees of the concern were being fired one at the time without reason according to labor officials. The company apparently feared exposure on its methods and a demand from the NRA compliance board to repay the employees for the various deductions and to avoid or lessen the payment would fire an employee after a certain length of time.

Among those fired were the following: James Bowes, asked for more pay; Evelyn Patterson, a man bumped into her forcing her to drop a tray; Mattie Gray, heard talking to a white woman; Margaret Warren, accused of spilling tea on a patron's dress; Jack Taylor, discovered that he was shortchanged in his pay and an unnamed young woman who was discharged and fined one dollar for eating a rotten apple.

A statement was issued by the management Saturday that they hau no idea as to why the employees struck and thus asked the public to continue to support the establishment and the white college students rendered service pending a settlement with the Negro strikers.

Protest Circular Out

A white man of this city by the name of Edward Z. Yeager has printed a signed circular entitled "Does It Take A College Education to Make A Scab?" in which he deplores the fact that white students of a religious college like Birmingham-Southern should be allowed to degrade themselves in the roles of strike-breakers. The colored workers' demands are just and they only ask decent treatment ,the circular said, and "a white person that will scab on the lowly Negro workers is the lowest of God's creatures."

Labor - 1934

Alabama

Unions. Strikes etc.

Troops, Airplanes Sent Against Ala. Miners; 20,000 Vote for Strike

8,000 in Walker County Defy NRA and UMWA Leaders

Daily Worker

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 9. Machine guns, gas bombs, airplanes, rifles and bayonets, along with a cavalry unit, are being transported into Walker County by three companies of the Alabama National Guard to crush a general strike, voted by 20,000 miners in their locals. Eight thousand miners are already on strike, and are sending delegations to all mines to pull them out. The miners involved are defying the district labor board's ruling to end the strike, as well as the orders of the U. M. W. A. officials.

Admitting that "No violence has been reported in the strike areas,' Brigadier General John C. Parsons nevertheless, gave his troops the order to march against the miners in Walker County.

Communist Units Active.

The Communist Party mine units are issuing leaflets calling for a spread of the strike, and rank and file control. They demand full recognition of the union and to fight against the company union. A basic day rate of $3.40 for outside workers, and $4.40 for inside labor; sixty two cents per ton, with a minimum of four cars a day; abolition of contracting; equal pay for equal work, and the right of Negro miners to any job; an eight-hour day; re-installing of free transportation to work and for larger bath houses; reduction in high commissary prices, and also lower powder prices.

Besides the miners are urged to demand all payments, including advances in cash, and no clackers against evictions of unemployed miners from company houses, and no confiscation of furniture.

The miners are rebelling against the 11-hour day, with eight hours pay, being forced to buy their own supplies. "The commissary prices are robbery without a pistol," say the miners. They are now getting 36 cents a ton with supplies furnished, and 48 to 52 cents where they must buy their own supplies.

Aroused Against U.M.W.A.

The miners are indignant over the action of William Mitch, District U.M.W.A. president, who orders the miners not to strike pending a decision of the local Labor Board. Mitch himself is a member of the Board.

In the little Cahaba field where the miners have been on strike for over two weeks, Negro and white miners disarmed 15 company thugs whom the sheriff had promised to deputize, and ordered them sent back to Birmingham.

The district Labor Board ruled against the miners, and ordered the strike ended. When the miners refused to go back to work under slave conditions Sheriff A. B. Barrentine appealed to Governor B. M. Miller for troops. The governor ordered Colonel Walter M. Thompson of the Sixteenth Infantry and three officers, connected with leading bosses in Alabama, to make a tour of the field. On their recommendation he issued the order for the troops.

LAUNDRY STRIKERS STILL OUT

2-27-34

Strikers and Laundry Owners Reach No Agreement; Unions Fair to Colored Workers

Birmingham

NEGRO HOME BOMBED

Ala

No agreement between laundry owners and the 1400 strikers had been reached up to a late hour Monday night. The strikers have been firm in their stand and thru their leaders emphatically state that they will give no ground. At the same time laundry owners claim that they are paying wages according to the code and that they will not and cannot pay any wage increases.

The dry-cleaning plants re-opened Friday morning and more than 600 workers retured to their posts after the cleaners signed with labor officials on a satisfactory wage basis. The price of dry cleaning will however be affected as the increase will hike prices for men's suits from 55 cents to 65 cents. Other garments in proportion.

The majority of the laundry strikers are Negroes and the union officials have shown unusual fairness in their demands for the Negro workers. One official stated Saturday that the white workers stick by the Negro workers to get results. In certain quarters it could be heard that white workers had the attitude, 'to hell with the Negroes, we want our pay raised." This has not been the attitude of the leaders of the strike.

A wave of fear was thought to be coming over the Negro strikers as rumors were afloat that they would be replaced by white workers and that the strike was merely a way to get them off their jobs. The Negro strikers who talked to WORLD reporters stand courageously behind the labor heads with utmost confidence.

Home Bombed

The home of Mary Johnson and Ora White was bombed Saturday morning when a small stick of dynamite exploded on the front porch of the house. No serious damage was done. Both were workers at the Birmingham Linen Supply Company and had been ordered to leave work several times by strikers.

The explosion shattered windows in the house and partially wrecked the porch. This is the third bombing since the strike started. Two were Negro homes and the third was an Italian. This bombing was a mistake, the bombers thought this to be the house of a strike-breaker who lived three doors away.

TWO ARE SLIGHTLY HURT BY BIRDSHOT IN COAL DISTRICT

News

4-13-34

Birmingham

Ala.

Berry Residents Fired On While Passing Through West Corona

DAY CREW IS ROUTED BY VOLLEY FROM GUNS

DeBardeleben Shaft Closed; Walker County Sheriff Probes Affair

JASPER, Ala.—Sheriff Barrentine reported to his office here Thursday that a man giving his name as John Woods had been taken into custody in connection with his investigation of the shooting at Coal Valley Wednesday and Thursday. The sheriff said other arrests were expected during the afternoon.

Two miners were slightly injured by birdshot Wednesday afternoon, and the day crew was routed by a volley of 50 to 75 shots Thursday morning at the Coal Valley mine of the DeBardeleben Coal Corporation, in a recurrence of the spasmodic violence that has marked the strike torn Alabama coal fields for many weeks.

Reports of the shooting, made by officials of the DeBardeleben Corporation following a personal investigation Thursday morning, disclosed that the two injured miners were members of a party of employes who live at Berry, just across the county line, and that they were fired on from ambush as they passed through West Corona en route home after the day's work.

The disturbance Thursday in which company officials said not less than 75 shots were fired, took place just as the men were preparing to enter the Coal Valley mine on the man trip. None of the shots, it was reported, which were fired from considerable distance, took effect. The men immediately scattered and no effort is being made to operate the mine, it was announced.

DeBardeleben officials said they had appealed to Sheriff A. N. Barrentine, of Walker County, for protection. Calls to the sheriff's office Thursday morning said the sheriff was in Coal Valley for a personal investigation of the affair.

Reports of the Coal Valley disturbance came close on the heels of announcement through the Birmingham office of the United Mine Workers of America that the men at the Coal Valley mine had joined the general walkout, in which it is estimated not less than 15,000 Alabama miners are protesting the failure of the operators to accept the amendment to the bituminous coal code increasing their wage $1.20 a day and cutting the hours of work from eight to seven.

DeBardeleben officials confirmed the walkout at Coal Valley, following what they termed a violation of the recent agreement with the union that there should be no manner of intimidation or attempted coercion by union officials or members in an effort to unionize the corporation's works.

Under the agreement the men employed by the corporation were left free to join whatever union they desired.

The Townley works of the company are operating 50 per cent "or better," it was reported, while operations are said to be normal at both Hull and Empire.

W. H. Huey, district representative of the U. M. W. A., said he knew nothing of the reported incidents until informed by The News and would make an immediate investigation.

"It is the position of the United Mine Workers of America and always has been that all strikes and differences should be settled in an amicable manner through the recognized courses of procedure. This office knew nothing of the reported incidents at Coal Valley until informed by the newspapers. The United Mine Workers of America does not now and never has condoned violence in any form.

"Our position is that the members of the organization in Alabama are attempting to comply strictly with the executive order of Gen. Johnson as it applies to the bituminous coal code. If there has been intimidation or coercion in any manner at Coal Valley, the terms of the agreement with the DeBardeleben Coal Corporation have been violated and this office proposes to ascertain the facts and again emphasizes to the men that an orderly procedure should at all times be followed," Huey said.

Huey said there had been no change in the general situation over the state and that the miners were ceipt of official word from Washington, where the operators and union representatives are battling over provision of the amendment.

Alabama operators and local union officials were expected to return to Birmingham early next week after a fight that has attracted attention and support from over the entire South.

In support of the operators' plea that the executive order is confiscatory and discriminatory, and is a direct blow at industry in the South,

Birmingham

herman Rogers, associate editor of Liberty, who has been in Alabama on a speaking tour in behalf of the NRA said:

"There is something vastly wrong with a situation that makes it possible for Montgomery consumers to buy coal from other states at a lower delivered price than they can obtain Alabama coal, produced less than 100 miles from their front door."

After a conference with W. Carson Adams, Birmingham coal operator who Mr. Rogers visited to obtain first hand information, the Liberty editor said he would go into the matter and carry the unfairness of the situation direct to Washington.

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In the meantime, Chambers of Commerce and Junior Chambers throughout the South have unified themselves in a demand for the preservation of the wage differentials which form the fundamental principle involved in problems of the coal, textile, lumber, brick, cement, pig iron, kaolin, stone and practically all Southern industries.

The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Junior Chamber have both taken open stands against any effort to wipe out the wage differentials and have called on chamber groups in leading cities of the South to join them in a South-wide protest to Washington.

In addition to these civic groups, industries of all classes have been organized into the Southern Industrial Council for the principal purpose of upholding the wage differential, the elimination of which, it is declared, would completely destroy Southern industry.

Alabama Coal Diggers Go Into Action In Morgan's Southern Domain

Myra Page, in First of Series of Articles, Gives Graphic Story of Conditions and Struggles of Alabama Miners

NOTE: First of a series of articles describing workers' and croppers' life in the Black Belt and Pittsburgh area of the South, recent strikes, and activities in the A. F. of L. and Communist movements.)

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By MYRA PAGE

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Unknown Delicacies

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Alabama

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

...ersonCounty ...Miners In Clash; Two Men Slain

Adventist

Disorders Flare Again As 2,000 Union Members Go Out After Converts

9-17-34

Quelled By Sheriff

Montgomery Ala

Ten Held At Russellville As Shooting Breaks Up Textile Workers' Parley

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Sept. 16.—(AP)—Shooting that broke out in the Porter Coal Mining Camp Northwest Jefferson County today as a column of between 2,000 and 3,000 miners marched into it, resulted in the death of two negroes and the wounding of several men.

The negroes killed were H. C. Collins, of Flat Creek, and Ed Woolens, of Powhatan.

More than 1,000 miners remained in the area in groups for several hours and the situation remained tense, but just before nightfall, the invaders broke into small groups and headed for their homes.

Sheriff James F. Hawkins who led a squad of deputies into the area, and Col. James A. Webb, of the Alabama National Guard, talked to the men, urging them to go home to avert further bloodshed.

"We don't want to bring troops in here," Col. Webb said, "and we won't if you disperse and go home."

Shouts of approval came from the miners and as Col. Webb drove away to make an inspection of the area, the miners trooped away toward their respective camps.

Mine Opening Today.

W. C. Adams, manager of the mine, announced that it would open at the regular hour tomorrow and would operate as usual.

Two versions of the shooting which had its outgrowth in a march by union miners in an attempt to persuade all workers at the Porter shaft to join the local there, were given officers.

The story of members of the marching group was that they were fired on without warning as they reached the edge of Porter Mine Village, where a Statewide rally of members of the United Mine Workers of America was to be held.

Two deputies sheriff, however, told Sheriff Hawkins they opened fire when members of the marching column broke ranks and entered negro homes, dragging out the occupants and beating them.

Sheriff Gets Pistols.

The deputies also gave the sheriff several pistols they said were taken from members of the marching group before they reached the mine village.

William C. Mitch, president of District No. 20, U. M. W. A., at his headquarters here this afternoon was not apprised of details of the disorders, but said the miners were en route to Porter for a rally in an effort to complete organization of the workers there.

The mine normally employs about 250 workers, of whom Mitch said a third were members of the union.

After the shooting, the marchers broke into groups of from 500 to 700 members each and remained in the area, with the situation fraught with grave possibilities for several hours.

A reconnaisance by newspaper men showed four groups ranging from 500 to 700 men in the area, milling about but making no concerted move.

The disorder came without warning, as the Alabama coal fields had been quiet since last April when the majority of operators signed contracts with the union that run until April 1, 1935, ended a strike of 22,000 miners that virtually had shut down all mining operations.

The Porter Mine at the time was the scene of threatened disorders, but like the others had been quiet during recent months.

Shooting Breaks Up Russellville Mill Rally

RUSSELLVILLE, ALA., Sept. 16.—(AP)—Ten men were under arrest here tonight on charges growing out of disorders that broke up an attempted labor organization meeting here today, and one of the organizers reported in Birmingham he was fired on as he drove out of town.

Adventist

The 10 men arrested, the majority on charges of disorderly conduct, included Ed Bostick, foreman of a cotton mill here. All except one of the men posted bond of $300 and were released.

9-16-34

Montgomery Ala

Ike Robinton, organizer for the American Federation of Labor on arrival in Birmingham, stated that 25 shots were fired at his automobile as he and J. W. Goins, president of the Alabama Council, United Textile Workers of America, drove out of town.

Robinton said he was warned that if he returned here his life would be in danger.

"Three cars followed us," Robinton said, "and as we were near the edge of town, one of the cars drove ahead of us and tried to block our car.

"We continued toward Birmingham, and the cars followed us, firing about 25 or 30 shots. The men in the car threatened to kill us if we came back to Russellville."

Robinton said the meeting here today was to elect a new president of the United Textile Workers of America local, to succeed a Mr. Durant who was discharged from the mill and told to leave town.

Labor - 1934

Alabama

Unions, Strikes, etc.

NEGRO KILLED BY DEPUTIES RETURNING FIRE OF SNIPERS IN ALABAMA STRIKE REGION

STATE TROOPS SENT TO MINE AFTER BATTLE

Attempt to Ambush Officers Follows Effort to Dynamite Iron Property

SITUATION IS MORE TENSE

Pickets on Red Mountain Are Blamed for Latest Outbreak of Violence

Telegraph

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 8 (AP)—A Negro miner was killed and two miners wounded, one probably fatally, several special officers were shot and a number of Negroes believed hit in a battle near the Ishkooda mine of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., six miles from here early tonight. 5-9-34

The battle broke shortly before 9 o'clock as a group of 300 or more strikers sought to stop a patrol of three carloads of Jefferson county deputy sheriffs, who returned fire from ambush with a submachine gun and automatic rifles.

One unidentified Negro was found dead at the scene of the battle, another was found half a mile away so badly wounded he was not expected to live, and others were believed lying wounded in woods lining the highway where the battle raged for 10 or 15 minutes.

The deputies had passed the group, when the first shots were fired in the darkness and returned the pistol and shotgun bullet and slugs with a withering machine gun and automatic rifle barrage.

Guardsmen Sent to Scene

Sheriff Hawkins immediately asked for national guardsmen to be mobilized to take charge of the situation that had grown steadily more threatening since last night, when the first blood was spilled at the ore mines. One hundred and fifty Alabama national guardsmen immediately were dispatched to the scene to take charge and restore order.

The clashes between union and non-union ore miners were numerous about the diggings and more than a score of warrants were issued today for various persons on information of the victims of beatings with sticks at Wenonah and Iskooda mines of the Tennessee Coal Iron and Railroad company.

One Man Badly Hurt

The most serious brush between union and non-union miners occurred at the Raidmund mine of the Republic Steel corporation, near Bessemer, this morning where during the disarming of a non-union worker, two men were injured, one seriously, and three Negroes were arrested.

Henry Whip was wounded seriously in the brush, and Rich Foster, a Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company employe, less severely hurt during a dispute over disarming a non-union miner.

Early Nix, Negro, was arrested by deputies sheriff as the men who fired on the two wounded men, and his father, Fletcher Nix, and Henry Wallace, Negro, were also arrested. Officers said Early Nix fired on the two men with a shotgun after his father had been disarmed.

Shots fired from ambush last night, seriously wounded James Austin, 32-year-old miner, who was en route home for the first time in a week, after remaining at the Thomas furnace of the Republic corporation. No arrests have been made in this case. Telegraph

"High Line" Is Guarded

Heavily armed special deputies were added to the forces already on duty today, and took up patrols along the "high line," a railroad threading the shoulders of Red mountain to ore mines which an attempt was made to wreck last night.

Sheriff A. N. Barrentine, of Walker county, said he could not explain the cause of the outbursts near Coal valley last night in which three charges of dynamite were set off, wrecking a power line and throwing five towns into darkness, damaging a railroad trestle and a Negro miner's home.

"It is all quiet today, and there is nothing to indicate a recurrence tonight," the sheriff said, adding that unless there was further violence he would not renew his request for troops.

CAFETERIA STRIKE IS STILL ON

Birmingham Ala. 5-11-34

Regional Labor Board to Hear Case at Atlanta; Workers Get Pay

SCABS ARE LEAVING

The workers at Britling Cafeterias are still maintaining the strike that started Saturday at noon when 110 employes joined in the walkout for code wages and hours.

Labor officials have placed the matter before the regional labor board at Atlanta for hearing that is expected to take place today. Mr. Bell said local labor officials brought pressure on the local white college president that forced them to withdraw the students who left their classes to take the jobs vacated by the strikers

There remained a few scabs on the job but they are gradually joining the strike and it is expected that the entire group will be out before the week.

A mass of employes were at the entrance of the cafe Tuesday to draw the last week's wages due before they went on strike. Fearing possible disorder, the management ordered a squad of policemen on the scene but all was quiet as the pay envelopes were handed out to the employes. The operators have attempted to demoralize the employes by making statements to the press that none of the strikers would be rehired and that they were being replaced by other persons.

Mr. Persha Bell, labor head, stated Wednesday that the strike was called without knowledge of labor officials and that it was an effort made to disorganize the newer labor groups. Whoever used the names of labor officials in calling the strike were aware of the fact that the officials could not be reached by those to strike at the time the strike was ordered. The original plans were upset in that the organization had not been perfected as was planned. However, the fight is on and Mr. Bell declared that organized labor will make a determined effort to secure for the cafe workers a decent living wage as set forth by the restaurant code.

Handbills were distributed throughout the city asking the public not to patronize the cafes until the strike had been settled. The dodgers charged the white college students with being less than ladies and gentlemen by going on a job where Negroes were striking for a living wage when Negroes were not going on jobs from which whites were striking for similar conditions. Immediately after the charges were laid before the two college presidents both claimed that the students were working without their knowledge and that no permissions were issued to allow these students any time from classes to work.

Meanwhile the employes are awaiting a ruling from the regional board at Atlanta on the situa-

BLAME REDS FOR MINE TROUBLE

Birmingham Ala. 5-11-34

Miners Turn World Newsman Back from Area; 2 Negro Workers Shot in Fray

SITUATION IS TENSE

Alabama National Guardsmen were placed in charge of the Red Mountain mining sections Wednesday after a fierce clash between strikers and deputies in area Tuesday night. Two Negroes were killed and six deputies were shot in the skirmish. The dead are W. H. Ford and George Bell both striking miners who were found dead beside the highway after deputies opened fire with a Thompson sub-machine gun into a crowd of miners.

The deputies claimed that they were fired on from ambush while they were rushing into the area on a gasoline car. A group of miners, assembled along the highway leading into the Iskoodah mines, were armed to the teeth, according to the deputies' story.

One white miner was shot in the fray, Allen Hedden, white, a miner of the Woodward company, received wounds in the left but was not seriously injured.

A reporter of The Birmingham World was forced to stop after driving near the scene of the firing by logs across the road. He was not fired upon, however, and after being recognized by the miners was allowed to turn around and come back to the city. He reported an orderly crowd blocking the roads to prevent anyone entering the area.

Three Negroes brought to the Hillman hospital for treatment stated that they were sitting on the railroad when a squad of deputies fired into their midst with-

out warning. Those treated were James Marshall, Dan Mayfield and Josh English. They all denied any participation into the alleged shooting by the deputies.

Blame for the hostile attitude of the miners was placed on Communistic agitation in the mine area and that the men were told to fight for their rights. Immediately following these charges a special squad of policemen were appointed to break up communistic activities in the district. Five white men and a Negro woman were arrested and charged with being the brains of the local branch of the Communist party in this district.

The commanding officer of the National Guard, Gen. J. C. Persons sent a troop of guardsmen into the area to quell the disturbance immediately after he was notified of the shootings. The men were armed with rifles, machine guns and tear gas bombs. No further disturbances were found by the troop.

The situation remains tense and turbulant and telegrams have been sent to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; General Hugh Johnson; Frances Perkins, secretary of Labor; and T. B. Brown, president of the International Smelter's Union, stating that the deputy sherriffs have fired murderous machine guns into unarmed and defenseless pickets, asking for immediate government action by V. C. Finch, Alabama representative of the American Feredation of Labor.

The telegram further charges that there was no gun fired other than that of the deputies and that they were shooting innocent men without cause. An investigation was asked for by the miners union to prove their contentions.

The ore miners struck several days ago after the companies refused to submit to code regulations as to hours and pay. More than 8,000 men are on strike. Approximately 6000 of these men are Negroes.

It is believed that the unwarranted shooting by the deputies was caused by the united efforts of the white and Negro miners to force the operators into meeting the code. The strong unity of the workers is also believed to be the cause for the charges against Communistic activities. It is unbelieveable to see Negroes and whites in Alabama stand together when they have been taught so long to fight against each other.

Several beatings have been reported by workers who failed to join in the strike. Attempts to wreck company property by dynamite blasts were also reported.

John Burgess, white picket, stated that not a picket had a gun and that the deputies began firing without warning after a log was placed across the road. He stated that there were about 12 white and 100 Negro pickets in the group fired on. Another white picket, J. H. McBrayer, affirmed his statement, that the deputies fired without warning.

Three Negroes, William Holloway, Joe Evans and Ben Windstrom were arrested and placed under a $1000 bail charged with assault and attempt to murder after the deputies had quieted the alleged skirmish.

An injunction in behalf of the Republic Steel and Iron company was granted Wednesday, restraining the miners from interfering in any manner with employes or operation of the company's plants anywhere in Jefferson county.

Commissary Blasted

The commissary of the DeBardeleben Coal company was wrecked when an explosion of dynamite was set off in the building early Wednesday morning. The building was demolished and adjacent buildins were damaged by the blast.

Power lines of the Alabama Power company running into Walker county were sawed into and dynamited, placing the entire vicinity in darkness. Several days will be required to repair the briken line was announced by officials of the company Thursday.

Meanwhile the miners are awaiting action by the government in settling the dispute.

PAID LESS THAN $3 A WEEK, ALA. WORKERS STRIKE

Circular Printed by White Firm Says "White Person Who Will 'Scab' On Lowly Negro Workers Is Lowest of God's Creatures."

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 10—Vigorously protesting starvation wages, long working hours and indecent quarters, scores of waitresses cooks and waiters of this city were still out on strike Tuesday, following the refusal of Manager J. H. Holcomb of the Brittling Cafeteria and other restaurants to meet their moderate demands. Meanwhile, despite a wave of protest by whites and colored alike, white students from the "Christian" Birmingham-Southern college were being put on the jobs as strike-breakers.

Received $3 A Week, Minus—

The striking workers contend that they have received no increase in wages since the NRA code went into effect; that they were working for wages as low as $3 a week, ing of uniforms and the price of minus a deduction for the laundry-meals. The workers also claim that in many of the restaurants they have no decent place to change their uniforms, that they are forced to work overtime and that they are generally mistreated and imposed upon.

EMBATTLED MINERS IN BIRMINGHAM

THE alleged docility of Southern labor is not in evidence around Birmingham these days where 8,000 iron ore miners are on strike. The supposed hostility of black and white labor is not in evidence, either, because workers of the two races are standing side by side in the struggle for a seven-hour day and wage increase ranging from $1 to $2.84 daily. The companies' bullies have shot down several pickets, mostly Negroes, and in retaliation workers have exploded dynamite on some of the companies' properties.

It has been proven time and again that black and white workers will organize, fraternize and fight together, perhaps more willingly than any other class. What has been successful in keeping them apart are the very agencies, individuals and organizations that make a great show of supporting movements for improved race relations.

With the minority of labor unions that bar Negroes fully admitted, the fact remains that black men are more readily received into labor organization than they are into country clubs, white Y. M. C. A.'s, Y. W. C. A.'s and churches. The much-maligned American Federation of Labor has hired and still employs Negro organizers but what exclusive white urban or country club makes any effort to get colored members?

Once the example of the Birmingham workers is followed elsewhere in the South, a new day for the working class, black and white, is assured. The progress of labor nationally has been slowed up by the conservation of the South nurtured on race hate and a double human standard. Union of the black and white toilers will eradicate that race hatred and point the logic of the single wage standard. As usual, the opponents to this unionization are the white exploiters of workers of both races, the "good white folks" so beloved by certain types of Negroes who thrive by currying the favor of "the quality."

Labor - 1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Alabama

Lead Awaiting Strike Agitators At Valley Mills

Safety Of 6,000 Workers Assured Day And Night By 400 Armed Guards

9-16-34

Backed By Sheriff Georgia Flying Squadrons Carefully Avoid Plants On West Bank Of River

By ATTICUS MULLIN.

LANETT, ALA., Sept. 15.—A boisterous but dangerous reception awaits any flying squadron of textile strikers which might come into this river valley of peaceful, hard-working American citizens engaged in manufacturing cloth from cotton. Five hundred native Chambers and Lee County deputies sheriff are constantly on guard at the seven mills in this section of the State, including the Pepperell mill at Opelika and they are armed with machine guns, automatic rifles and sawed-off shotguns and the guns are loaded.

"We propose to and will protect the workers in the cotton mills in this county who want to work," said Sheriff B. G. Slay, of Chambers County. "In addition to the 400 or more special deputies, we have at our command 600 volunteers who are ready to help the peaceful workers if a flying squadron should attempt to beat them up or molest them."

"Men and women who want to work in the mill here at Opelika will be protected from molestation," said Sheriff Emmett Holt, of Lee County. The statement of Sheriff Holt was made under the shadow of two machine guns which commanded the highway in front of the Pepperell mill.

Both Sheriff Slay and Sheriff Holt said that the men and women employed at the mills in Chambers and Lee Counties were satisfied with their pay, and with their working conditions and wanted protection from invading flying squadrons of strikers from nearby Georgia mills. And they are getting it.

So far, only one flying squadron of strikers has appeared in this section. The strikers descended from Columbus on the Pepperell mills at Opelika last week. When they arrived there they found machine guns staring them in the face and they were told not to set foot on company property and they did not set foot on company property. A report reached Lanett that the same flying squadron would visit the Chattahoochee Valley mills. When the workers in the Chattahoochee Valley mills heard about it, they marched 1,000 strong to a highway bridge South of the mill section. They were armed with shotguns and pistols and they intended to prevent the flying squadron from setting foot in the mills territory of the Chattahoochee Valley. The flying squadron did not arrive.

The writer discussed the textile strike situation with a number of mill workers. These men said they were satisfied, wanted to work, had no complaint to make and would continue to work as long as they and their families were protected from mobs of strikers from the adjoining State of Georgia.

From one mill worker the writer learned that 10 days ago a ballot was placed into the hands of each of the 6,000 or more mill workers in the mills of the West Point Manufacturing Company at Lanett, Shawmut, Riverview, Langdale and Fairfax. The ballot asked the mill workers whether they desired the mills to close until the textile strike over the nation with its consequent disorders was settled or until conditions had become less serious. Out of the 6,000 mill workers, less than 600 voted in favor of closing the mills. And the vote of the majority of the 600 for closing was not due to a desire to quit work but to a fear of many women in the mills for the safety of their husbands and their dear ones. It was after this vote that the authorities of Chambers County made arrangements to protect the workers as they went about their daily duties.

There are 6,000 mill workers in the Chattahoochee River valley mills and approximately 1,000 at the Pepperell mills at Opelika. This section is one of the cotton goods manufacturing centers in Alabama and at this writing the 7,000 men and women in the seven mills are at their daily duties.

The code, adopted after extensive hearings attended by representatives of the Textile Unions and the mill operators, is in effect in this section. Every cotton mill worker had his salary raised and his hours cut to 40 a week. The total raise in pay for all mill workers increased the cost of mill operations 70 per cent.

The writer found quite a bit of excitement in the valley section where the

(Turn To Page 13)

LEAD AWAITING STRIKE AGITATORS AT VALLEY MILLS

(Continued From Page 1)

mills are located. But the excitement was not concerned with a textile strike but with a valley championship baseball game which was to be played by two mill teams. Everybody was on the qui vive and hoping that rain would cease so that the game could be played. Mill workers said they were satisfied with the measures for their protection which have been taken by county authorities of Chambers and Lee Counties. They said they felt safe to go about their work and their daily duties. In front of many mill homes at noon the writer saw an automobile. Many mill workers own automobiles and under the new NRA scale of pay they have the money to operate them. And they have time for recreation.

From one mill hand the writer learned that it is common in this town for the fourth generation of a family to be found working in the same business his father was in. The first cotton mill was started at Lanett in 1866 by George H. Huguley, of Chambers County. And the mill business has continually progressed until at this time George Huguley Lanier, grandson of the founder of the first mill, is in charge of the West Point Manufacturing Company which operates six mills in the valley employing 6,000 men and women. Mr. Lanier is a grandson of the founder and Mr. Lanier's father, Lafayette Lanier, was also at the head of the mills. And there are grandsons and granddaughters of men who worked in the first mill who are now working for the same company.

The writer found a peaceful, contented populace in each of the mill villages. And they appear proud of their clean, well-kept homes and their jobs, the best under present hours and wages they have ever enjoyed. There has never been a mill strike in Lanett since the first mill was started in 1866.

Despite Their Need, Many Are Loathe To Ask Relief

9-12-34

Any Kind Of Job, Even If It Pays Less Than Federal Projects, Is Preferable To 'Charity,' Says Federation Of Labor And Mine Officials

By James C. Hutto

Despite the unusually heavy relief load in industrial Jefferson county, the majority of workers here and throughout the South spurn this aid where any sort of "private" job, whatever the pay, affords an alternative.

Many, labor authorities say, are earning in some industries little or no more than their relief allotments would be, yet they cling to their jobs no less tenaciously than their higher paid fellow workers.

The answer is pride—a tradition of the South that knows no class barriers.

Don't Like 'Charity'

Seldom prosperous, always paid less than his brother worker of the North, the Southern wage earner nevertheless has usually managed "on his own" to make ends meet.

"And to him," explains V. C. Finch, Alabama representative of the American Federation of Labor, "anything else is charity. Even though he works on some public project for his relief, he still thinks of it more or less as charity.

"There are a lot of workers in the South who are not getting any more for their work than they would get from relief agencies," Mr. Finch added, "but they value their jobs just the same.

"A lot of them hate to ask for relief when they need it and are entitled to it. I've seen this demonstrated during recent strikes in this district. Strikers have hesitated to apply for relief, though it was there for them and their cases merited it."

William Mitch, district president of the United Mine Workers of America, vouched for this attitude among the state's coal miners—a group that has known its share of privation in recent years.

Mr. Mitch cited recent controversies among miners at the Praco mine of the Alabama By-Products Co. and the Lewisburg shaft of Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. as evidence that none of the men wanted to "sit down and be fed."

Operations were curtailed at each of the shafts and it was necessary tot "lay off" a number of miners.

But who? Nobody preferred a place on the relief rolls to his job in the mine. The question became a lively controversy among the miners for a while.

With the companies taking a nonpartisan attitude, the matter was left to Mr. Mitch's discretion. It was finally decided that, in line with a general mining policy, the night shifts should bear the "lay off."

While the mine jobs pay more than the equivalent of relief allotments, the incident, Mr. Mitch said, clearly indicated the workers' attitude toward relief aid. Were the pay less, the result would have been the same, he said.

Both Mr. Mitch and Mr. Finch said the desire for economic independence is manifest in both white and negro workers of the South.

Labor-1934

Alabama

Unions, Strikes, etc.

The 7-Hour Day for the Coal Mining Industry is ECONOMICALLY WRONG

4-7-34.

Post Birmingham, Ala.

Send In Your Protest Against It At Once!

A COAL miner is a unique workman. He is paid so much per ton for coal that he gets out of the mine. He is not paid for time spent underground, although a certain amount of work other than the actual mining of coal is necessary. Because of this fact, the 7-hour day for the coal mining industry is ECONOMICALLY WRONG AND WHOLLY IMPRACTICABLE.

Mining coal is different from running a store or manufacturing plant. One or more miners have a certain working place or "room." After the coal is blasted out of the seam, the miner throws the large rock aside and loads the coal into tram cars. He then takes all loose rock from the top of the room, properly braces or "timbers" the area from which the coal has been taken, and cleans up the room for the undercutting machine, which must cut under the coal before holes are drilled for another blast.

All of this takes time. And it is obvious that, if two sets of men worked in the same room, one group would feel that the other left them all the cleaning up and bracing to do, whereas they were only being paid for the coal actually loaded. It is as true as human nature that disagreements and unsatisfactory conditions would soon arise. It would be possible to make additional working places for more miners by driving new tunnels through the coal seam, but this is an expensive process; the average Alabama mine could not afford it. Therefore, in our judgment the 7-hour day would not materially increase the number of men employed.

On the other hand, the 7-hour day would result in idle tipples more than two-thirds of the time. Although this economic waste would result in higher prices for coal and coke, it would not provide materially increased employment.

In our opinion, the 7-hour day and the leveling out of wage differentials between the northern and southern coal areas is a deliberate attempt on the part of certain large operators in the North, as well as large industrialists in other lines of business, to eliminate the small competitor. They apparently believe that, in this manner, they can become more prosperous themselves. It is public knowledge that the small mine operators, which include practically all mines in Alabama, have exhausted their cash reserves and surpluses and, therefore, cannot continue in business under the hours and wage scales imposed by the NRA

IMPORTANT RADIO TALK

Dr. E. Q. Hawk, professor of economics, Birmingham - Southern College will give an interesting talk on "The Second Reconstruction in the South" over Radio Station WAPI at 7:15 p. m. tonight.

BE SURE AND HEAR IT!

This question is broader than the coal mining industry. It is of vital concern to every resident of Alabama and the South. It affects YOU---regardless of where you live, or how you make your living. The only way we can defeat this edict is by YOUR PROTEST AT ONCE.

Send a telegram, write a letter, or telephone President Roosevelt, Gen. Hugh S. Johnston, or your Congressman—TODAY! It is fair fight as well as ours.

ALABAMA COMMERCIAL COAL OPERATORS

CONSPIRACY

4-4-34.

IF THE attempt to impose upon Alabama Coal Operators a rate of $4.60 (for 7 hours' work) should be successful, it would, in destroying the coal industry in Alabama, bring about the results which has been deliberately intended from the beginning by certain industries in the North, that is, part of certain selfish Northern interests, to level out the wage differentials heretofore existing between the North and the South.

Birmingham Age-Herald

If this equalizing of wages in the Alabama Coal field is permitted to stand, then undoubtedly equalizing of wage rates in all other lines of endeavor will be imposed promptly and the industrial South will dry up because of its distance from markets and the sparsely populated regions that they must serve.

4-4-34

The Alabama Coal Operators are in no way objecting to the most reasonable wage that the industry can pay, but there is quite a difference between a wage that the industry can pay and an exorbitant wage that would place the cost of a commodity out of reach of the consumer. To acquiesce in a policy of this kind would automatically result in economic suicide, fatal both to the employes and the employer.

The Coal Operators have in every way cooperated with NRA, but know that progress in aid of recovery cannot be made by action that will clog up or hinder the very things out of which recovery must come. It must be apparent to all that no particular class or section can expect to prosper by using NRA to pauperize another.

In the case of coal it is simply a question of whether or not coal can be sold from Alabama against competition from low cost seams to the north, and laborless fuels, if the operators are forced to increase the cost around $1.00 per ton at this time. Our mines are closed by this blanket order and those who have no interest in a square deal for industry may be willing to consider 15,000 miners out of work indefinitely while this ill-considered order is in effect or is obeyed.

We urge upon you the necessity for immediate action by wiring President Roosevelt, General Johnson, as well as your senators and congressmen.

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Alabama Commercial Coal Operators

Unions, Strikes, etc.

OPERATORS CHARGE NRA AIDED SQUEEZE

Alabama Mine Owners Say Appalachian Men Responsible For Johnson's Pay Increase Order To Force Them Out

ASSERT UNION LEADER BACKED PLAN

State's Commercial Shafts Are Closed Down Pending Outcome Of Appeal Before Authorities At Washington

Charges that northern competitors are responsible for the sharp wage increase ordered at Alabama coal mines by the National Recovery Administration were made today as representatives of local operators prepared for a vigorous fight at Washington next week.

Pending the result of hearings which will open before NRA authorities Monday, every commercial mine in the state will remain closed, leaving 15,000 miners out of work.

The charge that the NRA order, calling for a seven-hour day and more than a 50 per cent advance in hourly rates, was influenced by operators in the Appalachian group was made by R. T. Daniel, head of the National Coal & Coke Co.

Supporting his charge, Mr. Daniel made public a copy of a resolution adopted in Washington March 30 by the Appalachian operators' code authorities for three sub-divisions of Division 1.

This resolution, Mr. Daniel asserted, prompted NRA Administrator Hugh S. Johnson the following day to issue his increased wage order, effective April 1. The seven-hour day and all wage scales embraced in the NRA order are recommended to the administration in the resolution.

"We're charging openly," Mr. Daniel asserted, "that this resolution is nothing more than an effort on the part of large operators in the Appalachian area to eliminate the small units in the South by wiping out our wage differential."

Fight For Differential

Mr. Daniel charged further that John Lewis, national president of the United Mine Workers of America, "collaborated" with the northern group in the move.

Darius A. Thomas, chairman of the Coal Code Authority for this division, expressed a similar view and indicated that the Washington delegation, which he will head, will center their fight on this contention.

Endorsed By Lewis

"The resolution was fully endorsed by John Lewis," Mr. Thomas added. "In fact he urged its acceptance."

Protesting that the wage increase was made mandatory before the Alabama operators had been given opportunity to be heard, Mr. Thomas declared that the code provides that "any amendment must first be submitted to all divisions affected."

"This was not done in this case," he added. "The increase was ordered on us before we had any opportunity to present our case."

STATE COAL MEN TO TESTIFY FIRST BEFORE NRA BODY

Operators Ready To Resume But Laborers Holding Off, Is Report

ALABAMA OWNERS HAVE 'MOST IMPRESSIVE CASE'

Southerners Hold They Can't Continue Activity Under High Wage Clause

BY RUSSELL KENT
Manager The News Washington Bureau, 1261 National Press Building

WASHINGTON.—Alabama soft coal operators will be the first witnesses to testify Monday at the NRA hearing on the shorter hours, higher wages order of Administrator Hugh S. Johnson, not because of the alphabetical place of the state, but because its mine owners are considered to have the most impressive case against the order.

A delegation of seven Alabama operators, headed by D. A. Thomas, chairman of the district code authority, will be on hand Monday, it is understood. The vanguard will arrive Sunday. District officials of the United Mine Workers of America also will attend the hearing, ready to present the case of the Alabama workers.

Southern Tennessee and Georgia coal operators who are linked with Alabama in the divisional code authority, also will resist the order, as will operators from Central and Northern Tennessee, Kentucky, parts of West Virginia and other states.

The struggle is not primarily a dispute between operators and miners of the South. Behind the scenes is a fight for existence by the Southern operators; a fight which involves the jobs of the men whom they employ. There is an intra-industrial dispute in the background; the effort of the old central competitive field, the largest producer of soft coal, to dominate the entire industry and to spread the sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania bituminous coal.

Without a wage differential which they assert is justified by lower cost of living in the South, the Southern operators confronted by adverse freight rates and the competition of laborless forms of energy such as natural gas, fuel oil, and electricity, have contended they cannot exist and continue to operate their mines.

When the soft coal code was written last Fall, Alabama, Southern Tennessee and Georgia were placed in a division with a basic minimum wage rate of $3.40 a day, Central Tennessee was placed in another division with a slightly higher scale of wages and the wages progressed upward as the fields moved north; in all cases the hours of labor were 40 a week, five days of eight hours each.

In the revision imposed on all outlying fields after the central field operators had agreed with the United Mine Workers, Gen. Johnson a week ago ordered the Alabama-Southern Tennessee-Georgia wage rate increased to $4.60 a day, for a seven-hour day. The same order fixed that identical wage for Central and Northern Tennessee and parts of Kentucky and West Virginia, the rate farther north being $5 a day for a seven-hour day.

This narrowing, or almost elimination, of the wage differential, coupled with a boost in the basic wage and a simultaneous reduction of working time threatens the Southern industry with restriction to almost a purely local producer of coal, the operators have asserted. The situation admittedly is acute in the history of the NRA as many mines in the South have closed this week. Injunction suits have been launched against the Johnson order and the general picture of the soft coal industry in that section is black, momentarily at least.

Mines Ready To Open But Labor Holds Off

Alabama coal operators Saturday prepared to reopen their mines Monday under the protection of an injunction restraining the NRA from enforcing the wage and hour provisions of the amendment to the bituminous coal code while reports filtered in from various communities that the men are determined not to return to work under the old wage scale and on an eight-hour basis.

Decision to reopen the mines, closed Thursday afternoon when the operators declared they could not continue under the added burden imposed by the amendment, was made after a lengthy session Saturday and followed issuance of the restraining order Friday afternoon by Federal Judge Kennamer, who sat in the case when Judge Grubb recused himself on account of being a stockholder in one of the complainant companies.

The operators announced Saturday, through R. T. Daniel, chairman of their publicity committee, that they contend they are still operating under the code by reason of their contest of the validity of the amendment, a plea for modification of which is scheduled to be heard in Washington Monday.

Daniel's announcement came as a result of press dispatches from Washington to the effect that Comptroller General McCarl had upheld the validity of an executive order requiring certificates of NRA code compliance from bidders for government business.

Mr. Daniel said the total of government coal business which accrued to Alabama mines would not amount to more than 200,000 tons annually, but declared he believed the operators are in position to make the necessary certification of code compliance pending a ruling on their plea for modification.

W. H. Huey, district representative of the United Mine Workers of America, who is in charge of the local office during the absence of President Mitch in Washington, said additional reports received Saturday afternoon indicated that the bulk of the men will not return to work on an eight-hour basis and under the old scale of pay. The executive order, or amendment to the coal code, raises the pay scale $1.20 per day, wiping out the differential in favor of Southern mines, and cuts the hours of work from eight to seven per day.

The committee of operators, who earlier in the week served notice they would contest the amendment to "the last ditch," left for the Washington hearing Saturday afternoon.

The fight had developed into an alignment of industrial, civic and political forces of the Southern states against what is declared to be an attempt of Northern industrialists, working through the NRA, to strangle industry in the South and West and force this section back to a single agricultural basis.

Support of the complaints against the Northern industrialists and the NRA was given Saturday by Donald Comer, one of the South's largest textile manufacturers, who has just returned from Washington.

Deputies Kill Striking Negro Miner In Alabama; Auto Men Reject Board

Murder of Negro Mine Striker Opens Terror Reign in South

MILITIA IS CALLED

21,000 Out; Pickets Go On to Shut All Mines

BULLETIN

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Strike-harried Alabama coal operators conferred at length today with Donald R. Richberg, head lawyer for the N. R. A. and officials announced N. R. A. Administrator Johnson personally will get to work on "solving" the "crisis" as soon as he returns tonight. Richberg thought no announcement would be forthcoming tonight. In other words, no agreement has been reached on the method to be adopted to break the rapidly spreading strike of the Alabama steel workers and ore miners.

* * *

Special to the Daily Worker

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 18.—Edward England, Negro coal striker, was shot and killed today by Deputy N. E. Kirkland and Chief of Police H. L. Mason.

England was murdered on the picket line at the Red Diamond Coal Company, Leeds, Alabama. With drawn guns, the chief of police and deputies ordered the strikers to disperse. A group stood their ground and both gun thugs fired point blank at England, killing him on the spot.

This unleashing of terror is the beginning of a drive to stampede the 21,000 striking miners back to work. National Guards have been sent to the Edgewater Mines of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co., a J P. Morgan corporation. The militiamen are armed with pistols, rifles and machine guns. General John C. Persons, commander of the Alabama National Guard, and a bank official, ordered out additional national guardsmen for strike duty. The militia is supplementing the 225 special deputies at the T. C. I.'s four captive mines.

Sheriff Hawkins, who whitewashed the torture of the Scottsboro boys, advised the sending of troops.

Picketing continues at all mines. The Red Ore miners of T. C. I. threaten to strike, demanding $4.60 a day for all outside labor, and $5 for all inside common labor. They also demand equal pay and jobs for white and Negro.

The Communist Party and the International Labor Defense is demanding compensation for the family of the murdered striker, and arrest and conviction for the murderers, the deputy and chief of police.

Communist strike leaders are being threatened that they will be put on the spot by officials of the United Mine Workers of America.

Rally Behind the Alabama Miners!

A NEGRO mine striker in Alabama has been foully shot to death by a deputy gun thug of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co.—J. P. Morgan's coal and steel empire in the South.

A reign of terror is being let loose against the 21,000 striking miners. The militia, armed with machine guns, has been sent against the miners. This murderous action is taken in an effort to stampede the miners back to work.

The flames of this Southern coal strike are beginning to reach the steel mills in Birmingham. Reports to the Daily Worker, published yesterday, show that the Negro and white steel workers feel that the miners' strike is their struggle, and express sentiment for joining. "Blast," Communist Shop Bulletin, issued to the steel mill workers, calls on them to prepare for strike now. They point out that now, with the miners on strike, they should join forces in a common struggle against their common oppressors. Both, the coal mines and the steel mills, are controlled by this Morgan corporation.

The steel workers have their own bitter grievances, and the miners' strike has aroused them to a point where even the bosses admit the fear that the steel workers will walk out.

Birmingham steel workers should know that the sending of the militia against the coal miners is an effort to terrorize all the workers, to keep the strike from spreading to the steel mills.

The coal and steel barons fear a mighty united struggle of both the steel workers and miners. Their first murderous blow is struck against the heroic miners, who through their militant picketing against the wishes of their misleaders in the United Mine Workers, have stood solidly on strike for higher wages and union recognition.

Now is the time for the steel workers to draw up their demands, knit their fighting ranks, elect their committees and walk out in the most powerful strike struggle the South has ever seen.

Every worker should immediately protest the murderous attack on the Alabama miners. Demand the immediate withdrawal of the National Guards and the T. C. I. deputized gunmen. Wire your protest against the brutal murder to Governor Miller, Montgomery, Ala. Workers' organizations everywhere! Rally behind the Alabama miners, give them your support, fight against the reign of terror unleashed against them!

"The effect is to stamp out Southern industry and compel us to return to nothing but agriculture to produce cotton for world export in competition with Hindu cotton to create a favorable balance in international trade," Mr. Comer said.

The textile leader said that William F. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, had admitted at the Washington hearings that there should be a differential in wages between the two sections.

Support of all large industries in the South is being marshalled for opposing the leveling out of wages which, it is charged, constitutes another economic crusade against the South.

Chamber In Fight

The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce has taken up the fight and a series of advertisements to dailies in six Southern states are being run, while telegrams of sentiment pour into Washington.

The operators, about 40 in number, control 65 mines that employ close to 15,000 workers, producing 8,000,000 tons of coal annually. These employes, who have been receiving a payroll of $650,000 monthly, were thrown out of work by the closing along with more than 300 railroad workers, the lines having cut off the coal trains. Practically all the Alabama commercial coal goes into rail transport.

The total loss to the Birmingham district in payrolls, due to the mine shutdown, is estimated at close to $1,000,000 a month.

"It is the old question of the industrial North trying to wipe out Southern competition," said Preston Heskell, vice president, A. B. C. Coal Coke Company, Birmingham, "If the present wage edict of the NRA is permitted to stand, it means that the North and East have succeeded in this effort against the Southern coal industry. It also means that the economic crusade will then be directed against all other Southern industries and we of this section will have nothing left but cotton farms producing cotton to sell in the world market in competition with coolie labor."

"We are not oposing President Roosevelt's recovery program in its general principles. We are opposing, to the very limit, what we consider an unfair use of the powers he has delegated to some of his assistants. It is not our belief that the president has personal knowledge of the broad effects of the latest wage edicts."

Mr. Comer said that it is not so much a question of a differential wage but instead is a question of whether there can be any industrial wages at all in the South.

South "Cinderella"

"We, of course, are anxious to pay the highest possible wage permitted with the consideration of all the economic factors. Ever since the War between the States, however, the South politically and economically has been the Cinderella of our national family. Uunder the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, who has a home in New York and Georgia, the South had hoped, however, to receive a consideration as favorable as that accorded to other sections of this country."

Before leaving for Washington Saturday Mitch indicated the operators' program probably would meet with stiff opposition on the part of the U.M.W.A., and said he repeatedly had advised that the operators present their case to the government for adjustment before taking action. Mitch said he had no authority, even if it were deemed advisable, to ask the members of the union to go contrary to a mandatory government-al order, and that the miners' union has been willing from the outset to leave the entire matter of adjustment of differences in the hands of the Washington authorities.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Effort To Block New Deal Seen

Advertiser

Labor Group Here Views Mine Wage Dispute As Move Against President

4-20-34

Charging that the wage differential controversy was only a part of a nationwide move by capitalists to discredit and destroy Roosevelt, organized labor at a mass meeting at the courthouse here last night served notice that if any "civil war" as threatened by the industrialists is declared, that Montgomery labor would be found at the side of Roosevelt.

In a spirited meeting marked by addresses by J. J. Buffington and R. W. Storey, local labor leaders, the group adopted resolutions pledging full support to President Roosevelt and a finish "fight against any secession move by industry or any other group."

In another resolution the meeting opposed any further differential against the Southern worker in any industry or against any exemptions from the minimum wage scale as defined by the codes.

The meeting was sponsored by the Central Labor Union as "an answer by labor" to a meeting of 300 industrialists in Birmingham who have challenged the right of the Government to prescribe wages and the National Recovery Program.

Commenting upon the recent statement attributed to members of the industrial group in Birmingham in which "civil war" and "secession" was threatened if the Government insisted upon the recent wage scale for miners, Mr Storey declared the attitude of the industrialists was surprising.

"Suppose a leader of organized labor had threatened civil war or secession," Mr. Storey said. "The industrial group in Birmingham would have been the first to charge 'communism' and bolshevism' "!

"But they threaten civil war and secession and 300 men at the meeting applaud."

"These are the men who are the spokesmen of the old order. The old order has changed, and they do not yet realize it. They want to keep the working man where they once had him, where he'll be glad to get something to eat when the times comes to eat."

"Now, gentlemen, if anybody wants to start any war, we'll take sides with the President."

Differential Weighed.

Regarding the differential Mr. Storey said that mine owners would have the public believe that the Government has prescribed the same wage scale for the South as has been prescribed for the North.

"But this is not true," he said. "The scale for the South is still lower than the scale for the North and now they tell us that it is lower but not low enough."

Again, Mr. Storey declared, "if there is any differential in the cost of mining coal in the South and North the consumer doesn't know it."

"The price at which coal is sold in the South and the price at which it is sold in the North and East," he said "doesn't reflect any differential."

Mr. Buffington traced the steps of controversies between the mine owners and the Government. First, he said, the coal operators challenged the right of the miners to organize.

Next, he said, they challenged the right of the organization to bargain for wages for the miners—collective bargaining—preferring to deal with the miners individually.

Then they fought the installation of the check-off system, he said, which would permit the mine owners to deduct union fees from the worker's pay.

"They conceded the check-off system," he said, "because they anticipated an order from Washington to fix the wage scale, and decided to base their fight upon that."

To defeat this they have obtained a temporary injunction restraining the Government from enforcing its order he said.

"Whatever the effect and outcome of the injunction proceedings," he said, "the fact remains that they have threatened civil war.

Speculates On Uniform

"I'd like to see what kind of uniform any one man among them would wear in charging with fixed bayonet the army of the Federal Government."

"The same efforts to crystallize public sentiment and defeat the Roosevelt program is being carried on in the North and East," he said, "In the Pennsylvania coal fields the same cry for a differential has been raised."

The attitude of the industrialists, now that the nation is again on the road to recovery was sharply criticized. The speakers said that a year ago not one of them raised their voice when President Roosevelt begged them to offer any criticism they might have.

Among other speakers were C. W. Wall and George Philyaw, the latter relating that he had been a coal miner and that mining in Alabama was more difficult and harder work than mining in the East.

President E. Stevens, of the Central Labor Union, presided.

Resolutions Adopted

The following resolutions were adopted:

"We, the working people of Montgomery, Ala., in mass meeting assembled in our county courthouse, Thursday night, April 19, 1934, do hereby protest against any differential that or any exemption whatsoever that allows a less pay of wages for workers in any industry in Alabama, and

"Whereas, we believe that wages paid the wage earner in the South should be the same as in any other section of our glorious country, as we know that the people of the South are the best sportsmen, the best lovers, the best fighters and the best workers of our beloved country, therefore be it

"Resolved, that we go on record as being opposed to any further differential against the Southern worker of any industry, and be it

"Further resolved, that owing to the fact that we have thousands and thousands of our working men and women in the Southland who are now unemployed, that we go on record as being opposed to any industry in the South being allowed any exemption from paying the minimum wage scales as set up in the various codes.

"Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to President Roosevelt, a copy to Gen. Johnson and that a copy be given the newspapers.

"E. STEPHENS, Chairman,
"J. E. REAVES, Secretary."

The second resolution read:

"Whereas, it has been brought to our attention by Associated Press dispatches in our daily newspapers, that certain industrialists in a meeting of Southern industry now being held in Birmingham, Ala., are advocating rebellion against President Roosevelt's program, and

"Whereas, the following statement was cheered by the industrial group assembled, that, 'Sherman's march to the sea was no more destructive than the NRA is going to be to the South, before it is over we may have secession,' therefore be it

"Resolved, that this mass meeting of working people, called together by the Montgomery Central Labor Union, go on record as being against secession or rebellion in Alabama and the South.

"Be it further resolved, that we go on record as favoring President Roosevelt's program 100 per cent, and that we will back our President to the limit and will fight against any secession move by industry or any other group, and be it

"Further resolved, that we immediately send a copy of these resolutions to each local union in Montgomery and ask them to adopt similar resolutions, that copy be sent to President Roosevelt, Gen. Hugh Johnson, a copy to the Alabama State Federation of Labor and a copy be given to the press.

"E. STEPHENS, Chairman,
"J. C. REAVES, Secretary."

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 23.—The city commission was forced to grant a May Day permit. This is the first time a permit was ever obtained for a Communist Party meeting in Birmingham.

The May Day demonstration takes place at 5 o'clock on the steps of Capitol Park, a few yards from the Jefferson County jail, where the Scottsboro boys are imprisoned.

Speakers will talk from the base of the Confederate Monument. Three carloads of miners are coming from Bibb County to the May Day meeting. Truck loads are coming from the Bessemer Steel plant, and from the mining center 12 miles from Birmingham.

The central point of the May Day demonstration here will be the mine strike. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co. has offered $500 reward for information leading to the arrest of person or persons responsible for "Blast," T. C. I. Communist shop paper.

R. T. Daniel, chairman of the operator's publcity committee, announced an investigation of Communists is under way by Federal agents. He gave a statement to the press blaming much of the strike sentiment on the Communist Party.

The union local at the Sayreton Mine, of the Republic Steel Co., read and approved the Communist Party leaflet on the strike. The Party is distributing 10,000 new leaflets calling for the spreading of the strike to the steel mills.

U. M. W. A. Officials Make Arrests For Sheriff

Representatives of the International Labor Defense, and of the Communist Party, visiting the union local meeting at the Edgewater Mine, of the T. C. I., were seized by U.M.W.A. officials, and held while the sheriff was notified. Two were held all night by union officials, but no arrests were made.

Picketing continues at all mines day and night. Five hundred men marched on the Red Diamond Mine where Ed England, Negro striker was killed. The marchers blocked the road leading from this mine by setting up military encampments with huge bonfires. Guns were mounted at the Margaret Works and the Acmar Works of the Alabama Pipe & Iron Co. Five thousand rounds of ammunition is reported on hand there and the operators make no secret of their intention to massacre strikers approaching these mines.

Officials of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers are postponing the strike call for iron ore miners from day to day, while the companies pile up stocks of ore. The miners say that loaded cars are running out of the mines like street cars.

At the Reader Mine in Bessemer, which is the captive red ore mine of the T. C. I., they have borrowed 400 extra cars to stock up while union officials monkey around. Mitch, head of the U. M. W. A. district, calls for a Federal investigation of the murder of England to lull the anger of the strikers.

Workers at the Thomas Blast Furnace of the Republic Steel Co. voted for the A. F. of L., as against the company union. Holding this election at the present time is obviously a move to forestall a strike

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I. W. O. Members to March May 1

NEW YORK.—From the mighty United Front May Day demonstration in Union Square, New Yorkers will proceed to Madison Square Garden, which had been hired by the New York District of the Communist Party for the evening celebration of Labor's great international day of solidarity and struggle.

The giant hall is expected to be filled at 7:30, the time set for the opening of the meeting. The doors will be opened earlier so the workers can go there directly from Union Square.

Fourteen thousand members of the International Workers' Order, with members of their families, will march in the giant May Day parade, M. Schaeffer, secretary of the City Central Committee of that organization, announced yesterday.

Painters' Officials to Fine Members Who Support United Front

NEW YORK.—In an attempt to prevent rank and file members joining the United Front May Day demonstration, the bureaucrats of the Painters' Union, No. 261, A. F. of L., have voted a fine of $9 against every member who absents himself from the Socialist Party May Day meeting.

This action followed the abandonment of Union Square for their May Day meeting by the Socialist leaders, who dread the growing sentiment of the Socialist workers for one united May Day demonstration against hunger, fascism and

Dayton Workers Plan County-Wide May Day Demonstration

DAYTON, Ohio, April 23.—A call for a county-wide May Day demonstration at Library Park, May 1,

at 4 p.m., was adopted by 44 delegates representing 24 unions and fraternal organizations at a conference last Monday night at the Bricklayers' Union Hall.

* * *

Nut Pickers Vote to "Down Tools" May Day

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 23.—Negro and white workers will demonstrate on May First, with a parade starting at the New Court at 3 p.m. and ending in a mass demonstration at the Old Court House at Broadway and Market.

The Nut Pickers' Union voted to "Down Tools" on May Day and come out en masse for the demonstration, which will be the first May Day demonstration to be held in St. Louis.

* * *

May Day Preliminary Meet April 30 in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 23.—A big indoor mass meeting on April 30 is being arranged by the Philadelphia May Day Conference as part of its campaign for the largest May Day demonstration ever held in this city.

Each organization participating in the preparations has pledged to order copies of the special May Day edition of the Daily Worker.

The demonstration will take place in Independence Square, and will be preceded by a parade from Reyburn Plaza.

* * *

Passaic Pushing May Day Plans

PASSAIC, N. J., April 23.—Preparations for May Day are in full swing, with delegates from mass organizations meeting every Friday night at 63—3rd Street, to check up the work.

A mass meeting will be held in Garfield, N. J., Sunday, April 29th at 2 p.m., to mobilize the workers of that city to come to Passaic on May Day.

* * *

Police Head Again Refuses May Day Permit

CHICAGO, Ill., April 23.—Refusal of Police Commissioner Allman to grant a May Day permit to march through the loop was protested yesterday by a committee from the Chicago John Reed Club, and in resolutions from the Children's Press Conference, representing about 2,000 organized children.

The commissioner refused to receive the committee, which was informed by Lieut. Peterson, "the commissioner has told you fellows all that's necessary."

The resolution of the Children Press Conference declared the solidarity of the children with the parents in the determination to march on May Day, permit or no permit.

"You will give us the Star Spangled banner in school twice a day," the resolution declares, but will not give us food, or even allow us to demonstrate to demand food."

* * *

Carolina Workers To Meet

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 23.—North Carolina workers will hold the first May Day demonstration ever held in this State in Columbia, Concord, Richmond, Norfolk and Charlotte.

* * *

Cleveland To Meet at Public Square

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 23.—Cleveland workers will march in a mighty May Day Parade to the Public Square from three mobilization points throughout the city. The parade will start at 2 o'clock from the following points: 55th and Woodland, 55th and St. Clair; 25th and Market Sq., getting into the Public Square at 4.30 p. m.

* * *

Madison Sq. Garden Meet at Night

NEW YORK—New York workers demonstrating in Union Square on May First under the banners of the proletarian United Front against Hunger, Fascism and War, will march from Union Square to the evening celebration arranged for Madison Square Garden by the New York district of the Communist Party, according to the plans of the various organizations participating in the United Front.

It is expected that by 7.30, the hour set for the opening of the Madison Square Garden celebration, the huge hall will be filled. The doors will be opened much earlier to permit the workers to go there directly from Union Square.

The Needle Trades Women's Action Committee of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union is mobilizing all women workers in the trade to down tools on May Day and march in a column in the demonstration. A special appeal has been made to men members of the union to bring their wives, sisters and other members of their family.

* * *

Illinois Miners Prepare

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 22.—Broad response of various mine and other local unions has been shown to the May Day call. In Springfield, several organizations of unemployed, including two locals of the Progressive Miners of America, are co-operating in the May Day meetings in support of Unemployment Insurance.

P. M. A. Local No. 77 endorsed the bill (H. R. 7598) and elected two speakers for May Day meeting, in spite of the disruption move by Allard, who with Trotskyites, American Workers' Party and a few Socialist Party lawyers, are calling a separate meeting.

While Allard is calling a "special" May Day meeting, his own local union members know his splitting and disruptive methods and have rightly endorsed the United Call for May Day.

At the same time, word is received from Centralia that the Centralia Labor Trades and both United Mine Workers of America local unions, will participate in the May Day meeting. Ziegler is planning a May Day in the City Park. A parade is being organized in Decatur and Monticello under the leadership of the Unemployed Councils.

* * *

BENLD, Ill., April 23.—The International Labor Defense has secured a city park here for the May First meeting. The meeting has been endorsed by the Progressive Miners of America and the Unemployed Cou[illegible]

April 21, 1934

THE COAL MINING CRISIS

The meeting of Southern industrialists called in Birmingham appears not to have been very large or representative in spite of the importance of its purpose. The wage differential proposals which Northern industrial leaders in charge of NRA codes are seeking to abolish in the South promise to wreck many a Southern industry unless some way is found to permit the South to compete on something like a fair and equitable basis.

The differential issue has been raised acutely in the Alabama mining field and it was the mine operators of the Birmingham district who were responsible for calling the Southern conference of Wednesday to enlist united effort of all manufacturers and pay roll providers in resisting the new inroad upon the South.

The wage differential and the proposal to do away with it is the most serious thing that has arisen in the South in many years. The regretable feature is that the mining industry in the past has so often cried "wolf," and has so often shown a purely selfish attitude on economic subjects that now when a genuine crisis comes and the mining industry is confronted with a blow that may wreck it permanently, it has so far been unable to arouse that public sympathy and enlist the general support to which the seriousness of the crisis entitles it.

The most critical day that ever dawned for the coal industry in Alabama was the day that President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, acquired a power of life and death over the Alabama industry. If Mr. Lewis is human—and there is every reason to believe that he is intensely human—he cannot fail to remember his experience of years ago in Alabama. He was then not so powerful. He was merely a worker in mine union ranks, but had been sent to Alabama to direct a strike for better conditions. Older citizens are familiar with the dramatic manner in which he was called into a meeting in Birmingham and ordered to leave town by daylight. In the presence of a group of Alabama coal operators one of them gave that order, "or else."

And now Alabama coal operators awake to find John L. Lewis the dominant figure on a federal NRA code committee with the power of wrecking or making the Alabama industry. Can Lewis be big enough to forget that sensational incident many years ago when he had to leave Alabama overnight?

It is but one incident to illustrate that the harvest being reaped today is in so many ways the product of seed of selfish and inconsiderate treatment sown in the past. Alabama's coal operators today have a real grievance. They are threatened with working conditions and forced wage scales which make it impossible for them to compete in the coal markets for business. Yet they are having the greatest difficulty in enlisting that sympathy and co-operation to which they are entitled in making forceful resistance to a baneful and devastating discrimination.

But even unwise acts of the past should not blind the South's industrial leaders and citizens generally to the possibilities if the South—still agricultural and depending largely on untrained labor—is required to pay the same wages that are paid in the congested and high-living-cost centers of the industrial East and North. This fight for existence of the Alabama coal mining industry is rapidly resolving itself into a fight of the whole industrial South for existence.

Miners Strike Two Demand Pay Raise Large Ala. Mines;

Picketing Is Effective in Face of Sheriff's Armed Thugs

(Special to Daily Worker.)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 15.—Two large captive mines of the powerful Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Corporation, subsidiary of the U. S. Steel, joined the Alabama mine strike for equal pay with the North. The mines on strike are Wylam No. 8 and the Edgewater mine.

This is the first strike in the Tennessee Co[illegible]since 1921.

Despite the fact that the Sheriff has deputized 100 thugs to attack the strikers, the first day's picketing of the mines was 100 per cent effective.

Conditions in the Wylam mine, employing 2,700 miners, are appalling. The voluntary check-off has been granted, but the miners have been terrorized into tearing up the check-off cards. The men are denied the proper amount of cars. The average miner makes $3 a shift and seldom gets more than $6 to $9 a week.

Aside from this the company deducts for relief and house rent, which leaves the miner sometimes around $2 for two weeks' pay. Then on top of this the coal diggers are cheated on the scales.

Urge Mass Picketing.

The Communist unit in the Wylam mine has distributed a large number of leaflets calling for a determined fight for pay of the Alabama miners equal to that received by the northern miners, recognition of the union, no cheating on the scales, no deduction for relief or back rent.

The leaflet also urges the miners to set up a democratically elected rank and file strike committee to lead the struggle, to mass picket the mines and to spread the strike to the Docena and the Hamilton Slope two other captive mines of the Tennessee Coal Company.

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Alabama

Troops Rushed Into Strike Area As 2 Are Killed

Battles Between Officers And Strikers Rage Over Entire Iron Mine District

One Deputy Shot

Dozen Believed Wounded When Officers Fire Into Ambuscade Of Negroes

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 8.—(AP)—Two negroes were killed and four wounded and several special officers were peppered with birdshot tonight in battles that raged throughout the iron mining district atop Red Mountain, southwest of here.

As the battle on the mountainside died out when 150 National Guardsmen mounted machine guns at strategic points, between 400 and 500 heavily-armed men, mostly negroes, were reported gathered at Brown's Station, not far from the Wenonah mine of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

Additional troops were requested by Sheriff J. F. Hawkins, of Jefferson County, whose deputies engaged in the first sanguinary battle within half a mile of Ishkooda, when trouble that boiled beneath the surface broke through at other points in the district.

Deputy Shot in Eye

Only one of the special deputies was more than peppered with birdshot, one of the tiny pellets striking in the eye. Whether he would lose the sight of it was a question.

Deputies who engaged in the battle near Ishkooda and a group of special officers who fired from an armored car into ambuscade estimated that at least a dozen or more others, mostly negroes, were wounded and took refuge in the woods on the slope.

The battle broke shortly before 9 p.m. as a group of 300 or more strikers sought to stop a patrol of three carloads of Jefferson County deputy sheriffs, who returned fire from ambush with a sub machine gun and automatic rifles.

Negro Found Dead

One unidentified negro was found dead at the scene of the battle, another was found half a mile away so badly wounded he was not expected to live, and others were believed lying wounded in woods lining the highway where the battle raged for 10 or 15 minutes.

The deputies had passed the group, when the first shots were fired in the darkness, and returned the pistol and shotgun bullets and slugs with a withering machine-gun and automatic rifle barrage.

The ambushers wilted into the darkness, and the wounded, if any, were taken to points of safety on the wooded mountain slope.

Within two hours after the battle broke, 150 Alabama National Guardsmen from the 167th Infantry, who were at drill, had been given ammunition, machine guns, French helmets, and tear gas, and had charge of the situation, reporting "all quiet."

The guardsmen mounted machine guns at strategic elevations to sweep the mountainside, and troopers, with steel helmets glinting in the starlight, mounted guard over the mine property.

W. R. Sims, of the Tennessee Company police force, later reported several special officers slightly wounded.

Sheriff J. F. Hawkins, of Jefferson County, who had requested the troops for Ishkooda, later asked for troops for the Tennessee Company Wenonah mine a mile away, where more trouble was brewing.

Three in Hospital

Three wounded negroes, two of them strikers, had been brought to hospitals here, and each claimed he was sitting on the railroad tracks at Ishkooda when he was hit.

Dan Mayfield, negro, with a pelvis wound, describing himself as a strike breaker, Josh English, wounded in the right thigh, and James Marshall, hit in the right shoulder, both strikers, were the negroes brought in.

Nine members of Sheriff Hawkins's force reported to him on the brush in which the negro was killed. They said they were making a patrol in three cars, near Ishkooda, when they encountered a group of pickets, the majority of them negroes.

The first two cars, each containing six deputies, passed, but, as the third car drew abreast, an effort was made to stop them. When the cars rolled on, firing broke out from several directions, the deputies said, and they returned the fire.

Withering Fire

"What sounded like a machine gun," one of the deputies reported, started chattering up the road in front of them, but, under the withering revolver fire of the deputies, the miners retreated. The negro found dead was killed in this crossfire.

Sims reported shortly before 10 p.m. that all was quiet at Ishkooda, and no search had been made for more wounded. A small number of negroes and a few whites, Sims said, had gathered for a meeting in an abandoned school house at Ishkooda.

Companies M and the Band, Headquarters Company of the 167th Infantry of the Rainbow Division were drilling and immediately were called into service by Brig. Gen. John C. Persons, commanding, and were dispatched to the scene six miles from the city, in trucks.

A troop of cavalry also was ordered to mobilize for probable duty either at Ishkooda, Wenona, or the Raimond mine of the Republic Steel Corporation near Bessemer, where two men were wounded early today.

After showing restlessness Saturday with deputies sheriff being called to Ishkooda and Wenona to disperse unruly and boistercus pickets, the situation quieted over the weekend and yesterday peaceful picketing was resumed.

During the night, however, gunshots echoed across the head of Jones Valley, in which Birmingham is located, and the thunderous roll of dynamite was heard. Officers expressed apprehension that there would be further trouble, but during the day all was quiet.

Storm Broke

The storm broke tonight and Sheriff Hawkins said his men were unable to cope with the situation, that the military was needed, and for the third time within three months, assembly sounded for the National Guardsmen for duty in strife-ridden strike areas.

"A crowd of men, mostly negroes, attempted to flag the first car," said Deputy DeWitt Truss, in reporting the battle to Sheriff Hawkins.

"But they failed to stop it. Then they threw a sizeable log across the road in front of the second car, but it also got by.

"As our third machine managed to get past the log and the crowd, someone fired several shots into the rear of our third car, and one of the deputies opened up with a sub-machine gun."

Truss said the crowd, estimated at from 300 to 500, fell back and scattered in the woods on the side of the mountain.

He expressed the opinion that a number of men were hit as they fled in the darkness under a hail of bullets from the machine-gun and pistols.

Chief Deputy Sheriff Bish Gilbert, familiar with the topography surrounding the Ishkooda Mine, accompanied the National Guardsmen who rumbled up the narrow mountain road to the mine to aid them in making strategic locations to command the situation.

Three ambulance drivers answering a call unwittingly ran into the battle and were forced to take refuge in the back of the machine.

Ambulances Fired On

G. E. Ballenger, of the crew of one of the ambulances answering a call on the road, said they had halted and were talking to a deputy sheriff when the first shots rang out and the orange flame split the darkness.

"We decided to jump in the back of the ambulance and turn on the lights there," said Ballenger. "We thought they would not shoot us if they knew who we were.

"It was pretty difficult to determine where the shots were being fired from. You could hear them all around.

"Some of the deputies disarmed negroes who brandished pistols in the headlights of the automobiles.

"When the officers took their guns the negroes ran into the woods. It was only a few seconds until the shooting broke out anew."

After the negroes disappeared into the woods, Ballinger said they turned their ambulance around and returned to town.

A negro, James Marshall, from Ishkooda was brought to Hillman Hospital here late tonight with a bullet in his right shoulder. He said another miner shot him. Marshall told hospital attaches "there was lots of blood on the railroad tracks" near Ishkooda.

NEGRO IS SHOT AND WHITE MAN HURT, RESULT OF STRIKE

Efforts To Settle Ore Mines Walkout Differences Are Going Forward

Efforts toward negotiating differences in the strike of Jefferson County ore miners went forward Monday following a week-end that saw a Negro shot and a white man beaten as a result of the strike.

George Holloway, Negro, a non-union ore miner at the Ishkooda mine of the T. C. I. was in the T. C. I. Hospital with a bullet wound said by investigating officers to have been the outcome of an argument Holloway had with two other Negroes.

Warrants charging assault and battery were sworn out against Clyde Nailor, Roy and Bill Pettyjohn, of Ishkooda by R. E. Elliott, Oxmoor. Attaches at the sheriff's office said the warrants were sworn out following differences between the men after a labor dispute.

Charging that representations made before the Regional Labor Board at Atlanta in connection with the walkout at Thomas Furnace were not true, W. H. Oldham, general manager of the Republic Steel Corporation, Monday issued a statement in which he pointed out that the company has recognized and will continue to recognize employe representatives chosen by secret ballot last June.

"The company took the position and has always maintained and intends to maintain the position that it was bound, in good faith, to recognize those representatives who had been duly elected by its employes in secret ballot and that it could not recognize representatives on petitions as displacing these before their term of office had expired," the statement said.

In explaining the company's refusal to participate in the recent election, the statement said this was "in line with its original position, namely, that in justice to those representatives holding office, it should not participate in an effort to throw them out of office, especially in view of the fact that a new election was to be held next month. The company expects to abide fairly and fully by the results of the election held by its employes in June, 1933."

The statement also denied the charge that the company had "defied" the board at Atlanta last week.

"The company also desires to state in fairness to its loyal employes who are conducting its operations at the Thomas Furnace plant with normal capacity, that it expects to continue to employ and discharge its employes on a merit and efficiency basis, and that so long as they continue in the employment of the company and discharge their duties satisfactorily, as they are now doing they can be assured that they will be retained in its employ and that their employment will be safeguarded."

Ore miners in the county walked out last week with a demand on companies involved for "recognition" of the union. Since the walkout the companies have made no attempt to operate the mines. Sufficient stocks of ore are on hand to run the mills for several weeks.

Meanwhile, striking members of the union at Thomas furnace, of the Republic Steel Corporation, are awaiting action of the National Labor Board on the controversy with the company over election of union officials. The Regional Labor Board last week forwarded its findings in the case to the national body. Quiet has prevailed at Thomas since early last week when police dispersed strikers after several days of picketing at the entrance to company property.

Officials of Britling Cafeterias said Monday no change has developed in the strike of bus boys and girls, dishwashers, waiters and cooks. The employes walked out Saturday without making any demands on the company and officials said Monday morning that no demands have yet been made.

The cafeterias are continuing to operate with students of Howard and Birmingham-Southern Colleges filling the positions. John Holcomb, manager, said that in addition, a

number of non-college students had been employed.

State Federation of Labor officials said the workers, members of the International Culinary Alliance, are charging code violations in wage scales and in checking out for meals.

Resolutions protesting the replacement of the striking employes with students were adopted at a meeting Sunday of Birmingham Typographical Union No. 104. Copies of the resolutions were ordered sent to heads of the two colleges.

VIOLENCE FLARES IN JEFFERSON AND WALKER COUNTIES

Four Instances Of Dynamiting Three Shootings, Beatings Are Reported

5-9-34

SEVERAL ARE ARRESTED FOLLOWING OUTBREAKS

Birmingham

Complaints Of Intimidation Are Received In Meat Cutters' Strike

A wave of terrorism and intimidation spread over the Walker and Jefferson County mine area Monday night, with three dynamitings reported in Walker, one dynamiting and five shootings in Jefferson and more than a score of complaints of physical violence.

The shootings here resulted in two special officers and three Negroes being wounded.

W. T. Butler and W. K. Couch, special agents of the T. C. I. Company were peppered with fine shot when they were fired on Monday night near the Woodward Iron Company commissary.

The officers were not seriously injured, requiring only first aid treatment. They said they were unable to see their assailants.

Henry Whip, of the Raimund Mine, Republic Steel Corporation, and Rich Foster, T. C. I. Company employe, were shot early Tuesday in connection with a dispute over the disarming of a non-union miner near the Raimund Mine. Neither was seriously wounded. Whip was taken to his home and Foster was taken to the T. C. I. Hospital.

Bessemer officers arrested Early Nix, Negro; Fletcher Nix, his father and Mary Wallace, Negro, in connection with the shooting. Officers said Early Nix fired with a shotgun one time at Whip, also wounding Foster, after Fletcher Nix had been disarmed by union miners. The Negro woman was being held as an accessory.

James Austin, Negro, 32, of 225 Coal Street, Ensley, employe of the Republic Steel Corporation at Thomas Furnace, was shot in the hip from ambush as he was returning home from work Monday night. Hillman Hospital attaches said his condition was not serious. Police reports said the Negro had been living in the Thomas camp since the strike started more than a week ago and Monday night was the first time he had attempted to go home.

First violence in the meat cutters strike here flared Tuesday morning when three men, said to have been identified by the victim, beat up M. B. Wallace, employe of the Hill Store at 746 South Twenty-Ninth Street.

Wallace was taken to a hospital for treatment and then was taken to his home. Police were instructed to search for the assailants.

N. G. Lovell, butcher for an A. & P. Store at 5002 First Avenue, North, was knocked unconscious Tuesday morning when he was struck on the head by an unidentified assailant as he was washing a front window of the store.

He was taken to a hospital where he recovered in a short time and was dismissed.

In connection with the butchers' strike, police have had numerous reports of intimidation attempts in the last 24 hours.

The Jefferson County explosion occurred near the railroad "high line" between Woodward and Sloss ore mines on Red Mountain. Chief Deputy Cal Dabbs, of Bessemer, said no damage was done by the blast.

In Walker County three explosions and sporadic gunfire reechoed in the area between Coal Valley Mine of the DeBardeleben Coal Corporation and Oakman. A railroad trestle was damaged, a high tension power line of the Alabama Power Company was cut off and the home of a miner was damaged by dynamite.

Meat

The explosions all occurred about 10 p.m. Monday and resulted in Sheriff Barrentine, of Walker County, calling on Gen. J. C. Persons, commander of the Alabama National Guard, for troop protection. Gen. Persons informed the sheriff he had no authority to call out troops and referred him to Gov. Miller.

5-9-34

Damage to the railroad trestle, located on a branch line of the Southern Railroad about a mile from Coal Valley, was reported slight and it was expected to be repaired during the day Tuesday.

Birmingham

Sheriff Barrentine said the power line was cut off when one pole was sawed off and a charge of explosive placed under the wires. Service over the line was restored in a few hours by power company linemen.

Front of the residence of Jim Sexton, miner, in the Coal Valley camp. The front porch was wrecked and windows in the house were shattered. Members of the family who were in the house at the time escaped injury. Intermittent gunfire reechoed in the vicinity of the camp Monday afternoon and night, but a checkup failed to reveal anyone injured. One employe of the mine reported he was fired on twice while on his way home Monday afternoon. The sheriff's office at Jasper said John Lynch, company deputy, was fired on Monday night and returned the fire in the darkness with a machine gun.

Shortly after the explosions, H. P. Garrison, official of the United Mine Workers of America local at Coal Valley, called Gen. Persons and told him union members had no part in the blastings. He said union members resented the efforts to place the blame on them.

The blasting of the power line threw six towns in Walker and Fayette Counties in darkness for most of the night. These towns were Fayette and Berry, in Fayette County, Oakman, Coal Valley, Bankston and part of Townley, Walker County.

Operations at the Coal Valley mine were at a virtual standstill Tuesday as a result of the disorders. Sheriff Barrentine reported that a shortage of labor has been felt since last Saturday night when a charge of explosive was set off in front of a Negro's home. The sheriff said a large number of Negroes have left the camp.

Thirty-five special deputies, heavily armed, had redoubled their precautions Tuesday morning after a night of tenseness as a result of the blastings and gunfire.

The DeBardeleben Company has not signed an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America. The pay scale of the company, however, is equal to or in excess of scales paid by other coal companies, officials said.

An air of tenseness prevailed in the Jefferson County ore mine strike area Tuesday following a night in which flashes of gunfire punctuated the darkness in the mining camps on the slopes of Red Mountain. Reports of beatings were numerous and Tuesday morning a total of 23 warrants charging assault and battery were sworn out at the courthouse here.

Twenty of the warrants involved 10 defendants who live at Wenonah Mine of the T. C. I. Company and three of the warrants are against three defendants at the Ishkooda Mine of the same company. All charge assault and battery with weapon and officers said sticks were used in the beatings.

The violence of Monday night followed a flareup in Jefferson County over the week-end in which a Negro was shot and a white man injured as a result of the strike of ore miners here. The wounded Negro, George Holloway, was reported recovering at T. C. I. Hospital of a bullet wound said to have been inflicted in an argument with two other Negroes.

Charges of assault and battery were contained in warrants sworn out Monday against Clyde Nailor and Bill Pettyjohn, of Ishkooda, by R. E. Elliott, of Oxmoor, as a result of what officers said was a dispute between the men.

At Gadsden, W. L. Williamson, Southern vice president, announced the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers will ask every steel mill in the country on May 2 for full recognition of that body.

If recognition is not granted by the middle of June the members of the association will declare a holiday. This is according to orders from national headquarters, he said.

It is understood that it is not the intention of the union to strike, but merely to call a holiday in order to bring the situation to the attention of the government.

Serve Drastic Writ Against Alabama Ore Mine Pickets

Negro workers

5-12-34

Ore Strikers Refused Right to Meet, or Picket

REIGN OF TERROR

Negro Strikers Arrested By State Troopers

Birmingham, Ala., May 9 (By Mail).—Following on the killing of two iron ore strike pickets at Ishkooda, by Tennessee Coal and Iron Company gun thugs, the Jefferson County Circuit Court has issued a most drastic injunction forbidding Republic Steel Co. strikers from picketing. The vicious injunction, issued by Judge Richard Evans outlaws all picketing and strike activity of the members or officials of the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union. The request of the steel company for the injunction was based on the bloodshed carried out by the company gangsters. The injunction "commands and enjoins you (members of the union) from in any manner whatsoever, picketing the Thomas plant of the company or any of its mines or other plants in Jefferson County, or the public or private roads, or approaches thereto, or in the vicinity thereof."

All picketing in the ore mine fields has been outlawed.

The officials of the union in a statement on the murder of the two Negro miners, at the same time "offer co-operation" to the national guard troops which Governor Miller has called out. The statement, signed by V. C. Finch, state representative of the A. F. of L. and George Coles, international vice-president of the union, says in part:

"The statements of all the pickets, white and colored, are to the effect that they were fired on without provocation or warning, and that the pickets were without firearms. Not a gun was found by the investigators. The facts borne out by a large number of witnesses are that these deputies, who drove the death car, got out and began firing into the pickets with machine guns and pistols without warning.

"We further find that they were later reinforced by company gunmen with machine guns, and pursued the pickets through the woods, searching for them, and continuing a rapid machine gun fire, and gas, while the unarmed pickets were trying to escape. Several were shot down quite a distance from the scene of the trouble by the deputies."

The national guardsmen, so warmly welcomed by these A. F. of L. officials, in the Red Mountain strike area where the shooting of the strikers occurred, have dispersed groups of strikers who gathered to picket and to defend themselves against other attacks momentarily expected. Deputy Sheriff Arnett, who was in the group of deputies firing on the Negro strikers, admitted he fired his machine gun into the pickets.

The "special officers" (T.C.I. gangsters), who are "patrolling" the strike area, are using armored cars. Guardsmen are going around with these deputies making arrests, it was reported. It was national guard troops who arrested three Negro strikers several miles from the Wenona mine. Those strikers arrested were, Joe Evans, Ben Winston and William Holloway.

Terror reigns in Birmingham and in the iron ore fields against all militant strikers.

Labor-1934

Alabama

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Ala. Bosses Whipping Up Race Hatred to Break Strike Unity

WHITE MINER SHOT

Council Opens Fight to Keep Wage Differential

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 19.—Tear gas squad 16 of the National Guard has been sent from Montgomery against the mine strikers. The National Guard was rushed to Porter mines, Northeast of Birmingham.

The militiamen have sandbag barricades and machine guns. The strikers were prepared to march on Porter, but the United Mine Workers of America leaders rushed there to prevent them.

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Two pickets at the Porter mines were arrested on Wednesday. Both are Negroes, Leon Simpson and Will Frazier. A white miner, Gordon Bice, was wounded by fire of deputy gun thugs and police, directed at Ed England, Negro miner who was murdered yesterday at the Red Diamond mines at Leeds. Bice may die also.

William Mitch, district president of the U. M. W. A., gave out a statement on the death of England blaming it on the "lawless miners" who carry concealed weapons.

"I would hesitate to pass judgment," he said. "We have repeatedly urged ore mine workers to refrain from violence in any form, and in no case to carry fire arms. I regret the shooting of both of these men and feel that if good judgment had prevailed it would not have occurred."

The Southern States Industrial Council meeting in Birmingham Wednesday is planning a campaign throughout the South in favor of the differential wage. The U. M. W. A. leaders are following a conscious policy on their own part of attempting to smash the united strike and the splendid unity of the Negro and white workers, while fomenting an attack on the Negroes.

A telegram to Roosevelt yesterday by the 300 industrialists at their meeting says: "Racial strife is imminent." The Age Herald says editorially: "The fact that the Negro miner has become conspicuous in the clashes with officers is fresh, and a bedeviling factor."

Leaflets and shop papers, issued by the Communist Party, urge the spread of the strike to all mines and to the steelworks. They urge mass picketing, despite the U. M. W. A. leaders' treachery.

They call on the workers to elect rank and file strike committees. Send the guardsmen and deputies home, declare the leaflets. A sharp attack is made on the Southern differentials in all industries. They urge the pulling out of all maintenance crews. The leaflets urge the Negro and white workers to continue their splendid unity.

Southern Struggle Burns Out Race Prejudice

Joint Struggles of Negro and White Miners and Jobless Break Down Ancient Wall of Race Hatred Built by Boss Class

By MYRA PAGE

(This is the third article in a series describing workers' and croppers' life in the Black Belt and Pittsburgh area of the South, recent strikes and activities of the A. F. of L. and Communist movements.)

A GROUP of white men, many in overalls, all workers, escort a lone Negro to the carline. This is Tarrant City, a suburb of Birmingham, known as a Klan stronghold, whose residents work in the big T. C. I. steel mills—or did, when there was work. Now many are on "the pity slips" on the relief, others on the C. W. A., a small number working steady, and the rest—just out of luck, moving in with relatives and managing however they can.

As the street car stops and the Negro jumps aboard, the conductor notices the crowd of white men outside. "What's this?" he jokes crudely to his colored passenger, "a lynchin' bee or somethin'?"

"No," our comrade answers quietly, "No, it ain't nothin'." And he takes his seat, smiling to himself. Nothing, eh. Everything. For those white workers, some of whom a year ago were Klu Kluxers themselves, had escorted him to the carline, to protect him. Their Unemployed Workers' Protective Association (U. W. P. A.) had sent word for him to come and speak to them, about solidarity of Negro and white. "We've taken the matter up at our meeting," they said, "and we decided, if any hoodlums or those white shirts come messin' around, to protect you. So, Comrade Joe come."

These are some of our Birmingham Reds. With ninety members in the U. W. P. A. and twelve in the Party unit, where nothing existed six months ago, these soft-speaking but firm-willed men and their wives are bringing in new members every day. "You see," they tell you, "this here was overdue with us. Why lots of us have been Communists a long time, only we didn't know what it was. We've woke up for good."

Two calls for organization have come this week. One group of sixty Negro workers and another of forty whites unemployed have asked for speakers and organizers, to "join up" with the Reds.

At the U. W. P. A.'s last meeting, called to hear a report on workers' Russia, fifty-one workers and their wives and a sprinkling of kids listen and question for nearly three hours. A good part of the discussion centers around the relation of colored and white workers, and how equal rights for Negroes and freedom and self-government for the Negro people is of prime importance for the white workers, too. Frankly, I am surprised how far these fifty workers, as well as many more of the supposedly "backward southerners" with whom I have been talking these past four weeks have already gone in their thinking. Surely these last four years and a half of severe hard times and crisis has worked deep-going changes, making an increasingly large section of them ready for our Communist program, and particularly for solidarity of the working class, regardless of color, into strong unions and united action against the master class.

Not that everything is clear and easy, nor that there are not many workers who still labor under dangerous illusions about the cause and cure of their troubles. It is to these that reactionaries and fascists try to appeal "to keep the nigger in his place," and "All jobs for white men." Yet these Kluxers are making less headway today than formerly. Now it requires the more concealed, demagogic appeals of reformists and social-fascists.

White Workers Break with Race Prejudice

As one who grew up in the south knowing the depth of the chasm which in earlier days the rich Bourbons were able to place between white and Negro, I realize with double force the tremendous significance of this surge toward unity of the southern working class. It is the best indicator of the workers' readiness to fight, and sharpening of the struggle in this darkest hellhole of American capitalism. **Against their worst enemy in their midst, race prejudice and Jim-Crowism and all who promote it, big sections of Birmingham and Alabama workers under the leadership of our Party are breaking thru.** This means, comrades, that revolutionary class consciouness is growing rapidly in the very heart of the South, promoted and led by the Communists, in the best ranks of the proletariat, the miners and steel workers. Also among the share-croppers. Only a superficial observer, or one who does not know the pre-crisis Southern worker, and can not get close to the present-day one, can fail to see this. "Passive," "cheap and contented labor"? Not in Birmingham, nor the Carolinas, either.

Records of strikes prove that. Moreover, in an increasing number of strikes, led not by Communists but unfortunately by misleaders, the rank and file struck and stuck solid, Negro and white together. Witness the Alabama mine strike, the Birmingham general laundry strike, and others. Struggle is uniting southern labor's ranks: we Communists can greatly hasten and deepen the process.

Just because the southern sector of American capitalism is the most reactionary and backward, its weakest link, just because here the workers and Negro people are most oppressed, the revolutionary movement will and must grow today even faster than anywhere else. The outbreaks and struggles against Morgan and banking and landlord rule will become increasingly more violent and sweeping in character. The next months and years will witness big events in the South.

Lenin pointed out how it was precisely in "backward Russia," that the workers, led by their Bolshevik Communist Party were able first to seize power. So in the semi-feudal caste-ridden, backward South will the united working class together with their allies, the share-croppers and tenants and oppressed Negro nation, surge forward under the leadership of their Communist vanguard, with a revolutionary tempo that will demonstrate to the rest of the American working class movement that this section is one of its most reliable and revolutionary fronts. The new forces and leaders developing in District No. 17 are as promising as any I have seen in the entire country. After all, the terror and struggle in the South is so severe that it must bring out the very best and most tested that the working class has.

While great progress is being made in the South, as I said earlier, not all southern workers are by any means ready or able to see eye to eye with us, yet. For instance, in one meeting at a steel worker's home, where he had gathered some dozen workers and their wives to hear about Soviet trade unions, in the discussion, a railway conductor, who seemed honestly impressed by workers' freedom in Russia, grew very hot about our demand for unity and equality for the Negro worker. He expressed all the most reactionary beliefs even in lynching "to keep niggers off white men's jobs." A railway shop worker at first backed him up. It was our steel worker, a new Party member, who took the lead in showing the logic of our program. The railway conductor proved one of those stubborn (but ragged) "aristocrats of labor." However, our steel comrades say they'll keep working on him.

Carry-ing the struggle for Negro rights will enable us to overcome these and raise among the white workers. Also the white comrades is that ests, both immediate and long-time. termination for the Negro nation we should win the white understanding of the Party's that we are able to make genuine to a higher level.

"First we headway with white as well as comrades. the contrary, it is precisely by comradely criticism and disbringing forward clearly and directly the Communist demand for solidarity, full equality and self-determination on the national question." On the contrary, it is precisely by b

Labor-14

Unions, Strikes, etc.

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A GROUP of white men, many in overalls, all workers, escort a lone Negro to the carline. This is Tarrant City, a suburb of Birmingham, known as a Klan stronghold, whose residents work in the big T. C. I. steel mills—or did, when there was work. Now many are on the C. W. A., a small number working steady, and the rest—just out of luck, moving in with relatives and managing however they can.

As the street car stops and the Negro jumps aboard, the conductor notices the crowd of white men outside. "What's this?" he jokes crudely to his colored passenger, "a lynchin' bee or somethin'?"

"No," our comrade answers quietly, "No, it ain't nothin'." And he takes his seat, smiling to himself. Nothing, eh. Everything. For those white workers, some of whom a year ago were Klu Kluxers themselves, had escorted him to the carline, to protect him. Their Unemployed Workers' Protective Association (U. W. P. A.) had sent word for him to come and speak to them, about solidarity of Negro and white. "We've taken the matter up at our meeting," they said, "and we decided, if any hoodlums or those white shirts come messin' around, to protect you. So, Comrade Joe come."

These are some of our Birmingham Reds. With ninety members in the U. W. P. A. and twelve in the Party unit, where nothing existed six months ago, these soft-speaking but firm-willed men and their wives are bringing in new members every day. "You see," they tell you, "this here was overdue with us. Why lots of us have been Communists a long time, only we didn't know what it was. We've woke up for good."

Two calls for organization have come this week. One group of sixty Negro workers and another of forty whites unemployed have asked for speakers and organizers, to "join up" with the Reds.

At the U. W. P. A.'s last meeting, called to hear a report on workers' Russia, fifty-one workers and their wives and a sprinkling of kids listen and question for nearly three hours. A good part of the discussion centers around the relation of colored and white workers, and how equal rights for Negroes and freedom and self-government for the Negro people is of prime importance for the white workers, too. Frankly, I am surprised how far these fifty workers, as well as many more of the supposedly "backward southerners" with whom I have been talking these past four weeks have already gone in their thinking. Surely these last four years and a half of severe hard times and crisis has worked deep-going changes, making an increasingly large section of them ready for our Communist program, and particularly for solidarity of the working class, regardless of color, in strong unions and united action against the master class.

Not that everything is clear and easy, nor that there aren't many workers who still labor under dangerous illusions about the cause and cure of their trouble. It is to these that reactionaries and fascists try to appeal "to keep the nigger in his place," and "All jobs for white men." Yet these Kluxers are making less headway today than formerly. Now it requires the more concealed, demagogic appeals of reformists and social-fascists.

White Workers Break with Race Prejudice

As one who grew up in the south knowing the depth of the chasm which in earlier days the rich Bourbons were able to place between white and Negro, I realize with double force the tremendous significance of this surge toward unity of the southern working class. It is the best indicator of the workers' readiness to fight, and sharpening of the struggle in this darkest hell-hole of American capitalism.

Against their worst enemy in their midst, race prejudice and Jim-Crowism and all who promote it, big sections of Birmingham and Alabama workers under the leadership of our Party are breaking thru. This means, comrades, that revolutionary class consciousness is growing rapidly in the very heart of the South, promoted and led by the Communists, in the best ranks of the proletariat, the miners and steel workers. Also among the sharecroppers. Only a superficial observer, or one who does not know the pre-crisis Southern worker, and can not get close to the present-day one, can fail to see this. "Passive," "cheap and contented labor"? Not in Birmingham, nor the Carolinas, either.

Records of strikes prove that. Moreover, in an increasing number of strikes, led not by Communists but unfortunately by misleaders, the rank and file struck and stuck solid, Negro and white together. Witness the Alabama mine strike, the Birmingham general laundry strike, and others. Struggle is uniting southern labor's ranks: we Communists can greatly hasten and deepen the process.

Just because the southern sector of American capitalism is the most reactionary and backward, its weakest link, just because here the workers and Negro people are most oppressed, the revolutionary movement will and must grow today even faster than anywhere else. The outbreaks and struggles against Morgan and banking and landlord rule will become increasingly more violent and sweeping in character. The next months and years will witness big events in the South.

Lenin pointed out how it was precisely in "backward Russia," that the workers, led by their Bolshevik Communist Party were able first to seize power. So in the semi-feudal caste-ridden, backward South will the united working class together with their allies, the sharecroppers and tenants and oppressed Negro nation, surge forward under the leadership of their Communist vanguard, with a revolutionary tempo that will demonstrate to the rest of the American working class which in earlier days the movement that this section is one of its most reliable and revolutionary fronts. The new forces and leaders developing in District No. 17 are as promising as any I have seen in the entire country. After all, the terror and struggle in the South is so severe that it must bring out the very best and most tested that the working class has.

While great progress is being made in the South, as I said earlier, not all southern workers are by any means ready or able to see eye to eye with us, yet. For instance, in one meeting at a steel worker's home, where he had gathered some dozen workers and their wives to hear about Soviet trade unions, in the discussion, a railway conductor, who seemed honestly impressed by workers' freedom in Russia, grew very hot about our demand for unity and equality for the Negro worker. He expressed all the most reactionary beliefs even in lynching "to keep niggers off white men's jobs." A railway shop worker at first backed him up. It was our steel worker, a new Party member, who

This large mass of still prejudiced workers only shows the big tasks before our Party in breaking down prejudices and

any nationalistic tendencies and supremacy," and to a less degree, One concealed form of chauvinism, as put forward in the theory tied up with their own interests, both immediate and long-time. white comrades is that the significant fact is, that we should win the white Also the organized struggle that Negro

our Negro comrades.

"First we should explain our position on the national question." On the contrary, it is precisely by bringing forward clearly and directly the Communist demand for solidarity and self-determination for the Negro nation that we are able to make genuine headway with white as well as Negro workers. Carry-over of "white supremacy," open or concealed, among some comrades, and discussion, with Frank comradely criticism and discussion, and above all, the daily struggle, full equality and self-determination for the Negro nation for Negro rights will enable us to overcome these and raise the white workers' understanding of the Party's logic among the white workers, and through joint struggles, is the key to the main danger is that of ideas of "white supremacy," and to a less degree, chauvinism, as put forward in the theory of chauvinism-Negro workers. Of course, this must be tied up with their own interests, both immediate and long-time. white comrades is that the significant fact is, that we should win the white Also the organized struggle that Negro workers only shows the big tasks before our Party in breaking down our Negro comrades. "First we should explain our position on the national question." On the contrary, it is precisely by bringing forward clearly and directly the Communist demand for solidarity

workers and share-croppers have put up, the fine role that Negro miners (three-fourths of Alabama's coal-diggers) and other strikers have played is what has been waking the southern white workers up. As one of them told a group of whites, "The bosses say by organizing with the colored fellows we are lowering ourselves. I say we gotta organize with them, to catch up. Was a time, when you called a negro, 'George, come here,' and he'd come. Now you call and he won't come. You know why? He's organized."

Right here, I want to express my warm admiration and pay full tribute to the leading role that Negro workers and share-croppers, Communists, have been playing in winning the white workers, and cementing that solidarity which is the guarantee of our march forward in the South. (At the same time, we must underline that it is the white workers, as members of an oppressing nation who must now come forward and prove again and again that they deserve the trust of their Negro brothers, as firm relentless fighters against the Negro people's oppression, and for their full rights and emancipation.)

Innumerable examples of the courageous pioneering work being done by our southern Negro Party members could be given; here is space for but one.

In one of the steel trust's powerful iron ore mines near Birmingham, a Communist mine unit of some ten Negro miners set themselves the task of winning some of their white brothers in the pits. At some risk to themselves, they managed to see that leaflets and other literature were spread among them. Then they followed up, by saying, 'Brother Williamson, did you happen to see that thar leaflet some fellow was giving out. I don't know nothin' about it, myself, only picked it up and read it. What's your opinion?" Where the white miner talked "right," they pushed him a bit further. Soon, a small meeting of white miners, some unemployed, is organized. A Negro miner leads us, by round-about ways to their house. We discuss for four hours all angles of what they term "the race question." Gradually these white miners free themselves of their false conceptions, taught them by the schools, daily papers and mine superintendents. They join the Communists, and set out to win more.

So are Southern workers, led by the Communist Party, breaking through age-old distrusts and illusions, and forging their revolutionary unity of Negro and white workers. New to the movement, not much read, but real stuff and dead in earnest, they are surely and at last "On Our Way."

Next article: No. 4. "Those Birmingham Reds."—The Party at work.

STATE OF ALABAMA AIDS BOSSES

Alabama National Guardsmen helping to break the recent strikes of the Southern miners. Note that the machine gun near the coal car is faced towards the tipple.

Alabama Coal Diggers Reject Roosevelt's Anti-Strike Order

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Over 21,000 Alabama coal miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, defied Roosevelt's order to return to work. They went out on strike several week's ago, demanding wage increases and an end of the Southern differential wage rates, enforced by the N.R.A. Negro and white miners fought militantly by side by side. One Negro miner, in England, was murdered by deputy gun thugs, and a white miner was seriously wounded. National Guards patrol the area.

Roosevelt's special executive order to the Southern miners declared that the wage rate must be cut from $4.60 a day to $3.80. He declared the differential wage rate was traditional for the South, and would be enforced by the N.R.A.

When the proposition was put to them the miners rejected it, though William Mitch, U.M.W.A. organizer in the South, urged the miners to accept.

Coal operators in the Arkansas-Oklahoma region declared that they would not even grant the workers the 40 cents a day increase, to which Roosevelt had cut the wages.

At Fort Smith, Ark., the operators declared they would lock out 15,000 miners.

With the help of the N.R.A., the Southern coal operators, as well as the steel and textile mill owners, are battling to retain the differential wage rates.

The Communist Party in Birmingham and in the Alabama coal fields has issued leaflets calling for the extension of the coal strike to the iron ore mines of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company and to the steel mills.

Wounded Striker Near Death As Ala. Terror Rages

Warrants Out for 50 Negro Ore Miners in Frame-Up

TRIAL THURSDAY

Urge Workers to Flood Court With Wires

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 13.—Terror continued to rage in the strike of the 8,000 Alabama ore miners. An ore striker shot at Jasper by the armed forces of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company (Morgan controlled) now lies near death. Fifty warrants have been issued for the arrest of Negro iron ore strikers, on framed up charges of assault with intent to murder according to information received here.

The seven workers arrested in Birmingham in a raid on a private home, are to be tried Thursday morning at 9 o'clock in room 507 at the Jefferson County Court House, where the Scottsboro boys are lodged.

These seven workers are being tried in a further attempt to break the strikes of the coal miners, iron ore miners and steel workers of the Thomas blast furnace of the Republic Steel Co. The "red scare" has been raised in an attempt to end, by means of a reign of terror, the strike of the workers.

Fighting for Elementary Rights

The strikers are fighting for their elementary rights to organize, to picket, to speak and to assemble. The ore miners are striking against a wage seduction put over with the aid of the N.R.A. The T.C.I. and the other large companies have unloosed a vicious reign of terror against the strikers, under cover of the slogan "Wipe out Communism."

All workers and all working class organizations are urged to at once send telegrams to Judge Abernathy, Room 507, Jefferson County Court House, Birmingham, Ala., demanding the immediate release of the seven militant workers who have been framed up. The International Labor Defense, the International Workers Order, and the Trade Union Unity League have issued statements urging all members of their organizations, all branches and connections, to flood Abernathy's court room with protest telegrams.

Lizzie Johnson, Negro woman worker, beaten up and jailed by police on May Day, has been released without charges.

* * *

Upstate Workers Protest

ALBANY, N. Y., May 13.—At the last membership meeting of the Albany Relief Workers Union, with about 100 members present, it was decided to send telegrams of protest against the shooting of Alabama miners to Governor Miller of Alabama and President Roosevelt.

* * *

Workers of Schenectady will hold an open air protest demonstration against the Alabama shooting this Saturday, called by the I.L.D. of Schenectady.

Labor- 1934

Alabama

Unions, Strikes, etc.

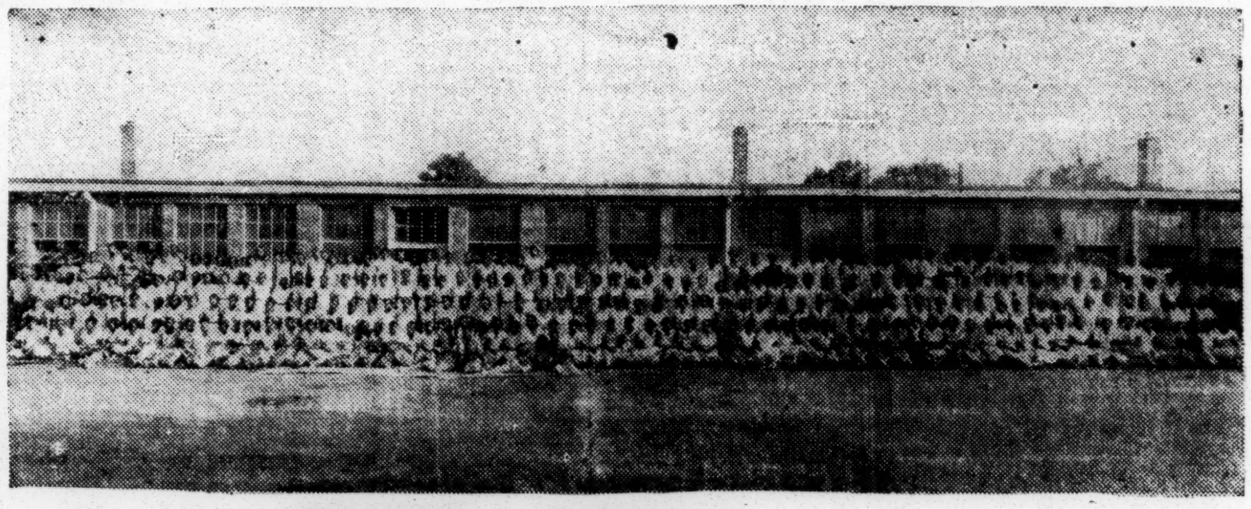
G. Lake Imes RACE CHAMPION OR RACE TRAITOR Which?

Afro-American 11-10-34 Baltimore, Md.

Tuskegee Secretary Defends Action in Fight for Exemption of Southland Company from Paying NRA Wages to Colored Labor. Raps Brain Trust.

Tuskegee Fights for Lower Wage for These Workers

G. LAKE IMES,



(Above) the 280 women thrown out of work by the Southland Manufacturing Co. by its refusal to pay code wages to its colored employees. (Left) girls working at the machines which John P. Davis charges are antiquated and reduce the efficiency of the colored workers at this plant in Montgomery, Ala.

By RALPH MATTHEWS

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—"Tuskegee's position in the Southland Manufacturing Company's code controversy has been grossly misrepresented to the public," declared Dr. G. Lake Imes, secretary of that institution, here Tuesday.

Afro-American 11-10-34 Baltimore, Md.

The Rev. Dr. Imes, reclining on a day-bed on his sun porch surrounded with official papers and data, was visibly affected by the wide publicity given to his recent appearance in Washington before the NRA board at which time he advocated temporary exemption from paying NRA wages to the colored employees of the Montgomery textile plant.

"It seems," said the Rev. Mr Imes, "that some folks take delight in shooting at men and institutions the moment they attempt to champion the causes of the less fortunate.

"Fortunately, up to now, I have not been singled out as a target, but my attempt to do an honest job as I saw it in the case of the Southland Company on behalf of its harassed employees, who sought our aid and guidance, seems to have exposed me to the same sort of attack.

"Tuskegee did not enter the wage controversy on behalf of the company at all, but in the interest of the 238 women of Montgomery, Alabama, made idle because of the company's inability to operate profitably on the NRA wage scale.

"The plant was closed and the women sought our assistance to put them back to work so that they might be self supporting. I am in no way interested in the Reliance Company which owns the plant and I am diametrically opposed to lower wages for colored labor, as has been charged. I am only interested in seeing that these people who are suffering from unemployment and bordering on starvation be given an opportunity to work."

Opposed to Differential

The Rev. Mr. Imes quoted an official bulletin issued by Tuskegee which reads:

"In some quarters where there is apparently more zeal for publicity than for truth, the president of Tuskegee has been represented as advocating a wage differential based on race.

"The simple fact is that no one can produce any sort of evidence to prove that Dr. Moton has ever advocated any differential of any sort as applied to colored workers or workers of any other race; nor has anyone else associated with Tuskegee either officially or unofficially.

"Some of those who have made representations to the contrary have at the very moment of making those declarations had at hand Dr. Moton's specific protest addressed to officials charged with administering the NRA codes against any differential based on race. It was probably better suited to the purpose of these publications to make it appear otherwise."

The Situation

"We have now this situation," he pointed out, "that 238 women in Montgomery, whose labor supplies practically the only means of livelihood for some 800 people, having had the order issued that

whoever employs them must pay a minimum wage of $12 per week regardless of their production capacity, at the same time find themselves without any place to earn that wage or part of it.

"Many of them are now on relief rolls for direct relief. others have tried in vain to get either food or work slips.

"The Southland Manufacturing does not ask for complete exemption from code requiremnets. It does ask for temporary exemption until the volume of production of this plant, measured by standards which generally obtain in the industry, is brought to the point where the plant can pay the minimum code wage and operate without actual loss. It is for this that Tuskegee fought," he declared.

Cites Statement

The Rev. Mr. Imes cited his opening statement to the board which he declares proves conclusively that Tuskegee is not for lower wages for colored workers. He quoted:

"I want to make, in the first place, a specific disavowal of any interest in the Reliance Manufacturing Company and their relief from any burdens imposed by the code, except in so far as it reacts upon the workers of the Southland Manufacturing Company.

"Our hope is not, in making the appeal, to secure for the Reliance Manufacturing Company an exemption, a permanent exemption, from the terms of the code, but to make such modifications of existing conditions temporarily as will enable them to reopen their plant without loss and continue its operation until such time and under such conditions as they can bring up the efficiency of the workers in the Southland Manufacturing Company to the point where they can pay and the workers themselves can earn the equivalent of the minimum requirements of the code."

Opportunity First

The Rev. Mr. Imes declared that to rave about equality and shut the door of opportunity in the face of colored workers is nonsense.

Further citing his statement to the board of review, the Rev. Mr. Imes quoted the following:

"Do not let the effort of Tuskegee Institute be misconstrued and misrepresented to the board.

"It is not an attempt to undermine the code.

"It is not an attempt to undermine the labor union, or the standards that have been set up for labor in this country. It is an attempt to get the black man a chance under those standards. It is an effort to gain for the black man the protection of that code, in the opportunity that he does have to work. But I do insist, to those who talk of equality, that the beginning of equality is the equality of opportunity.

"That is the start of it. You can get no equality if you have no opportunity. Without opportunity all the rest of it is theory; all the rest of it is dreams and fantasies. The starting point of equality is the opportunity to work, and with that opportunity gained then see to it that he gets the advantages and he will be denied support as well, for he is not getting federal relief. The only thing that is left open to him is to get on the chain gang, where he can both work and get support; and there is nobody who considers those things seriously, that would force the people of Alabama into any such situation."

Hits Advisors

The Rev. Mr. Imes also took a crack at Lieutenant Oxley, John P. Davis and other advisers in Washington, and declared that their mistake lies in trying to solve the whole race question at one stroke.

He quoted Lieut. Oxley as saying that he would rather see all of the colored women of Alabama starve to death rather than to retreat from the principle of equal wages. "If this is a sample of the thinking of the colored brain trust," the Rev. Mr. Imes declared, "it would be better had it never been created."

that everybody else gets.

"We do not want to go back to slavery, but there is an anomalous condition in Alabama worse than slavery, if the letter of the code is enforced to the limit.

"In slavery the Negro was permitted to work and somebody did support him some way. But in this case without the intervention of the appeals board, he will be denied the opportunity to work

NEGROES TAKE LIME PLANT FROM OWNER

Post

Bloodshed Feared In Shelby County Labor Row

12-4-34

H. G. Bridgewater, operator of the Superior Lime & Hydrate Co. plant at Pelham, in Shelby County charged today that Negro pickets have "taken over" his $150,000 strike-locked plant, while union leaders countered with the claim that "only orderly picketing is going on there."

Declaring that he is being kept off his own premises, Mr. Bridgewater asserted fear of bloodshed from Negro pickets patrolling the property surrounding the plant.

"A flying squadron of Communists drove in here Saturday morning and ran off three white repairmen after my 36 Negro employes left Friday and Saturday. The Negroes said they had received threats but I could not learn from whom the threats had come," Mr. Bridgewater said.

C. L. Pegues, secretary of District 5, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, said that union members of the plant had gone out on strike Saturday, that the strikers had not taken over the plant, and that Communism had no part in the strike.

The union workers, he said, were striking for better working conditions and for the check-off system for the payment of union dues.

Protect Your Civil Rights

CHARACTERISTIC of the growing fascization of the bourgeois governmental apparatus, the Alabama cities of Birmingham and Bessemer, feudal fiefs of the steel barons, have passed the Downs literature ordinance, prohibiting the possession of radical literature by workers. Under this notorious law, several Negro and white workers already have been convicted, while others are facing prosecution for possessing copies of the Communist, theoretical organ of the Communist Party, although the magazine freely passes through the United States mails. These attacks on the workers are supplemented and incited by the terroristic activities of the revived Ku Klux Klan and the newly created White Legion and other fascist instruments of the bosses.

In Sacramento, eighteen militant workers, arrested during the vigilante raids on the West Coast last Summer, are now being tried under the California syndicalist law, and face long prison sentences for their working-class activities if convicted.

In Portland, Washington, two others, including Dirk De Jonge, Communist candidate for Mayor in the recent elections, have been sentenced under the criminal syndicalist law of that State for membership in the Communist Party, which is legally on the ballot in elections in that State.

While directed particularly against the Communist Party, as the devoted vanguard of the working class, these attacks are aimed at the whole working class, as the Daily Worker has always pointed out, and as shown in the frame-up and arrest in Birmingham of Leo Carter, business agent of the A. F. of L. Butchers' Union, and the mass arrests and police and Ku Klux Klan raids on the homes of non-Party workers.

This widespread drive to destroy the civil rights of the workers menaces the entire organized labor movement and the whole working class. It is a challenge to all sincere workers to immediately forge the proletarian united front against Fascism, despite all obstacles thrown in its way by the A. F. of L. bureaucrats and the top leadership of the Socialist Party, which at the recent Boston conference of its National Executive Committee again shelved the proposals of the Communist Party for a united front struggle for the interests of the working class. Build the united front! Demand the release of the Alabama and California defendants and the repeal of all anti-working class laws, the criminal syndicalist codes and such laws as the Downs law.

Negro Sent to Chain Gang In Alabama for Possessing Communist Party Leaflets

Is First to Be Convicted Under Downs Law—Was Arrested at Home Three Weeks Ago By Birmingham Officers in Raid

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 13.—Mere possession of leaflets distributed here by the Communist Party was held sufficient by Judge Martin to sentence Fred Walker, militant Negro worker of this city to the chain gang for six months. In addition Walker was fined $100.

This conviction is the first under the anti-working-class Downs law, passed by the Birmingham Council as part of the intensified drive against the working class. The law makes possession of more than one copy of leaflets issued by workers' organizations a crime.

Arrested at Home

Walker was arrested at his home three weeks ago after a raid by the notorious Red-baiters, detectives T. J. Moser and L. Cole. No literature was found in his home, but at Walker's trial the prosecution presented leaflets seized in a different raid. The International Labor Defense has served notice of appeal and is endeavoring to raise the bond of $300 demanded for Walker's release on bail.

On the same day, Circuit Court Judge John P. McCoy released Norman Virciglio, white, on two year's probation after a jury had recommended a sentence of five years in prison for the fatal stabbing of Will Frank Means, an 18-year-old Negro youth, last March. Virciglio had entered a plea of guilty of first degree manslaughter by agreement between his counsel and the solicitor's office.

A motion by I.L.D. attorneys for a new trial for Israel Berlin, white worker, sentenced to six month and $180 fine for distributing leaflets, was argued today before Judge McElroy. The judge reserved decision.

These legal attacks on workers' rights are occurring on a background of fascist terror and Ku Klux Klan raids on workers' homes. Last Friday, the home of Dan Thomas, a Negro worker, was raided by several hooded terrorists, who beat up Thomas and his son. The fascist gang next proceeded to the home of Steve Simmons, who was beaten up two weeks ago by the same gang. Simmons was prepared for them this time, and frightened them away.

With mass indignation sweeping the Negro and white working-class sections of the city, the lynch rulers are frantically mobilizing their reformist Negro henchmen in a drive to disrupt the growing united resistance of Negro and white workers against the terror. At a meeting held here on Monday, Grand Chancellor Oscar W. Adams of the Colored Knights of Pythias urged upon 400 members of the organization "loyalty and obedience to constituted authority." The "constituted authority" of the lynch rulers, exercised in bestial volence against the Negro masses, is thus loyally supported by the same reformist leaders who decry all "violence of the masses" in defense of their lives and rights.

Alabama

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Birmingham Legion Wrecks ILD Office; 50 Miners Held By Sheriff

Strike Talk Grows in T.C.I. Company Camps

By JOHN HOWARD LAWSON
(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 15.—The Highway Bridge between Coal Valley and Oakman in Walker County was dynamited, by provocateurs probably, and the offices of the International Labor Defense were wrecked by police and American Legion gangs here today as the strike situation grows more tense.

Despite an intense drive of terrorism, the Communist Party is heroically distributing thousands of leaflets on the terrorism and the strike situation, as hundreds of Negroes and white workers rally around the Party in its fight against the big coal companies.

There is open talk of the possibility of guerilla warfare if the strike grows. Strike talk is spreading among the Tennessee Coal and Iron workers.

A fierce assault is being made in the press against the Communists. The Birmingham News quotes chief of police Collums as saying of the Communists:

"We will make a list of all radicals, arrest them, fingerprint them, and then drive them out Birmingham if they can't cooperate with the government. If they want to go to Russia, let them."

A total of 50 miners have thus far been arrested in connection with the murder of two strikers by two deputies.

The sheriff's office placed a guard around Walker County Hospital, asserting that a group of men, supposedly strikers, tried to enter the room of Jim Lakey, a wounded special deputy. Lakey and Rogers Swindle, a miner, were wounded in a gun battle. Both continue in a grave condition.

Judge Ernest Lacey today charged the Walker County Grand Jury, "Circumstances are such they call for a thorough investigation."

Another bombing in Birmingham Monday tore a hole in the floor of a home at 127 Seventh Avenue North occupied by two Negro families, of Henry Thomas and Larkin Britt, striking furnace employees. No one was hurt, however.

Robert Swindle, a white miner, and Jim Lakey, special deputy for Debardeleben Coal Company, were wounded near the Townley Mine of Debardeleben Company late Friday afternoon in an attempt by mine thugs to disperse the picket line. Swindle is to be charged with shooting.

General John Persons, commander of the Alabama National Guard, has sent a detachment of riflemen, machine gunners and gas squads to Townley.

Persons is head of First National Bank, with heavy investments in coal mines. George R. Coles, vice-president of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, has pledged full cooperation to the mine owners in "keeping the roads clear," that is, clear for the importation of scabs.

Gordy Bice, white miner wounded by the same volley of shots that killed Ed England at Red Diamond Coal Mine, is now in Hillman Hospital and gave the following statement to a representative of the I.L.D.:

"On April 18, some of us were walking along the road when deputies Kirkand and Mason, gun thugs, rode up in a car and began shooting at us without saying a word. I regard this as an open attempt of the bosses to terrorize the workers and break the present strike and to crush the militant spirit of the workers. I appeal to all workers not to be scared and lose their spirit because some of us were shot but to unite, both white and Negro, in a more determined effort than ever before to struggle against the bosses for a decent living.

"We must make double efforts to resist the bosses and fight for the right to live."

Four hundred and fifty workers of Selma Manufacturing Company were thrown out of work Friday when the plant shut down, following the threat of the union to call a strike unless the demands are met. The chief demand is union recognition. The plant is owned by J. F. Ames of Selma, Ala., who has in past months come forward as chief exponent of lower wages for the south, and especially even lower legalized wage scales for Negroes. Harold Ralston is out on bond of three hundred dollars.

End Of Alabama Ore Strike Seen

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 16.—(AP)—Hope for early promulgation of a code for ore miners today gave rise in the Birmingham district to belief that the strike of 8,000 workers might soon be settled.

Telegraphic advices from Senator John H. Bankhead, (D), Alabama, said today a committee from the industry would meet Monday to begin discussion of the code.

The miners went out on strike May 4, when their demands for collective bargaining, a seven-hour day, and wage increases ranging from $1 to $2.84 were not met The miners, members of the International Union of Mine, Smelter and Mill Workers, had voted two weeks before to strike if their demands were not met.

The strike had been attended by disorders in which two negroes were killed and a score or more of others were wounded or beaten up in arguments within the mine camps.

Citations against several men charging contempt of court in picketing the Thomas plant of the Republic Steel Corporation were issued today at the request of attorneys for the employes on duty who obtained an injunction restraining strikers from such activity.

The citations alleged that the men named in them had violated the order by attempting to intimidate employes en route to and from the plant.

Judge Richard V. Evans, who granted the restraining order will hear the cases Friday. Names of those cited were not made public.

Three Men Shot In New Burst Of Strike Violence

Two Deputies, One Other Wounded In Exchange Near Mine At Townley

Troops Rushed In

Dynamite Bomb Hurled In Home; 8-Year-Old Child Suffers Nervous Shock

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 11.—(AP)—Two deputies sheriff and a third man were wounded tonight in an exchange of shots between the officers and a group of men on a road near the Townley Mine of the Debardeleben Coal Corporation, according to word received here by Brig. Gen. John C. Persons, commander of the Alabama National Guard, who immediately rushed a detachment of troops to the scene.

Deputy James Lakey was shot through the shoulder and lungs and is in critical condition, according to attaches of Walker County Hospital, Jasper, where the wounded men were taken. Deputy Lee Barrentine was shot in the upper arm and Robert Swindle, who Sheriff Barentine said was in the group encountered by the officers, was shot in the leg.

Townley is 50 miles northeast of Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 11—(AP)—A dynamite bomb tossed on the roof of the home of a Republic Steel Corporation employe at Sandusky early today broke the two-day lull in violence in the strike of 8,000 iron ore miners here today and brought "serious nervous shock" to an 8-year-old girl.

Elizabeth Cox, granddaughter, of Frank McDaniel, engineer at Republic's East Thomas plant, was showered by lath and plaster as the bomb tore a hole in the roof of the McDaniel home. It exploded directly over the bed room in which she was sleeping.

None of the other occupants of the McDaniel home was hurt. The bomb was the second thrown at the McDaniel home the first having done small damage and attracted little attention Tuesday night.

Meanwhile, a Grand Jury investigation of the slaying of two men and the wounding of eight others in a pitched battle between deputies sheriff and mine pickets at Ishkooda, had been deferred.

Likewise, the Grand Jury's inquiry into charges by Sheriff James F. Hawkins that communist agitators were responsible for the labor disorders in the Birmingham district was put aside pending an investigation by the Grand Jury of a shortage in a county official's accounts.

George R. Coles, international vice-president of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, said the union was ready to open negotiations with iron makers of the district to end the strike, but that no overtures had been made.

Ore miners walked out May 4 after their demand for union recognition, installation of the seven-hour day and pay increases ranging rom $1 to $2.34 a day had been refused.

The State's labor situation was further agitated today by the closing of the textile mill of the Selma Manufacturing Company here, throwing 450 employes out of work. Officials of the concern said the mill would remain closed until they were given assurance that strikes would not be called for "insubstantial and imaginary reasons" A group of employes had demanded union recognition, officials said, without an election to determine if all employes wished to be represented by the union.

A brighter note came from Mobile, however, where 200 longshoremen who walked out Wednesday returned to their jobs today. They demanded union recognition and employment of union foremen. Employes said the demands had not been met.

Striking Longshoremen In Mobile Return To Job

MOBILE, ALA., May 11—(AP)—Two hundred striking longshoremen returned to their jobs today, after being idle two days, although officials of the Ryan Stevedoring Company, said none of the demands had been met.

Ryan officials said they reserved the right to hire whom they pleased for foremen and had refused to recognize the International Longshoremen's Association. The strike was called by the men to gain recognition of the union and in protest to employment of non-union foremen.

The Alamo of the Mallory Line was being loaded today and no trouble was anticipated, despite threats against the Clyde-Mallory Line by longshoremen officials in Texas where the company refused union demands.

Negro Miner, Shot In Ala. Terror, Dies

Daily Worker

Four More Arrested in Raids, Lawson Wires Just Before Arrest

5-18-34

ED. NOTE.—The following wire was received from the Daily Worker correspondent at Birmingham, Ala., John Howard Lawson, a few hours before his arrest.

The Daily Worker has learned from a telephone conversation to the I.L.D. that Ed Higgins, a Negro coal miner and secretary of the Empire local of the U.M.W.A., who was shot on May 14, is dead.

By JOHN HOWARD LAWSON

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 17.—Continued tension prevails in the strike-torn area. As a result of the militant demand of the strikers, two Jefferson County officers, Grady Baker, county marshal, and Sam Arnett, deputy sheriff, were arrested, charged with the murder of two Negro pickets last week. Both immediately posted $10,000 bond each.

Hugh A. Locke, attorney for Hillman Hawkins, St. Clair County miner, announced he would file damage suits against the Alabama Fuel and Iron Company as a result of the massed attack on his home by men in four automobiles.

The attorney has collected approximately 150 discharged shotgun shells and metal base cartridges picked up around Hawkins' home. Contempt of court citations have been served on nine men for alleged violation of the anti-picketing injunction obtained May 9 by the Republic Steel Corporation Thomas plant.

Birmingham police continue persecution of alleged reds in their efforts to terrorize the working class.

Four Arrested

Early this morning four Negroes were arrested. Alfred and Felda Barnes were seized in a raid on 2011 Avenue K, Ensley. Jim and Pearl Battle, at 1514 24th St., Ensley.

Chief Hollums announced that "inflammatory" literature had been seized, including a resolution demanding equality for Negroes in jury service, opportunity to run for political office and the right to vote in primaries, and also International Labor Defense membership cards.

Continuing their terrorist tactics, police today carried out a check of all news stands in an attempt to trace places where the Daily Worker is sold.

The funeral this morning in Ishkooda of a murdered Negro striker was attended by large crowds of white and colored workers. The speakers stressed the solidarity of white and Negro workers in joint struggle for better conditions. A Negro speaker pointed out the role of the police in carrying out bosses' attacks on all members of the exploited class, declaring:

"They shoot you down, and it don't matter what your color is. They are against the workers."

William Mitch, president of Dist. No. 20, United Mine Workers of America, said today he had wired the Department of Labor at Washington asking that an immediate investigation of the St. Clair County incident be made.

Hawkins claimed that several pieces of dynamite were exploded in front of his home near the Acmar mines, of the Alabama Fuel and Iron Company, and that this was followed by a massed attack from men in four automobiles.

The cars drew up in front of the Hawkins house, then drove to a neighbor's home where a fusillade of shots was fired. Hawkins, according to his spokesmen, gathered from 15 to 20 neighbors in his home, who engaged in an exchange of fire with the cars loaded with men when they returned. Two of three of the men in the cars were wounded.

Reports received here yesterday said two cars loaded with mine guards en route to the shaft to investigate an explosion were fired on from ambush, and three were wounded.

Approximately 150 discharged shotgun shells and metal base cartridges, alleged to have been picked up about the Hawkins home, were sent to the attorneys here today.

The officers served with murder warrants here today were Grady Baker, county marshal, and Sam Arnett, deputy sheriff, both of whom immediately posted bond of $10,000 each, pending a hearing.

The warrants, sworn to by C. L. Burchell, investigator for a union, charged the officers with slaying W. H. Ford and George Bell, negro pickets, killed in what authorities described as an attack on a patrol of deputies sheriff near Ishkooda, Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company ore mine last Tuesday night.

Officers claimed several hundred pickets attempted to halt their cars on the highway, and failing to do so, opened fire and that the negroes were killed in a return fusillade.

This was the only development in the Jefferson County strike involving 5,000 iron ore miners, as quiet has prevailed since national guardsmen took charge, an hour or so after the battle of Ishkooda.

The miners are on strike for a seven-hour day, union recognition and wage increases of from $1 to $2.84 per day.

The bridge blown up in Walker County last night, a 15-foot wooden structure, interrupted highway traffic from Oakman to Coal Valley, scene of intermittent dynamitings and violence for several weeks.

Officers said apparently the dynamite, two packages, was dropped from a car that sped across the bridge a few minutes before the blast which rocked the countryside.

Robert Swindle wounded at Townley on Friday night, today was served with a warrant charging assault with intent to murder in connection with the wounding of Jim Lakey, 50, a deputy sheriff in a battle. The battle was at Townley, a camp located in the area of Walker County that is in the grip of unrest.

The Walker County Grand Jury continued in session today, with the recent violence and shootings in the mining area as one of its objects of investigation.

By The Associated Press

Guns, dynamite, and flames struck at both life and property as strike violence flared with renewed vehemence in a dozen sectors yesterday.

Most spectacular was the outbreak of the previously peaceful striking longshoremen, of San Pedro, Calif., which culminated in the storming of a stockade in which 400 non-strikers had been housed. Five hundred or more men were in the mob which descended upon the camp battered down fences and buildings and set fire to canvas tents.

In the hand to hand combat and rain of fire from rifles and pistols of guards, one man was killed, two men were so seriously wounded they may die and scores of others were injured.

Along the entire Pacific Coast, where thousands of longshoremen are on a strike for union recognition and better hours and wages, discontent seethed.

Under the protection of a canvas screen, special guards and police, non-union longshoremen unloaded the ship, Wichita Falls, at Houston Texas. It was during an encounter with the non-strikers Monday that four men were wounded by a hail of lead from the rifles of guards.

The third bridge to be destroyed in the Alabama coal fields since 21,000 miners went on strike April 6 was blown up by a dynamite blast between Oakman and Coal Valley. Company officials were silent on the details of the ambushing of three guards in St. Clair County Monday.

Two Jefferson County policemen were arrested at Birmingham on murder warrants in connection with the killing of two men last week in a battle near the Ishkood Mine of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company. They were released in $10,000 bonds.

Four men were slugged and 10 members of the coal teamsters and chauffeurs union were arrested when war broke out once more between rival teamsters unions in Chicago.

A general strike of truck drivers and helpers was scheduled for Minneapolis, where union officials predicted a walkout of more than 5,000 of their members.

Deputies sheriff and private detectives in great numbers guarded the Ashtabula, Ohio, Bow Socket Company plant following clashes Monday in which several were hurt and 40 men arrested on charges of obstructing officers.

Major oil company officials conferred at Cleveland in the hope on ending the gasoline station attendants strike.

The Curtis Aeroplane and Motor Company plant, where a score of persons were hurt in a riot Monday, was under close vigil.

PEACE SEEN NEAR IN WALKER COUNTY STRIFE-TORN AREA

National Guard At Townley Expected To Quit Scene During Week

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING, CHECKOFF ARE INCLUDED

Progress Seen Too In Settling T. C. I.-Smelters Union Misunderstanding

The DeBardeleben Coal Corporation and the United Mine Workers of America Wednesday signed a contract providing for recognition of the collective bargaining clause of the NRA and institution of the voluntary checkoff system with resumption of operations at all four of the corporation's mines tentatively scheduled for Thursday.

National guardsmen stationed at Townley are expected to be withdrawn during the week.

Hailed as one of the most far-reaching developments in the state's coal strike, the DeBardeleben-union contract is expected to bring immediate peace to the battered Walker County strike areas, marked by continuous dynamitings, gun battles and various other forms of hostilities, and return of not less than 1,000 men to work at the corporation's mines at Townley, Empire, Coal Valley and Hull.

An official announcement, while failing to divulge terms of the new agreement, said the commercial contract and that entered into between the mine workers and the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company had been used as a basis.

This means recognition of the collective bargaining clause of the NRA and institution of the voluntary check-off system.

Negotiations between the company and the union have been in progress for weeks, it is known, and were instituted through the efforts of Judge J. D. Acuff, Jasper, chairman of the coal labor board for Division 3, assisted by Brig. Gen. John C. Persons, who acted as chairman of the series of conferences resulting in the March agreement between the commercial operators and the unions.

Henry T. DeBardeleben, president of the DeBardeleben Coal Corporation, said:

"The agreements fully recognize the right of employes to join or refrain from joining any organization, and this company proposes and intends in good faith to stand by that understanding, and to prevent in any manner within its proper power, coercion or intimidation of any character against joining or not joining any organization."

William Mitch, president of District 20, United Mine Workers of America, Wednesday afternoon issued the following statement:

"The contract is similar to others in effect in the state. The wage schedule will apply in the same manner as will the voluntary checkoff for union dues.

"We are very much elated over the fact that an agreement has been reached, and it is our purpose to carry out the spirit and intent of such agreement. Unfortunately, some acts of violence have occurred that have reflected on our organization. Such acts are not and never have been in keeping with the purpose of our union. The mine workers believe in law and order. We have the right to peacefully persuade miners to become members of the United Mine Workers of America, and we do not expect to employ any other method. Our organization is on record numerous times in condemnation of acts of violence, no matter who commits them.

"We know unlawful acts have been committed on boht sides, but this is water over the dam. We expect peace and harmony and we feel that Mr. Fies will assure the same program on behalf of the company."

Gen. Persons, who also is acting as chairman of a conference between officials of the Tennessee Company and representatives of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Wednesday announced adjournment of the conference until Thursday to afford an opportunity for both sides to make necessary reports on negotiations to date.

While not officially announced, it is believed progress has been made in the initial sessions seeking an agreement between the corporations and the several thousand striking ore miners.

Other Conferences

Similar conferences are expected to follow between union officials and officials of the other corporations affected, in response to a request by Gen. Persons, acting as the representative of Gov. B. M. Miller.

Efforts went forward, meanwhile, in Washington conferences to expedite promulgation of a code for the ore mining industry. Several Birmingham industrialists are attending the Washington sessions.

While efforts at peace in the ore and coal mining industries were pushed, anxiety was expressed over the probable outcome of demands of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers for recognition of their union.

Demands were presented Monday, and the companies have been given until June 10 to answer.

In an Associated Press dispatch from Pittsburgh, Clarence Irwin, union leader from Youngstown, declared members of the amalgamation "are preparing for a strike." Irwin declared the amalgamation is only demanding recognition of the union and a living wage.

Two Jefferson Officers Arrested For Death Of Two Negro Mine Strikers

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 15—(AP)—Attorneys for Hillman Hawkins, St. Clair County miner disclosed today that they planned to file damage suits against the Alabama Fuel and Iron Company, as the outgrowth of an alleged battle at the miner's home Sunday night in which three mine guards were alleged to have been wounded.

The disclosure that civil action was planned came shortly after two Jefferson County officers had been served with warrants charging them with murder in the death of two negro pickets last Tuesday night, and advices that a bridge had been dynamited in the turbulent coal valley area in Walker County.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

OFFICERS CHECK MINERS' MARCH AT EDGEWATER

Mob Of Several Hundred Men Turned Back; 100 Armed Deputies Remain On Scene; Reinforcements Sent To Porter

Strike scenes in Jefferson County idle coal fields Thursday were under the protection of heavily armed special deputies and national guardsmen as comparative quiet settled over widely scattered sectors that Wednesday were the scenes of violence that resulted in the death of one man and the injury of four others.

Threatening demonstration at the Edgewater works of the Tennessee Company early Thursday passed off without incident when company guards turned back a marching mob of several hundred men, mostly Negroes, at a bridge leading to the company's water supply mains.

Sheriff Hawkins, who with a picked squad of deputies was on the scene at the time, reported the men dispersed after being challenged at the bridge when guards feared an attempt to destroy the company's water mains and throw the corporation out of production.

Not less than 100 heavily armed special deputies were left at the scene to prevent damage to the intricate water system.

Reinforcements also were sent to the Porter mine of Adams, Rowe & Norman with the assignment of a squad of men from F Company, Gadsden, and H Company, Jacksonville, Alabama National Guard. The Porter mine was the scene of disturbances Wednesday morning when a body of men, apparently determined to prevent resumption of operations, were dispersed by Sheriff Hawkins and 10 special deputies.

A total of 72 guardsmen under command of Col. James Webb are on duty in the Porter sector, after having been hurriedly dispatched on orders of Brig. Gen. John C. Persons Wednesday afternoon.

Reservists from Companies F and K were being held in readiness at the amory in Birmingham Thursday after being mobilized on orders of Gov. Miller at the request of Sheriff Hawkins.

A riot squad of 16 picked men from the Montgomery National Guard unit, armed with gas masks and tear gas guns, arrived in Birmingham at midnight Wednesday in a special convoy truck and reported Thursday morning to Gen. Persons.

Sheriff Hawkins, who Thursday morning made a personal tour of inspection of the Docena, Hamilton Slope, No. 8 Wylam shaft, and Edgewater mines, all T. C. I. property, reported the situation apparently "well in hand."

Deputies Truss and Kirkland made a similar report to the sheriff after an inspection trip to the Red Diamond mine, near Leeds, where Wednesday's fatality occurred.

No effort is meing made to operate any of the mines, the sheriff said, although armed guardsmen have been placed on patrol duty at each.

The operators, meanwhile, with the enthusiastic support of the Southern States Industrial Council, have scheduled 13 state-wide meetings of industrialists within the next 15 days to foster educational programs emphasizing the precarious position of the South with abolition of wage differentials definitely in the balance.

The Southwide program was perfected at a meeting of industrialists in Birmingham Wednesday when speakers from various industries outlined the apparent conspiracy against the South, and warned that elimination of differentials would result in the loss of markets and drastic employment decrease.

Telegram To Roosevelt

As the initial step toward carrying a concerted movement to Washington, the council sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt:

"Because of the extreme seriousness of the situation in the coal industry, resulting from the executive order of March 31, a meeting of manufacturers and other industrialists from the Southern states was held in Birmingham Wednesday under the auspices of the Southern States Industrial Council. It was found that the order which closed the mines in the district has thrown more than 20,000 out of work and the very life of Southern industry is threatened by this chaotic condition now prevailing.

"Racial strife and bloodshed are the imminent effect of this situation and order now is being maintained partially by national guard. Many manufacturing industries are about to close for lack of coal which would greatly increase unemployment. We are, therefore, appealing to you to take such immediate steps as may be necessary to remedy this grave situation."

R. T. Daniel, spokesman for the operators' publicity committee, Thursday announced two outstanding examples of the penalty facing the industry in Alabama already had come to light with disclosure that the Southern States Paper Company, at Tuscaloosa, would cease operations Monday due to shortage of coal, and the probability that the State Hospital for the Insane at Chattahochee, Fla., would abandon coal and turn to the use of oil.

The Tuscaloosa firm, Mr. Daniel said, has a monthly payroll of $60,000, and the Florida hospital is an annual user of between 15,000 and 20,000 tons of Alabama coal.

Wednesday's casualty list contained the names of one dead and four injured.

The dead man, Ed England, a Negro, was killed by Police Chief L. H. Mason and Officer Ed Kirkland, of Leeds, during the course of an investigation of the shooting from ambush of D. Clisby, Negro, near the Red Diamond mines early Wednesday.

The officers reported that England drew his weapon on them without warning when they went together to the mine, after having been surly and threatening when previously questioned by Kirkland.

Examination showed one of the shots fired at England had struck the handle of the Negro's gun, and is believed to be the bullet that plowed into the abdomen of Gordon Bice, a bystander, who Thursday was reported in a precarious condition at Hillman Hospital.

Chief Mason said subsequent investigation of England's weapon disclosed that it contained one snapped shell.

The two other casualties, Manuel Gibbs, a machinist at Porter mines, and Cecil Northfleet, a Negro, both of Sayre, are said to have been severely injured on the face early Wednesday when they were forced from Gibbs' automobile near the Porter mine by a party of unidentified men who are alleged to have beaten them with the butts of their pistols.

Deputies sent on a tour of investigation reported to Sheriff Hawkins late Wednesday that the strike areas apparently were quiet at that time and there was no immediate occasion for alarm.

Assurance that the mines would not attempt to operate had exerted a quieting influence on the men, the sheriff said.

Mitch's Statement

The following statement was issued late Wednesday by William Mitch, district president of the United Mine Workers of America:

"I exceedingly regret to learn of the slaying at Leeds. I do not know any of the facts and would hesitate to pass judgment. According to reports, the slaying took place out of the corporate limits of Leeds, and I understand also that the chief of police was the party offender.

"It appears to me that such incidents as this encourage lawlessness instead of retarding it. We have repeatedly urged all mine workers to refrain from violence in any form and in no case to carry firearms. I regret the shooting of both of these men, and feel that if good judgment had prevailed such would not have occurred.

"I only hope that the true facts in this case can be brought out and that justice can prevail. It is unfortunate, however, that at this particular mine, the miners had been denied the right guaranteed them under a federal law and by the bituminous coal code—that of collective bargaining. These miners are organized and entitled to the same rights given the miners in other parts of the state and in the nation as a whole."

Quiet was reported late Wednesday following the killing near Leeds, the assignment of national guardsmen to the Bayview works of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, and an emergency trip to the Porter mine of Adams, Rowe & Norman, by Sheriff Hawkins and a squad of hand-picked deputies.

Additional guardsmen from Jacksonville and Gadsden reported to Brig. Gen. John C. Persons Wednesday afternoon for assignment at Gen. Persons' discretion to the Jefferson County strike areas.

Killing The Goose

Alabama coal operators have decided to close their mines rather than pay the wages ordered by Gen. Johnson. This action is logical enough however much it is to be regretted because of the loss and dislocation now made unavoidable. If the mines cannot be operated under the proposed dispensation of swiftly raised wages, there is no point to trying to keep them going.

The danger of a complete cessation of activity in the coal industry was envisaged by informed observers when they learned of the abrupt ruling of Washington authorities. The upshot is that in an ill-advised endeavor to lift wages summarily, the government has contrived to shut off wages altogether.

It is to be hoped that Gen. Johnson will be disposed to heed the meaning of this development. If he remains obdurate, the U. M. W. should take a hand in persuading him to be less cavalier. Good union statesmanship would involve driving home to the administration the folly of forcing an industry to stop work, because it cannot make ends meet under the conditions which the NRA seeks to impose.

The Coal Situation

It is obvious that Gen. Johnson blundered grievously when he issued his order on wages and hours which seems to have caused serious disaffection everywhere except in Pennsylvania, which would profit from the proposal. One is not risking much in making the suggestion that even President Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, who had a little to do with the Johnsonian decree, may be regretting his participation in the affair. The order has brought confusion to an industry which seemed to have recaptured a certain peace. In Alabama, at any rate, it had the effect of throwing back into chaos a situation which had been shaped by operators and workers into a satisfactory relationship for all interests concerned.

By an agreement reached the middle of March, operators made concessions to their employes which the U. M. W. must have relished immensely. The strikers went back to work on the assumption that the modus vivendi thus struck off would last for some time. The owners were led to believe that they could look forward to a year free of fresh demands. Then, like a thunderclap, came Mr. Johnson's revision of wage scales, virtually wiping out the Southern differential, and thereby driving operators into strenuous efforts to have this blow tempered and forcing miners to go on strike again, because the new scale had not been forthwith effectuated for their benefit.

While spokesmen for the operators were presenting their case at Washington, the mines were open for work, but in the main the invitation was not accepted by the workers. So quickly had a victory for the union come to be taken as a matter of course. The strike resumption was based upon the knowledge that the government stands ready to relieve all needy unemployed. One would have imagined that this would keep workers from being irritated. That is not true, however, because in several instances, miners who had continued or gone back to work have been subjected to violent molestation.

Friday it was reported that the number of men who have returned to their jobs has definitely increased. That is gratifying. It is an example which should be followed generally. For there is nothing to be gained from holding out in the present circumstances. If

Gen. Johnson stands firm, or if he modifies his rule, miners will lose nothing from having gone back to work. Their rights will have been protected in any event, and the likelihood of disorder and bloodshed will have been materially reduced.

Whatever happens, union officials are under an obligation to prove that they really control their followers. Events of recent days do not indicate that any such discipline exists. Firmness and courage now may serve to prevent a most painful experience later on. The pity of all this is that it could have been avoided if Gen. Johnson had not been so quick on the trigger.

COAL OPERATORS MAY TAKE CASE DIRECT TO F. D. R.

Final Appeal To Johnson To Suspend Order Is Plan Of Mine Men

WASHINGTON, April 13—(AP)—Direct appeal to President Roosevelt for composure of labor grievances was held in abeyance by Alabama coal operators Friday night pending communication of NRA officials with Adminstrator Johnson at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Forney Johnston, attorney for the operators, expressed confidence Johnson's lieutenants there would recommend to their chief a suspension and reconsideration of the March 31 NRA mandate which reduced hours and raised wages in Southern coal fields.

The administrator's aids, the attorney said, indicated they would convey developments in the Alabama situation to Johnson by telephone and ask for instructions. The operators expressed confidence they had convinced the NRA research and planning office that the new hour and wage schedules, virtually wiping out the differentials as between the Southern and Northern regions would destroy the coal industry in Alabama.

An appeal to the president for "first aid" was decided upon Friday morning. However, when the NRA officials here indicated they would telephone the chief, the operators decided to withhold overtures to the president until Johnson had had opportunity to act.

In interviews with NRA officials throughout the week, Atty. Johnston said, no data or evidence had been produced by the officials to "remotely justify" the March 31 mandate, which he described as unwarranted, destructive and in direct violation of the National Recovery Act and the coal code which provide for hearings before provisions of codes are revised.

Johnston has predicted a "civil war" between various coal regions if the order were allowed to stand. He assigned responsibility for the wage and hour revisions to John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and certain Northern coal operators.

The Alabamians were anxious to obtain a suspension of the March 31 order, raising wages from 50 to 70 per cent above the scale recently agreed upon by operators and miners, so as to avoid a test of the constitutionality of the National Recovery Act in Alabama courts, which they said was unavoidable if a hearing were held on whether the temporary injunction against enforcement of the order now in effect should be made permanent. It was indicated a continuation of the temporary restraining order would be sought Monday.

Other Southern coal fields joined Alabama in the bitter battle to preserve a distinct wage differential in favor of the South where they maintained natural factors in the region justified the advantage.

Meanwhile, Southern and Northern operators and workers alike awaited word from Administrator Johnson.

Partial Resumption In Coal Fields Reported

Partial resumption of operations in the Alabama coal fields Friday was reported from five mines in Jefferson and Walker Counties. The Coal Valley mine of the DeBardeleben Coal Corporation, which was closed Thursday morning following the ambuscade of workers entering the mine, resumed operations Friday on a partial capacity.

Other mines working Friday were those of the Stith Coal Company, the Johns mine of the Black Diamond Coal Company, the Porter mine of the Porter Coal Company and the Red Diamond mine operated by Charles DeBardeleben, Jr.

The mines of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company and of the Alabama Fuel & Iron Company were not affected by the refusal of coal miners to work under the temporary injunction which restrained Jim Smith, United States district attorney, NRA enforcement officer, from enforcing the wage hike administrative order of March 31.

The Hull and Empire mines of the DeBardeleben Coal Corporation also were unaffected by the general walkout, and the Townley mine of this company is operating on a 50 per cent basis, Milton H. Fies, vice president, stated.

The temporary injunction will expire Monday. However, Mr. Smith said Friday that he expected the injunction would be continued as his presence was required in Gadsden next week, where Judge W. I. Grubb will hold court. Mr. Smith said he had received no instructions from Washington in regard to the injunction.

Following the ambuscade in Walker County Thursday, deputies arrested John Woods, who was charged with assault with intent to murder. He has been released under $750 bond.

DYNAMITE HURLED AT COMMISSARY IN COAL VALLEY AREA

Building Wrecked As Special Deputies Stand Guard 150 Feet Away

BY BERNARD GUTHRIE
Birmingham News Correspondent

COAL VALLEY, Ala.—A heavy dynamite blast destroyed the commissary of the DeBardeleben Company's Coal Valley mine at 1:20 a.m. Wednesday and shattered windows in surrounding buildings, including the postoffice.

The stick of dynamite, with fuse lighted, was tossed from a passing automobile as 30 special deputies stood guard with several machine guns within 150 feet.

Shaking the entire town, the blast sounded Walker County accompaniment to the night of violence that brought death in the Jefferson County strike area.

Oscar Miller, deputy who was on duty at Coal Valley, said the dynamite was hurled onto the front porch of the commissary, which fronts on the road, from a car containing several men and traveling along the highway from Townley toward Oakman.

The guards on duty around the building were given a shaking by the blast but no one was injured.

The blast wrecked windows in a nearby doctor's office, in the postoffice and in the office building of the DeBardeleben Company. It scattered bottles and packages of medicine in the doctor's office.

No other violence was reported in Walker County during the night.

Six Are Arrested As Red Agitators

Negress and Five White Men Held in Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 8 (AP).—A Negro woman arrested with five white men in a raid by police on an alleged Communist headquarters late today was denied freedom on a petition of habeas corpus and was committed to the county jail on a warrant charging vagrancy.

The woman, Gene Meyers, was brought before Judge J. P. McCoy in Jefferson circuit court on a petition alleging that she was held without the process of law but city detectives had served a warrant just before she was brought in. Judge McCoy immediately denied the petition, and she was committed to the city jail.

The five men arrested in the raid on an apartment in a fashionable Southside section yesterday, later were to be charged with vagrancy and transferred to the county jail for a hearing before Judge H. B. Abernethy in Jefferson county court of misdemeanors and felonies.

Chief of Police Luther E. Hollums described the apartment in which the six persons were arrested as "elaborate," and equipped for mailing literature and "news" items to papers throughout the country. Approximately 100 envelopes, addressed to newspapers and sealed, were confiscated by the officers along with a quantity of printed matter they described as "radical."

"We got one of the big men in the Communist party," said Chief Hollums.

The white woman who rented the apartment escaped as the officers, under Assistant Chief of Police Chester Mullins, entered the door. She had not been arrested late Monday.

College Students Go Dishwashing To Aid In Strike

Students from Birmingham-Southern and Howard Colleges Saturday night were working at the three Britling cafeterias in this city following a walkout at noon of approximately 110 Negro employes of the restaurants. These employes included bus girls and boys, dishwashers, waiters and cooks.

An appeal was made to the two colleges by John Holcomb, manager of the three establishments, and a group of students from each institution responded and at once went to work.

Mr. Holcomb said he did not know why the employes walked out as they had given him no reason and had not even collected their wages for the current week. He added that there were 10 Negro employes who were still at work and that these had reported receiving threats of violence from those who walked out. They have been promised protection by the management and the police, he said.

Police Saturday several times dispersed groups of strikers who gathered in the rear of the cafeterias, Mr. Holcomb said. The students will remain on the job indefinitely, he stated, and the cafes will be open as usual Sunday and next week.

Officers Seize Red Literature In Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 21.—(AP)—Police in a raid on a printing plant here today seized 16,000 pamphlets signed "Issued by the Communist Party, Box 1813," and arrested Sero as the operator.

The raiding officers said the pamphlets showed a definite agitation by Communists in the strike of 8,000 iron ore miners and efforts to stir up other trouble in the district.

The pamphlets were titled, "an appeal to labor," and declared Birmingham was an "armed camp" and charged Chief of Police Luther E. Hollums and other officials with using "Hitlerite methods."

"No settlement of the ore strike until the police release all arrested strikers, communists and other workers—and immediately stop the damnable raiding of workers' homes, and until they withdraw the National Guards and allow strikers to picket," read the pamphlet.

Abolition of wage differentials between Northern and Southern industry, absolute recognition of labor unions was demanded, as was the removal of Chief Hollums from office.

The raid was an extension of the police activity against radical agitators "and other reds" in the Birmingham district, which Chief Hollums has directed.

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Alabama

Rush Deputies to Mine Strike Area

Worked 5-8-34

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Pending the outcome of the strike George L. Googe, of Atlanta southen representative of the American Federation of Labor, was called into the area and immediately upon arrival he announced that he would call upon Administrator Hugh Johnson for a code for ore miners.

Meanwhile labor officials of the district are at work to settle the dispute between employes of the Republic Coal and Iron company at its East Thomas plant. The plant officials contend that they will never recognize labor leaders as spokesmen for its employees but that the company union shall be the spokesman. In a recent pool at the plant of workers, 282 voted for union recognition while 8 voted for company union. The labor head Frank E. Coffee of the regional labor board conducted the poll and he has declared that the Republic company is unfair and does not recognize local, regional or national labor boards.

The company officials went so far as to charge the national government with interfering with the "peaceful operation of company unions."

Two Negroes have been arrested during the strike both charged with carrying concealed weapons. The national guard has not been called out as yet but it is understood that they are in readiness to rush into the strike area on a moments notice.

Both the union and the labor officials are determined in their stand and it seems that there will be a long argument before the question is settled. Approximately 80 per cent of the miners are Negroes.

Alabama Strike Struggle

MURDEROUS thugs of the Morgan-controlled iron ore mining companies have been unleashed in an effort to crush the strike of the Alabama ore miners. Two Negro strikers have been shot down and killed in cold blood. A coal miner was killed earlier, on the picket line. National Guard troops called out by the agent of the steel trust and jailer of the Scottsboro boys, Governor B. M. Miller, are pointing their machine guns at the strikers. Ironically, these troops were called at the request of the A. F. of L. misleaders.

A reign of terror, with raids, beatings, arrests and shootings have been let loose.

The eight thousand ore miners struck against a wage reduction which was embodied in the N.R.A. wage scale recently announced by President Roosevelt. Finding that the ore miners would not accept the "no strike" orders of the federal government, an attempt is now made to drown the strike in blood.

The strike of the ore miners follows closely on the heels of the strike of 21,000 Alabama coal miners, who were betrayed back to work with only slight concessions, by the N.R.A. decisions, and by the secret agreement negotiated by William Mitch, district president of the United Mine Workers of America. The officials of the U.M.W.A. and of the International Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, working hand in hand wiht Roosevelt and the N.R.A., followed the strategy of delaying the ore strike as long as possible, of keeping the steel workers at work and thus divide the struggle of the workers for higher wages and better working conditions.

It is not accidental that the two miners murdered on the picket line were both Negro workers. The bloody terror of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company (Morgan controlled), the coal operator and steel trust, comes down with greatest force against the Negro miners and steel workers. The employers, backed by government rtoops and N.R.A decrees, through perpetuation of the Jim-Crow through a bestial terror especialy directed agains the Negro workers, aim to divide the strikers, and to maintain a reserve of cheap, Negro labor. The Jim-Crow policies of the leaders of the U.M.W.A and the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union give aid and comfort to this smashing attack of the employers on the strikers.

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Especially did the tremendous May Day demonstration of the workers of Birmingham, held despite great terror, stimulate the strike of the ore miners. The main task of the strikers now is to organize rank and file opposition inside the A. F. of L. mine and ore unions, to guard against betrayals of the officials, and to enforce these militant policies in the unions.

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C. E. Haigler, president of the Blue Eagle Lodge of the amalgamation, said the local demand would be presented during the day. Only the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company and the Conners Steel in the Birmingham district.

While not officially confirmed, reports are current that the steel workers intend to press their demands under penalty of a walk out. Several thousand would be affected Company and Gulf States Steel Company of Gadsden are involved. Haigler said.

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Alabama

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Hostilities in the ore strike in Jefferson County continued early Sunday with the dynamiting of the homes of three Negro employes of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company at Wylam Considerable damage is reported to have been done to the houses occupied by Abe Nurdell, Dave Thomas and Robert Servant. No one was injured.

Robert Swindle, one of the victims of a gun battle in Walker County several days ago, Monday was released from the hospital at Jasper, according to information from that place. Jim Lakey, special deputy for the DeBardeleben Corporation, the second victim, was, said to be improved.

The Walker County Grand Jury adjourned last Monday to reconvene in June for a continuation of investigation into the strike violence in that county. Walter Williams, a resident of Brilliant, was indicted on a charge of murder in the death of Ed Higgins, Negro, vice president of the Empire local, United Mine Workers of America. Williams and Higgins are reported to have become involved in an argument centering about alleged Communistic activities in the strike area.

The cases of eight defendants who appeared before Judge Abernethy Monday on charges of assault and battery in connection with recent strike disturbances in the county were continued until June 13, by agreement.

Sheriff Hawkins announced he had asked Gov. Miller for a reward of $200 for the arrest and conviction of those responsible for the bombings in the strike area, and said he had assigned four special investigators to those cases.

EVIDENCE OF RED AGITATION SHOWN

Police Find 16,000 Pieces Of Literature In Printing Plant

The most definite evidence of widespread Communistic agitation in the local ore mine strike yet uncovered was discovered by police in a raid Monday on a printing shop at 1623 Fourth Avenue, North, where 16,000 inflammatory pamphlets, just off the press, were confiscated. Al Negro who gave his name as Arthur Green, 4120 Sixth Court, North, was taken into custody during the raid and held for investigation.

Detectives W. D. Smith and J. W. McFarland conducted the raid and brought the confiscated pamphlets to police headquarters.

Chief of Police Hollums, whose campaign to drive Communists out and radical agitators out of Birmingham, assigned Detectives Moser and Cole to investigate.

Another arrest is expected Monday afternoon.

The pamphlets, headed, "An Appeal to Labor" charged that Birmingham is an armed camp and that Chief Hollums and other officials are using Hitlerite terroristic methods to suppress the striking miners.

The pamphlet called upon Birmingham workers to flood city officials with protests demanding the immediate removal from office of Chief Hollums and ended with the following demands:

"No settlement of the ore strike until the police release all arrested strikers, Communists and other workers—and immediately stop the damnable raiding of workers' homes and until they withdraw the National Guards and allow the strikers to picket.

"Absolute recognition of labor union and abolition of the differential wages between North and South.

"For rank and file and against bureaucratic control of labor unions and leadership of strikes."

The pamphlet, which was signed, "Issued by Communist Party—Box 1813," called on workers to "answer Chief Hollums and the big corporations by joining your party—the Communist party."

Also among the literature seized was a quantity of application blanks for membership in the National Student League, indicating that efforts have been made here to enlist high school and college students. The blanks were mailed from the league headquarters in New York City and bore the name of J. Cohen, 114 West Fourteenth Street. They were addressed to a Birmingham postoffice box number which had been defaced so as to be illegible. On the back of the blanks was a number of objectives of the league, including "social, political and economic equality for Negroes and other minority groups."

Three More Homes Of Miners Are Bombed In Jefferson County Area

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 20.—(AP)—Dynamite bombs were thrown at three homes of coal miners in the Jefferson County mining area early today.

The newest bombings were reported at the Wylam Coal Mine of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, with homes of three negro employes being the object of the explosives. No one was injured.

The sheriff's office reported that the homes of Abe Burdell and Dave Thomas were damaged considerably by the explosives but that the house occupied by Robert Servant was not damaged.

Other points in the coal and ore mining areas remained quiet over the weekend, although the Republic Steel Corporation had placed gates on roads leading to its Thomas Furnace following bombings there last week.

BLACK MINERS SHOT DOWN IN LABOR ORGY; WHITES STICK WITH THEM

By GAINES T. BRADFORD

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 17. (ANP)—The Alabama National Guardsmen were placed in charge of the Red Mountain mining sections Wednesday after a fierce clash between strikers and deputies in the area Tuesday night. Two Negroes were killed and six deputies were shot in the skirmish.

The dead are W. H. Ford and George Bell, both striking miners, who were found beside the highway after deputies opened fire with a Thompson sub-machine gun into a crowd of miners.

The deputies claimed that they were fired on from ambush while they were rushing into the area on a gasoline car. A group of miners, assembled along the highway leading into the Iskoodah mines was armed to the teeth, according to the deputies' story.

One white miner was shot in the fray. Allen Hadden, white, a miner of the Woodward Company, received wounds in the leg but was not seriously injured.

A reporter of the Birmingham World was forced to stop, after driving near the scene of the shooting by logs across the road. He was not fired upon, however, and after being recognized by the miners was allowed to turn around and come back to the city. He reported an orderly crowd blocking the roads to prevent anyone entering the area.

Three colored men brought to the Hillman hospital for treatment stated that they were sitting on the railroad when a squad of deputies fired into their midst without warning. Those treated were James Marshall, Dan Mayfield and Josh English. They all denied any participation in the alleged shooting by the deputies.

Blame for the hostile attitude of the miners was laid to communistic agitation in the mine area. The men were told to fight for their rights. Immediately following these charges a special squad of policemen was appointed to break up communistic activities in the district. Five white men and a colored woman were arrested and charged with being the brains of the local branch of the Communist party in this district.

The commanding officer of the National Guard, Gen. J. C. Persons sent a troop of guardsmen into the area to quell the disturbance immediately after he was notified of the shootings. The men were armed with rifles, machine guns and tear gas bombs. No further disturbances were found by the troops.

The situation remains tense and turbulant and telegrams have been sent to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; General Hugh Johnson, Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, and T. B. Brown, president of the International Smelters Union, stating that the deputy sheriffs have fired murderous machine guns into unarmed and defenseless pickets, asking for immediate government action, by V. C. Finch, Alabama representative of the Federation of Labor.

The telegram further charges that there was no gun fire other than that of the deputies and that they were shooting innocent men without cause. An investigation was asked for by the miners union to prove their contentions.

The ore miners struck several days ago after the companies refused to submit to code regulations as to hours and pay. More than 8,000 men are on strike. Approximately 6,000 of these men are Negroes.

It is believed that the unwarranted shooting by the deputies was caused by the united efforts of the white and Negro miners to force the operators into meeting the code. The strong unity of the workers is also believed to be the cause for the charges against communistic activities. It is incredible to see Negroes and whites in Alabama stand together when they have been taught so long to fight against each other.

Several beatings have been reported by workers who have failed to join in the strike. Attempts to wreck company property by dynamite blasts were also reported.

John Burgess, white picket, stated that not a picket had a gun and that the deputies began firing without warning after a log was placed across the road. He stated that there were about 12 white and 100 Negro pickets in the group fired on. Another white picket, J. H. McBrayer, affirmed his statement, that the deputies fired without warning.

Three Negroes, William Holloway, Joe Evans and Ben Windstrom, were arrested and placed under $1,000 bail, charged with assault and attempt to murder after the deputies htd quieted the alleged skirmish.

An injunction in behalf of the Republic Steel and Iron Company against union strikers was granted Wednesday, restraining the miners from interfering in any manner with employees or operation of the company's plants anywhere in Jefferson county.

Commissary Blasted

The commissary of the DeBardeleben Coal Company was wrecked when an explosion of dynamite was set off in the building early Wednesday morning. The building was demolished and adjacent buildings were damaged by the blast.

Power lines of the Alabama Power Company running into the Walker county, were sawed into and dynamited, placing the entire vicinity in darkness. Several days will be required to repair the broken line, it was announced by officials of the company Thursday.

Meanwhile the miners are awaiting action by the government in settling the dispute.

Alabama

Labor - 1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Employer-Employe Relations Better In This Area Than Elsewhere

LABOR CONDITIONS SEEN AS HOPEFUL

Age-Herald 5-27-34 Birmingham, Ala.

Birmingham District Outlook Seems To Be Brighter Despite Strike

BY BOB KINCEY

Labor conditions in the Birmingham district Saturday were infinitely more hopeful than in some of the Northern industrial sections, despite a strike of several thousand ore workers and a growing unrest threatening a tie up of steel production next month.

Back of the district's labor troubles was seen the reassuring probability of ultimate agreements between the corporations and the unions through a series of friendly negotiations that to date have been highly successful.

Sincerity Apparent

Those in close touch with developments believe capital and labor recognize the apparent sincerity of both sides in their contention for and against the various disputed issues, and are frank to attribute a large part of the actual violence to the work of alien influences which the unions have declared they are as anxious to get away from as are the corporate interests.

Boiled down, the disputed questions amount to this:

1—Labor's demands for more money and shorter hours.

2—The ability of industry to meet those demands and survive.

While recognition of the union is a major point at issue, at least a part of this disagreement can definitely be traced to Southern tradition.

The company union for instance, has its support among the laboring class in the district, while there are those equally vigorous in condemnation of anything bordering on company dominated.

Technical points, involving misunderstandings and misconception of provisions of the various codes of fair competition also have arisen, and efforts at application of the codes have resulted in the necessity for establishing new methods of procedure that have added generally to the resultant confusion and, in some cases, open hostilities.

The effort to reach a middle ground is difficult, it is agreed because of the natural tendency of both sides to overstate their limitations. Throughout the whole series of negotiations, therefore, there has arisen the necessity for a give and take practice. This was illustrated in the March agreement negotiated between the United Mine Workers of America and the major coal companies which has resulted in restoring comparative peace in the state's coal fields.

Settlement of the ore strike Saturday did not appear as an immediate probability. Industrial leaders who have just returned from the Washington hearings said it would be several weeks before a formal hearing can be held on the revised code. Concessions on both sides will be in order when the code comes up at the capital.

Local efforts to reach an agreement, scheduled for resumption Monday when the Sloss Sheffield Company meets officials of the smelters' union, are not being counted on any too strongly in the absence of a code definitely fixing pay scales and work hours.

Better Feeling Prevails

What will come of the threatened strike of steel workers who last Monday asked the corporations for "a living wage" and recognition of their union, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers, is highly problematical. National officers have said the men will strike unless the union is recognized. On the other hand it is definitely known recognition of the union is a remote probability. Several thousand probably would be affected by such a strike in the Birmingham district.

Some good may come, it is believed, out of the conference Monday between a committee of smelter union officials and Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, who addresses a commencement class at Montevallo. Miss Perkins has agreed to meet a committee of five.

Despite all these complexities, however, it is generally recognized that there is a better feeling between employe and employer in the district than prevails elsewhere, generally speaking, with the result that the open hostilities are exceptionally bright.

City Commission Tuesday, he said Mr. Allen already has started work. David Stanton, former plumbing inspector, will serve as an assistant plumbing inspector, while the plumbing department has been placed under the supervision of the city engineer, Mr. Robinson said. Mr. Stanton has been with the department more than 30 years.

COURT DISMISSES CASE AGAINST NINE ALLEGED PICKETS

Birmingham, Ala. 5-22-34

The cases against the nine men charged with violation of an injunction prohibiting picketing at the Republic Steel Corporation's plant were dismissed in Judge Evans' court Friday afternoon after the complainants failed to prove that the two defendants on trial, Jack Higginbotham and E. C. Jacobs, were aware of the court order when they are alleged to have attempted to intimidate C. S. Phillips, a Republic employe, on May 13.

Dismissal of the cases followed a suggestion from Borden Burr, attorney for the employes in whose names the injunction was issued, and a warning from the bench that any other infraction of the law might result in future action.

"Both sides," Mr. Burr said, "want peace, and in view of your honor's action in these two cases I am going to wipe the slate clean and dismiss the seven other cases."

John Busby, attorney for the accused men, told the judge, "We heartily agree with what the court has said that the mandate of the court must be observed."

Judge Evans issued the injunction of May 9 in the name of several hundred employes of the Republic Corporation, restraining picketing and other forms of intimidation in connection with the strike of several thousand ore miners in the Birmingham district.

SETTLEMENT OF ORE MINE STRIKE APPEARS AS NEAR

Labor Leaders Will Meet With Company Heads To Talk Agreement

Birmingham, Ala. 5-22-34

Settlement of the general strike of red ore miners in the district loomed as a near possibility Monday night with the official announcement that the Tennessee Coal Iron & Railroad Company would meet representatives of their employes at 10:30 a.m. Tuesday to consider a settlement.

The official announcement said:

"Gen. John C. Persons announced that the the request of Gov. B. M. Miller, representatives of the Tennessee Coal Iron & Railroad Company and their employes who are on strike have agreed to meet in Birmingham Tuesday at 10:30 a.m. for the purpose of considering a settlement of the pending controversy between the employes and the company. Other companies involved have agreed to similar conferences at an early date."

The other companies involved are the Republic Steel Corporation, the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company and the Woodward Iron Company.

Local Unions To Attend

The employes at the meeting Tuesday morning will be represented by their local unions as well as the international representatives of the International Association of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

The announcement of the meeting for Tuesday morning came on the eve of the Washington meeting of the committee formulating a code for red ore mines.

The code for this branch of the steel and iron industry has been under consideration for some time, but with the walkout of red ore miners in the Birmingham district, and threatened strikes in other mining districts, the committee has speeded up consideration of the code.

Following their announced intention, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers Monday presented demands for union recognition. This was in keeping with the announcement of the association's president, in which he said the demands would be made and that the manufacturers would be given until June 10 to reply.

Locally, demands were presented to the Tennessee Coal Iron & Railroad Company, it was stated at the company offices. J. E. Gorhegan, president of the Gulf States Steel Company, said he could not discuss the question.

George Connors, Jr., of Connors Steel Company, believed to be the only other company in the district affected, said demands had not been presented at his offices, but may have gone to the mill superintendent.

The ore mining sections, largely under national guard surveillance, were quiet Sunday night and Monday. A recurrence of violence broke out in the Walker County coal fields with two dynamite blasts.

One blast was described by officials of the DeBardeleben Coal Corporation as an apparent attempt to wreck the air shaft of the generator at its 16-B Mine. The bomb fell short of the mark and the damage was immaterial, it was reported. The blast occurred shortly after 9 a.m. Monday.

The first blast, early in the morning, destroyed a tractor belonging to John Baker, timber contractor for the DeBardeleben Corporation. The scene of the blast was near Chapel Hill, and the discharge was heard by national guardsmen on duty at Townley, 11 miles away.

In connection with the recent bombings in Jefferson County, Sheriff James F. Hawkins announced he had assigned four special investigators to the cases, and had asked Gov. B. M. Miller for a reward of $200 for the arrest and conviction of persons responsible.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
AGE HERALD
APR 19 1934

Touch And Go

It is plain that the coal situation has gone from bad to worse. Complicated as matters were before, the fact that Negro miners have become conspicuous in clashes with officers is a fresh and bedeviling factor. Apparently, an increasing number of strikers recognize no authority, whether union or otherwise. Each hour serves to strengthen the impression that some serious explosion lies ahead, unless good fortune alters the direction of affairs.

That good fortune could take the form of a modification of Gen. Johnson's wage order of March 31. Expectation of this happy development is losing its keen edge because of the delay which has already taken place. Yet it is quite unbelievable that President Roosevelt will not see the justice and wisdom of amending a decree which has thrown the coal industry into such disorder.

One had reason to hope that the agreements of middle March, through

the discerning offices of Gen. Persons, meant that troops would not be used for the settlement of industrial troubles in Alabama for a long time. Yet now Gen. Persons again finds himself in command of soldiers mobilized in the face of renewed emergency.

He can be relied on for poise and competence in all circumstances. If his efforts can be backed by the level-headed leadership of operators and by the enforcement of discipline by union officials, it may be that for another time the community will pass through a crisis without serious damage.

That, at any rate, must be the wish of all thoughtful men and women who are aware of the ghastly dangers of the present status. It is a moment packed with colossal menace. The failure of national authorities to realize the disastrous possibilities they have loosed does not invalidate the sharp forebodings entertained by informed observers.

ORE MINE TROUBLE PARLEY HELD UP DURING WEEK-END

Tennessee Company Fairfield Steel Mill Workers Call Mass Meeting

AMALGAMATED UNION DEMANDS RECOGNITION

Secretary Of Labor Perkins To See Smelters Group At Montevallo

While negotiations for peace in the ore miners' strike were suspended over the week-end to be undertaken again Monday morning, steel workers in the mill department of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company at Fairfield called a mass meeting for Friday night "to complete organization of the craft."

The Fairfield meeting follows close on the heels of demands from the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers for recognition of their union, and announcement by international officers that the union is preparing for a walkout.

G. E. Haigler, president of the local lodge, said no action had been taken locally to call a strike, although demands were presented to the corporations of the district last Monday for union recognition. The union announced at that time an answer was expected not later than June 10.

The conference between Sloss-Sheffield officials and the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers adjourned late Thursday until Monday after preliminary discussion of points in difference, and followed the failure of similar negotiations between the union and Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company officials.

Union officials announced Friday the negotiations had not proceeded far enough to reach a conclusion as to the possible outcome. Both conferences were arranged by Brig. Gen. John C. Persons acting as the personal representative of Gov. Miller.

While Washington conferences seek to complete promulgation of a code for the ore mining industry, local officials of the smelters union will confer Monday with Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, when she appears on the commencement program at Alabama College.

Miss Perkins has informed the union she will meet a committee of five at Montevallo.

Gen. Persons conferred at length with Gov. Miller in Montgomery Thursday afternoon on the general situation in the strike area, but declined to divulge the results of the conference. "Any announcement must come from the governor," Gen. Persons said.

Two On Trial

Reverberations of the recent disorders at the Republic Steel Company's plant were heard in Judge Evans' court Friday when Jack Higginbotham and E. C. Jacobs, two of the nine miners cited for alleged violation of the injunction prohibiting picketing were placed on trial.

The two are said to have taken part in an alleged attack on C. S. Phillips, an employe of the company's Thomas plant, May 13, in violation of the injunction issued May 9.

Phillips was placed on the stand Friday morning and testified to an alleged attack when he said he was taken from a street car by the defendants. The company is represented by Borden Burr, and the defendants by John Busby. The nine men cited are members of Thomas Local 137, I. U. M. M. & S. W.

VIOLENCE FLARES ANEW IN WALKER MINES SITUATION

DeBardeleben Coal Field Is Scene Of Latest Outbreak In Strike Area

TIMBER CONTRACTOR'S TRACTOR DYNAMITED

Steel Workers Threaten To Walk Out Unless Demands Are Met, Claim

An attempt to blow up the DeBardeleben Coal Corporation's 16-B mine at Coal Valley, the wrecking of a tractor with dynamite at Patton Hill, Walker County, and three explosions near Wylam, rocked the coal and ore mining strike areas over the week-end while developments of far reaching significance in the labor situation were taking shape.

The first Walker County blast, occurring shortly after 1 a.m. Monday, destroyed the tractor belonging to John Baker, timber contractor for the DeBardeleben Company, and was heard by national guardsmen stationed at Townley, 11 miles away.

The second, shortly after 9 a.m. Monday, was described by DeBardeleben officials as an apparent attempt to wreck the air shaft, or the generator at the 16-B mine, and failed to do material damage when the explosive fell short of its mark. The blast occurred shortly after the watchman had left the air shaft for an inspection of the generator, officials of the company said.

What is believed to be the most significant of coming events is the conference scheduled for Tuesday in Washington when efforts will be made to expedite a code for the ore mining industry, the key move toward returning the approximately 8,000 striking miners in the Birmingham district to their jobs.

Presentation of a demand for recognition of their union was scheduled throughout the nation Monday by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. Pittsburgh dispatches said the union will ask for full recognition and give the companies until June 10 to answer.

C. E. Haigler, president of the Blue Eagle Lodge of the amalgamation, said the local demand would be presented during the day. Only the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company and the Conners Steel Company and Gulf States Steel Company of Gadsden are involved, Haigler said.

While not officially confirmed, reports are current that the steel workers intend to press their demands under penalty of a walk out. Several thousand would be affected in the Birmingham district.

Hostilities in the ore strike in Jefferson County continued early Sunday with the dynamiting of the homes of three Negro employes of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company at Wylam. Considerable damage is reported to have been done to the houses occupied by Abe Nurdell, Dave Thomas and Robert Servant. No one was injured.

Robert Swindle, one of the victims of a gun battle in Walker County several days ago, Monday was released from the hospital at Jasper, according to information from that place. Sam Lakey, special deputy for the DeBardeleben Corporation, the second victim, was said to be improved.

The Walker County Grand Jury adjourned last Friday to reconvene in June for a continuation of investigation into the strike violence in that county. Walter Williams, a resident of Brilliant, was indicted on a charge of murder in the death of Ed Higgins, Negro, vice president of the Empire local, United Mine Workers of America. Williams and Higgins are reported to have become involved in an argument centering about alleged Communistic activities in the strike area.

The cases of eight defendants who appeared before Judge Abernethy Monday on charges of assault and battery in connection with recent strike disturbances in the county were continued until June 13, by agreement.

Sheriff Hawkins announced he had asked Gov. Miller for a reward of $200 for the arrest and conviction of those responsible for the bombings in the strike area, and said he had assigned four special investigators to those cases.

The Path of Peace

Eviction proceedings which the Porter Coal Co. has filed against 16 miners whom it refuses to put back to work, although the Alabama Coal Labor Board has ordered it to do so, present an unusual case.

The company has appealed the Alabama board's order to the National Labor Board. Meanwhile it justifies its resistance to the order on the ground that the men in question could not be returned to work without destroying the morale of its miners.

The union claims that the Porter Co.'s participation in the general agreement of March 16 embraced the understanding that all men dismissed in the course of that strike should be returned to work. The company denies this. But it is not denied that such an understanding existed for all the other companies signing the agreement.

To an outsider it appears that if the Porter Co. had approached the matter in a spirit of give-and-take it could have assimilated the men back into its ranks and avoided the present unfortunate situation.

The path of compromise is the path of industrial peace.

Peace in Walker County

The signing of a mutually agreeable contract between the United Mine Workers of America and the DeBardeleben Coal Corp. we hope will mean a lasting industrial peace in the Walker county coal fields.

This contract gives the DeBardeleben employes the same guarantees given employes, of other coal corporations in this district in the agreement of March 16.

Only one coal mining company of any consequence, we believe, remains outside the pale of this agreement, and it is so located as not to affect the peace of the major portion of the Alabama field.

The DeBardeleben agreement should mean more than a mere coming together on formal terms. To be properly effective it must mean also the burial of animosities and the determination on both sides to go forward in a spirit of sincere co-operation.

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Alabama

Labor And Capital Both Give Thanks To Persons

Neutrality And Fairness Win Friendship In Strike Turmoil

It takes a tactful man to win and hold the friendship of both factions in a labor strike.

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Not only General Persons but every trooper who has served, or is serving, under him in the mine strike areas has won the high esteem of both workers and employers, union leaders and operators agreed.

Particularly has General Persons been praised for his conciliation work. It was largely through his and Governor Miller's efforts that the March coal strike was settled.

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Militiamen Praised

Robert Gregg, T. C. I. president, expressed appreciation for the general's "personal efforts and the high order of public service he is rendering."

Mr. Gregg added that the militiamen on duty at T. C. I.'s Red mountain ore mines "have conducted themselves in a fine and upstanding way. They've stopped disorder altogether since they've been on the scene."

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Protect Miners, Too

"I am sure every union man is mighty glad the troops are on duty," Mr. Pegues said. "The men feel that the national guardsmen are there for the miners' protection as well as to protect the company's property."

W. Carson Adams, coal operator, joined in the expressions. The Porter mine of Mr. Adams' firm, Adams, Rowe & Norman, was the scene of a guard encampment during the coal strike.

Mr. Adams said several miners in the community had written letters to Governor Miller thanking him for the militia.

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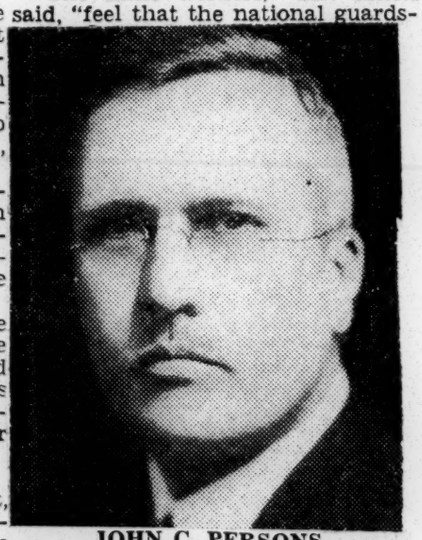

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Works Division Laborers Stand Guard To Keep Others Away

Communist agitation was believed responsible for the strike of 60 men on the Roberts cross roads project, administered by the works division of the Jefferson County Public Welfare Department.

Approximately 20 strikers, armed with clubs, picks and shovels have stood guard at the project since yesterday to prevent 40 other men from working.

Although the strikers declared they were dissatisfied with their relief allowances, DPW leaders expressed belief the strike was initiated by Communist organizers.

"We have started an intensive investigation and intend going to the bottom of this thing," Miss Terrell Whitman, secretary to the DPW director, asserted. It was reported that a large amount of Communist literature was distributed among works division employes of the DPW lately

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STRIKES ADD TO BURDEN OF RELIEF ROLLS

Survey Reveals 33,000 Are Being Maintained On Emergency Funds

Labor strikes have added hundreds of families to the relief burden of the Jefferson County Department of Public Welfare, officials said today.

Not only have strikers themselves been placed on relief rolls but workers in other industries have appealed for relief after losing their jobs due primarily to relief officials say, to the fact that outside concerns, alarmed by the strike situation, have withheld orders from local manufacturers.

Relief figures show that 1,768 families—other than strikers—have asked assistance during the first three weeks of May. Of this number 1,009 applications were granted.

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In addition, 4,603 strikers' families and 484 families of old civil works employes were maintained thereby keeping the total relief load in the county at approximately 33,000 families.

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Although approximately 8,000 coal mine strikers have been removed from relief rolls, they were almost immediately replaced with striking ore miners, regular applicants and former CWA workers.

It is the policy of the DPW to grant assistance to any and all strikers if their needs qualify them for relief.

DPW authorities pointed out that in many instances relief has been denied because the striker had sufficient money from his last payday checks to maintain his family for two or more weeks.

To Need More Money

Anticipating their monetary needs for the month of June, relief authorities are still negotiating for an arrangement which will allow Jefferson county to substitute its labor for the canned goods of other counties.

The canning program is expected to get under way throughout the middle of June.

Local authorities are also about the amount not less than $418,000—the amount allocated for an arrangement which would allow Jefferson county to considerably higher amount for next month's activities.

A number of farm families are being removed from relief lists under the rural rehabilitation program. However, the number of such families in Jefferson is very small, relief authorities stated.

SLOSS OFFICIALS AND ORE MINERS DISCUSS STRIKE

Parley Adjourned Until Monday After Efforts Are Made For Settlement; Violence Flares In Coal Field

After preliminary discussion Thursday afternoon, the conference between officials of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company and representatives of its striking red ore miners adjourned until Monday morning.

Gen. J. C. Persons, who acted as chairman in his capacity as representative of Gov. B. M. Miller, indicated there would be no discussion of rates, and refused the other two demands.

Retroactive Clause

In the meantime, with settlement of the labor situation in Walker County, brought about by agreement of the United Mine Workers of America and the DeBardeleben Coal Corporation, Gen. Persons withdrew the detachment of national guardsmen who have been stationed at Townley.

The only troops in the field at present are the detachments stationed at Ishkooda and Wenonah, the heart of the red ore properties of the T. C. I.

Violence Flares Again

However, violence flared up again Wednesday night when two dynamite charges exploded in the commissary of the Henry Ellen Coal Company, resulting in fire which destroyed the two-story wooden building. The company is owned by W. A. Spruiell, and has not been in operation for two months.

The two blasts rocked the little community about 10 p.m. Wednesday. Residents of the community said they saw an automobile drive through the town immediately after the explosion.

The contract between the DeBardeleben Coal Corporation and the union was ratified Wednesday night at a meeting of the various locals affected. Thursday, conditions were reported rapidly returning to normal at the company's four mines.

Breakdown Of Parley

The conference between employe representatives and Sloss Company officials followed the breakdown of negotiations Wednesday night between employe representatives and officials of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.

The failure of this conference dashed the hopes held in this district for an early settlement of the general strike of ore miners, who walked out May 4, demanding a seven-hour day, a wage increase from a base rate of 30 cents an hour to 50 cents and the checkoff for union dues. Collective bargaining and the reemployment of all men without discrimination also were asked.

The company agreed to the latter two demands; offered a compromise of an increase of three cents an hour on all rates, and refused the other two demands.

Retroactive Clause

The company also offered in lieu of the wage increase to return the men to work immediately, and make the ore mine code retroactive to the date of the strike when the code is promulgated. In addition the company offered to restore full pension rights to the men returning to work.

The unions stood out for wages and hours equivalent to the coal code and the checkoff system.

Labor leaders indicated Thursday that they would take their claims direct to NRA when the public hearing on the ore code is held.

Labor conditions in the Birmingham district also will come up for discussion Saturday in Atlanta when William Green, president, American Federation of Labor, will meet a number of union representatives of the Southeast. Among those who will meet Mr. Green will be George Googe, Southeastern representative, and V. C. Finch, Alabama representative of the American Federation of Labor.

EVICTION ORDERED FROM MINE HOMES

Sheriff Gets Court Order To Oust Porter Families

Writs to evict 16 discharged employes of Porter Coal Co. from company houses at the Porter mine were delivered to Sheriff Hawkins today for execution.

According to William Mitch, district president of United Mine Workers of America, the men named in the writs were refused reemployment at the mine following settlement of the general coal strike of last March, in which they took part.

The divisional coal labor board, Mr. Mitch said, ordered the men restored to work. The company, however, appealed the case to the National Coal Labor board, where it is now pending.

W. Carson Adams, vice-president of Porter Coal Co., said the evictions were necessary to provide quarters for men now working in the mine. He contended the men were discharged for "violating the law and obnoxious conduct during the strike."

STRIKER IS ORDERED HELD FOR SHOOTING

Wounding Of Negro Is Laid To Idle Furnace Man

S. S. (Dick) Bailes, union worker who is out on strike at the Thomas blast furnace of the Republic Steel Corp., yesterday was held to the grand jury by Judge H. B. Abernethy for the shooting May 7, of James Austin, negro non-union worker.

Bailes was to make $300 bond today. He is charged with assault with intent to murder.

Austin testified that Bailes and four other men entered his house, that Bailes said he was going to "fix me for taking the bread out of his children's mouths," and that he was shot when he tried to run.

Bailes, the negro said, had a gun but it was dark and he could not see the man who shot him, he declared.

Frank Blaich, treasurer of the local, said that Bailes had been at the union hall at Pratt City until late the night of May 7. Austin had testified that the shooting occurred around 9:30 p.m.

SOUTH OBTAINS MAJOR PORTION OF FARM FUNDS

64 Per Cent Of Crop Cash Delivered To Dixie, Survey Shows

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Southern farmers have collected most of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration dollars an analysis of payments showed today.

Dixie has obtained 64 per cent of the crop reduction funds so far. But the tide of federal money will shift soon to other sections.

Approximately $186,000,000 has been paid to participants in crop restriction programs. Cotton growers got $112,500,000 of this; tobacco growers, $6,500,000; wheat raisers, $67,000,000.

Most of the payments were for reductions in 1933 but $9,172,589 of 1934 program money has been distributed and again the South takes the lead; tobacco, $6,635,369; cotton, $2,246,217; corn-hogs, $291,003. These benefits are partly included in the $186,000,000 total.

Here's a comparison of the division of payments by geographical sections:

South—Alabama, $9,600,501; Georgia, $7,798,612; Texas, $46,800,007; Oklahoma, $16,097,455; Arkansas, $10,811,890; Mississippi, $10,081,580; Louisiana, $5,002,300; South Carolina, $4,717,265; North Carolina, $2,860,134; Tennessee, $3,409,200; Virginia, $507,415; Kentucky, $208,795; and Florida, $325,000.

Middlewest—Kansas, $15,991,531; North Dakota, $6,376,209; Nebraska, $3,720,361; South Dakota, $3,268,323; Montana, $3,209,505; Idaho, $2,091,707; Illinois, $1,594,162; Indiana, $1,280,716; Colorado, $1,320,676; Minnesota, $1,213,496; Missouri, $2,862,767; Iowa, $283,892; Michigan, $561,431; Nevada, $20,600; Utah, $1,724; Wyoming, $264,126.

Far West and Pacific Northwest—Washington, $3,616,484; Oregon, $1,684,709; and California, $829,199.

East and Northeast—Ohio, $1,455,666; Connecticut, $196,446; Maryland, $548,220; Delaware, $73,621; Massachusetts, $95,762; New Hampshire, $2,288; New Jersey, $7,608; New York, $52,663; Pennsylvania, $615,348; Vermont, $2,724; and West Virginia $50,231.

Southwest—Arizona, $280,656; New Mexico, $697,704.

By the end of the year, however, the percentage of benefits which the South receives will have shrunk and the division of payments will be more even throughout the country, owing to Middlewest and Northwest distributions.

Of the total benefits to be distributed this year, Southern farmers should receive between one-fourth and one-third, analysis indicated.

STORE BLAST PREVENTED BY FAULTY FUSE

Home-Made Bomb Fails To Go Off After Crashing Through Window

BLAME BUTCHER STRIKE

New Violence Is Reported At Hill Store; Throw Made From Auto

Labor troubles were blamed today for an attempted dynamiting of a Hill grocery store in West End, which failed only because the lighted fuse of the explosive was put out as the makeshift bomb crashed through the store's front window.

The dynamite smashed the window of the Hill store at 1001 Tuscaloosa Ave. It apparently was hurled from a passing auto, according to Officers H. H. Weir and W. B. Patterson. Except for the breaking of the window there was no damage.

Police linked the incident to the strike of approximately 200 meat cutters at Hill and A. & P. stores. Twenty other store windows have either been broken by rocks or bullets and several non-union butchers have been attacked and beaten.

Blasts At Mine

Meantime, Jefferson county officers were investigating two dynamite explosions at the Henry Ellen Coal Co.'s mine near Leeds yesterday, just 24 hours after flames had destroyed the company's two-story commissary there.

One of the blasts wrecked the pump in the mine shaft and the other did heavy damage to a company house occupied by a negro worker.

This week's violence at Henry Ellen was the first in that community and came after peace had been restored to other coal fields, and on Red mountain, where red ore miners are still on strike.

Conference Slated

Union spokesmen for the ore miners were conferring in Atlanta today with William Green, American Federation of Labor president, who will represent the ore workers at code hearings scheduled before the National Recovery Administration in Washington next week.

Another ore miners' committee will confer Monday with Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins when she comes to Montevallo to speak at Alabama college.

Labor - 1934

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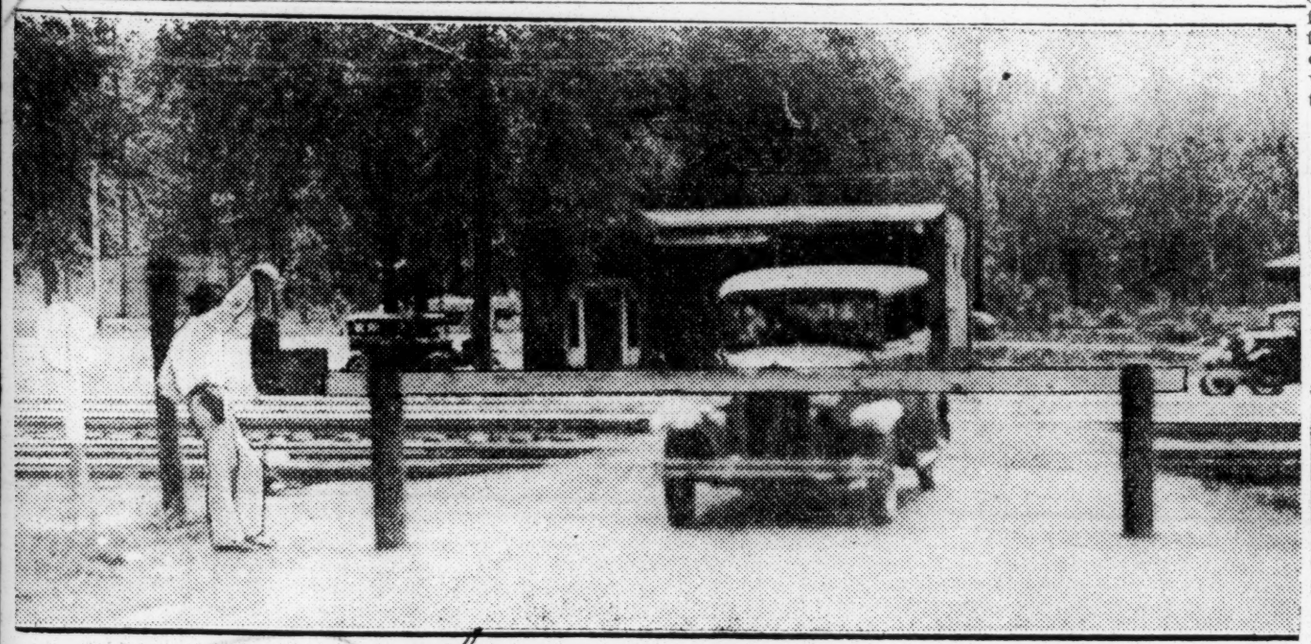
Alabama

REPUBLIC PUTS UP ENTRANCE GUARD GATES



Here is a picture of one of the gates with a special officer standing guard, erected by the Republic Steel Corporation at the private entrances to the company's Thomas Village following a series of dynamitings last week. No one will be allowed to enter or leave the village, it was announced, without first explaining the nature of his business.

20 LIVES ENDANGERED IN EMPIRE EXPLOSION

Dynamite Aimed At Washer House But Falls Short, Belief Of Officials

The conference of Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company officials and officials of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers adjourned shortly after 1 a.m. Tuesday to reconvene at 2:30. No agreement has been reached and no statement was forthcoming from participants with the exception of an assertion by one of the union officials that "We are making progress." Brig. Gen. John C. Persons is acting as chairman of the conference at the request of both sides.

An attempt to wreck the DeBardeleben Coal Corporation's Empire mine where a crew of between 15 and 20 men were at work Monday night shifted the scene of Walker County hostilities momentarily from Coal Valley, while in Birmingham negotiations were started in an effort to reach an agreement between the Tennessee Company and the Smelters Union and bring peace to the strife-torn ore mining section.

The Empire blast, occurring shortly after 11 p.m., rocked the Empire community and shattered window glasses in surrounding buildings. The explosive is believed to have been hurled at the washer house, and fell between that point and the reservoir. DeBardeleben officials said no damage was done.

Officers said they believe they traced the car responsible for the blast from Empire to Creel Town where the trail was lost.

Negotiations between the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, the first of several similar conferences scheduled in an effort to bring the opposing factions together, were to be held at 516 Webb Crawford Building.

The official announcement said:

"Gen. John C. Persons announced that at the request of Gov. Miller, representatives of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, and their employes who are on strike have agreed to meet in Birmingham Tuesday at 10:30 a.m. for the purpose of considering a settlement of the pending controversy between the employes and the company. Other companies involved have agreed to similar conferences at an early date."

Three representatives of the company's mines, together with company officials and C. Q. Burchell, organizer; George Coles, vice president; J. A. Lipscomb, international representative, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and V. C. Finch, Alabama representative of the American Federation of of Labor, were in attendance at the conference.

The Birmingham conferences come on the eve of a scheduled meeting in Washington where efforts will be made to expedite a code for the ore mining industry. Hugh Morrow, president of the Sloss-Sheffield Company, and H. A. Berg, president of the Woodward Iron Company, are among the Birmingham industrialists attending the code meeting which was moved up at the request of Senator Bankhead and Congressman Huddleston after violence continued to mark the Alabama strike.

Presentation of their demand for recognition of the union was made Monday afternoon by the local lodge, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. The companies have been given until June 10 to answer. The Tennessee Company, the Gulf States Company and the Conners Steel Company are affected.

While no announcement has been made locally, it is learned that the corporations affected probably will follow the course announced by officials of three large corporations in dispatches from Youngstown in which they said they would decline to recognize the Amalgamated.

"Recognition," said a statement issued by the Republic Steel Corporation, "would mean a closed shop and to this the company is unalterably opposed."

Similar replies were given Amalgamated delegates at offices of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company and Carnegie Steel Company.

"We are willing to bargain with any group of our employes as such," the Republic statement continued. "We have been doing this right along.

"We will not, however, recognize any outside organization attempting to bargain with us for all our employes, an overwhelming majority of whom are satisfied with the employes' representation plan through which they effectively deal with the management on all matters arising out of employment."

Officials of the Republic Steel Corporation Tuesday were investigating a reported attack on one of their employes at the Thomas plant. Company deputies said they had been told only that an employe named Weaver had been attacked near Thomas and that he had suffered the loss of an eye. The alleged attack is said to have occurred as the employe left the plant where several hundred workers are on strike.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD, SMELTER LEADERS WILL HOLD PARLEY

Meeting Is After Tennessee Company And Workers Fail To Agree

CONDITIONS IN WALKER COUNTY NEAR NORMAL

Formal Ratification Of Recent Agreement Is Given By Mine Unions

Conferences between officials of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company and the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers were scheduled for 2 p.m. Thursday, following the failure of similar negotiations Wednesday night between union officials and the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company.

Brig.-Gen. John C. Persons, who acted as chairman of the first conference, and as personal representative of Gov. Miller, announced the meeting in a second effort to break the deadlock between the union and the operators and restore peace to the ore mining sections where several thousand men have been on strike since May 4.

Conditions in the Walker County coal strike area Thursday were reportedly rapidly approaching normal again with the return to work of the approximately 1,000 men in the DeBardeleben Coal Corporation's four mines in that county.

Formal ratification of the agreements between the company and the United Mine Workers of America was completed at special meetings of the Walker County locals Wednesday night, it was announced by William Mitch, district president of the miners' union, and the way paved for immediate resumption of operations.

The DeBardeleben-union pact provides for collective bargaining and the voluntary checkoff, and is similar in its major provisions to the commercial contracts negotiated last March to end the general walkout in the Alabama fields.

Expressions of appreciation for the high public service he is performing were voiced to Gen. Persons by both sides following his simple announcement Wednesday night that the Tennessee company's negotiations with the union had failed.

The conference between the Tennessee Company and union officials adjourned when the conferees failed to agree on the question of wages, installation of the checkoff system and hours of work.

In a statement Wednesday night Robert Gregg, president of the Tennessee Company, said:

"Representatives of the employes presented a list of five questions for determination as a condition precedent to a prompt return to work, these being:

"1. A seven-hour day.

"2. A wage increase from 30 cents per hour base to 50 cents per hour base, with equal increases for all rates in the mines.

"3. The checkoff for organization dues.

"4. The right of collective bargaining.

"5. The reemployment of all men, without discrimination, for taking part in the strike.

"The company replies to these questions may be summarized as follows:

"1. Declined.

"2. An increase of 3 cents per hour on all rates was offered.

"3. Declined.

"4. Entirely satisfactory.

"5. Entirely satisfactory.

"The company also offered full retention of pension rights, and further

offered to waive physical reexamination of men returning to work.

"After a conference lasting the greater part of the day, the meeting recessed until Wednesday night at 8 o'clock in order that the answers by the company could be presented to the employes.

Company's Position

"The company set forth its position fully with reference to the matters discussed in a letter to the governor's representative, Gen. Persons. Copies of this letter were made available to the meetings of the employes held during the day and the representatives reconvened Wednesday evening to deliver the reply from the men. At that time the officers of the company reiterated that the proposals offered by them were not acceptable and that unless the check-off was granted, together with an increase of 10 cents per hour on all rates, the men would not return to work.

"This would establish a basic day rate for Southern industry substantially in excess of that prescribed for any industry in the South and equal to the highest rate provided in the steel code for any district in the United States.

"The company rejected this proposal not only because of its inability to absorb such a large increase in costs, but also because of its unwillingness to establish a precedent of attempting to pay a rate which would be wholly inconsistent with the long established differential between rates for this section and those for the more congested manufacturing and mining sections of other parts of the country. The necessity for the maintenance of this differential just recently has been clearly recognized by President Roosevelt and his administration advisers.

"Following this rejection by the company, its officers withdrew its proposals and the meeting adjourned. The officers of the company declined to make any statement regarding further steps to be taken."

Company's Position

In a letter to Gen. Persons, Mr. Gregg set out the position of the company with reference to the points at issue, and said the company had agreed to the checkoff in the coal mines because this had been a regular procedure for many years in certain coal fields.

The company will not grant the checkoff to any union or organization beyond the limited application now applying in the coal mines, the letter said.

Mr. Gregg's letter referred to a plan for collective bargaining worked out by the company and its employes known as the industrial relations plan, which he said is fully recognized by the National Labor Board.

While the company would prefer this plan, Mr. Gregg said, it is entirely willing to utilize any other arrangement which will provide an orderly and effective medium of collective bargaining with the chosen representatives of the employes.

Mr. Gregg said the seven-hour day would place the company in an impossible position with its competitors in the steel industry, but said the company would expect to abide by any ruling of the code authority ultimately established.

In reference to wages, Mr. Gregg said:

"The company recognizes that recent changes in the wage scales of the coal miners clearly indicate a slight upward revision of the minimum wage rates of the ore miners. The company honestly and sincerely believes that the best interests of the employes would be served by postponing temporarily any general revision of the wage structure at the ore mines until a code is promulgated, which will establish the basic working conditions for the industry as a whole.

"Bearing in mind that it is operating in a competitive industry, the company is necessarily limited in the extent to which it may grant favorable concessions to its employes in advance of any general arrangement of the kind affecting the industry as a whole. It proposes that this question be left for settlement within a period not to exceed 60 days, or less, in the event of an earlier adoption of a code for and by the iron ore industry.

Asks Work Resumption

"The company proposes that the employes resume work at the rates prevailing on May 1, 1934, and is willing to obligate itself to grant retroactively to the date of such resumption of work any wage provisions developed as the result of a code so adopted within 60 days thereof.

"In the event of a further delay in the adoption of the code, the company is willing to negotiate with representatives of its employes a new wage scale which may also be made retroactive. If the employes are unwilling to accept this suggestion and insist upon an immediate readjustment of rates, the company is willing to grant an increase of 3 cents per hour over all prevailing rates, which will not be affected adversely even if the code should provide a lower scale.

"The company is earnestly and sincerely desirous of working out an equitable arrangement that would be comprehensive in character, but is necessarily limited by the conditions existing in the industry at the present time."

Setting forth the position of organized labor, V. C. Finch, state representative, said:

"The red ore miners were requesting the same conditions, hours and wages as established in the coal mines, but after the conferences started, we made concessions in order to reach an agreement whereby the mines could be reopened and the men put back to work.

"The company's representatives took the position that they would not give any concessions with the exception of a three cent an hour increase, or, in lieu of that, the company agreed it would make the code when promulgated retroactive to the date of the strike.

"The men felt that they were not justified in taking any action that would jeopardize the position of the red ore miners of the entire country with the NRA administrator.

"The men had asked for a seven-hour day and wages prevailing in the coal mines and the check-off system, but were willing to continue to work an eight-hour day with an increase in pay to that of the coal miners in the checkoff was granted.

"We are indebted to Gen. Persons for the interest he took, and the impartial manner in which he handled the conference. It is heartening to know that we have in Birmingham a man of such high principles and such fair minded impartiality to whom we can turn in an emergency.

"We believe that the request we have made of the company as to hours and wages will be granted when the code is promulgated."

Charged with assault with intent to murder in the shooting of James Austin, Negro non-union miner, S. S. Bailes, reported to be one of the union miners on strike at Thomas, Wednesday afternoon was bound over to the Grand Jury by Judge Abernethy and placed under $300 bail. The shooting is said to have occurred the night of May 8 when the Negro said Bailes and four other men took him from his home in Ensley.

LABOR AGENT OFFERS PLAN TO END STRIKE

Conciliator Will Propose Packers Raise Pay, Not Discriminate

WILL MEET HILL, A. & P.

End Of Butchers' Dispute Goal; Quiet Prevails Over Mine Area

After a week of fruitless effort, C. L. Richardson, department of labor conciliator, today was to put forth a proposed agreement which he hoped would settle the labor dispute between five meat packing companies and their striking employes.

During the day he also expected to confer with officials of Hill Grocery Co. and A.&P. Tea Co. in an effort to end the butchers' strike—forerunner of the packing company dispute.

The proposed packing agreement, Mr. Richardson said, calls for an upward adjustment of wages and the right of strikers to return to their jobs without discrimination.

Quiet Prevails

Violence which has occurred almost nightly for nearly a month in either the butchers' strike, the ore mining strike or the Republic Steel Corp.'s Thomas furnace walkout failed to crop up last night except for minor disturbances.

Albert and Richard Snell, union workers at the Birmingham Packing Co., were held in jail today on an assault and battery charge after allegedly beating Vito Milano, 2323 30th Ave., s., driver of the J. T. Hackney freight line. The Snells reside at 8321 Ninth Ave., n.

Progress toward ultimate settlement of the Republic dispute was being made today as Frank Coffee, secretary of the regional labor board, continued hearing the complaint of striking Thomas furnace workers that the company discriminated against them.

Tough Situation

Meanwhile in the Birmingham and Gadsden steel districts tension brought about by the threatened nationwide steel strike abated with news from Washington that a temporary agreement to arbitrate had been reached.

Mr. Richardson, who for six years has been adjusting differences between capital and labor, designated the Birmingham trouble as "the toughest strike situation I've ever run up against."

Next week, he said, he will attempt to hasten a settlement of the ore strike and the Republic dispute.

* * *

Oral Testimony Ends On Republic Complaint

Oral testimony in the cases of 30 employes of the Republic Steel Corp.'s Thomas furnace charging violation of the collective bargaining clause of the code was completed today before Frank Coffee, member of the Atlanta regional labor board.

Borden Burr, attorney for the corporation, and J. A. Lipscomb, representing the workers, agreed testimony in one other case will be made by affidavit, as will testimony completing two others.

The hearing here started yesterday and was featured by the refusal of the furnace union's recording secretary to submit the organization's membership roll on demand of Mr. Burr. The roll was later introduced by Mr. Lipscomb.

Testimony heard by Mr. Coffee today had to do with the operation of ore hoppers at tthe furnace, given as the rsason for dismissal of A. R. Jacobs, plaintiff. Several workmen testified.

Before leaving Birmingham, Mr. Coffee said he will be in Gadsden tomorrow or Monday in connection with the "holiday" of employes at the Agricola Furnaces Co. there. From here he went to Atlanta.

EVIDENCE OF RED AGITATION SHOWN

Police Find 16,000 Pieces Of Literature In Printing Plant

The most definite evidence of widespread Communistic agitation in the ocal ore mine strike yet uncovered was discovered by police in a raid Monday on a printing shop at 1623 Fourth Avenue, North, where 16,000 inflammatory phamplets, just off the press were confiscated. A Negro who gave his name as Arthur Green, 4120 Sixth Court, North, was taken into custody during the raid and held for investigation.

Detectives W. D. Smith and J. W. McFarland conducted the raid and brought the confiscated pamphlets to police headquarters.

Chief of Police Hollums, whose campaign to drive Communists out and radical agitators out of Birmingham, assigned Detectives Moser and Cole to investigate.

Another arrest is expected Monday afternoon.

The pamphlets, headed, "An Appeal to Labor" charged that Birmingham is an armed camp and that Chief Hollums and other officials are using Hitlerite terroristic methods to suppress the striking miners.

The pamphlet called upon Birmingham workers to flood city officials with protests demanding the immediate removal from office of Chief Hollums and ended with the following demands:

"No settlement of the ore strike until the police release all arrested strikers. Communists and other workers—and immediately stop the damnable raiding of workers' homes and until they withdraw the National Guards and allow the strikers to picket.

"Absolute recognition of labor union and abolition of the differential wages between North and South.

"For rank and file and against bureaucratic control of labor unions and leadership of strikes."

The pamphlet, which was signed "Issued by Communist Party—Box 1813," called on workers to "answer Chief Hollums and the big corporations by joining your party—the Communist party."

Also among the literature seized was a quantity of application blanks for membership in the National Student League, indicating that efforts have been made here to enlist high school and college students. The blanks were mailed from the league headquarters in New York City and bore the name of J. Cohen, 114 West Fourteenth Street. They were addressed to a Birmingham postoffice box number which had been defaced so as to be illegible. On the back of the blanks was a number of objectives of the league, including "social, political and economic equality for Negroes and other minority groups."

Labor - 1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Alabama

Ala. Fascists Would Jail All Readers of Worker Literature

Ranks of Strikers in Republic Steel Solid Despite Terror

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 30.—Commissioner W. O. Downs announced yesterday he was preparing an ordinance prohibiting possession or distribution of any Communist literature. The two other commissioners, Jones and Robinson, announced they would vote for it.

It is evident that the commissioners are taking their orders from the fascist White Legion, which is circularizing politicians and candidates on a platform demanding laws barring "outside lawyers" from appearing in cases in this State, etc., to prevent "embarrassing our courts and juries," as in Scottsboro. The Legion also wants to make it a felony to print and circulate working-class literature.

Three Negro workers arrested Monday night at an International Labor Defense meeting were released today.

Bombing continues in the Republic Steel Blast Furnace strike. Efforts to pin these activities on strikers have failed. The ore strike mediation conference has reached a deadlock.

New Explosions Rock Mine Area

Nine Blasts In Walker And Jefferson Counties Strike District Puzzle Officers

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 29.—(AP)—Officers today sought a motive for renewal of dynamiting in Walker County coal fields, where last night seven blasts near Empire partially wrecked a power line.

Explosion of two bombs in Jefferson County, were attributed to the iron ore strike, involving 8,000 men, since the dynamite was thrown at the home of a restaurant employe at the camp.

The DeBardeleben Coal Corporation and William Mitch, president of District No. 20, United Mine Workers of America, both said they could assign no reason for the renewal of dynamite terrorism in the Walker County fields.

The coal company signed an agreement with the union last week, and the sporadic dynamiting attacks that spread over a period of weeks, was believed at an end.

Two bombs made of sticks of dynamite were exploded at the home of F. B. Harman, employe in a Wenonah restaurant, one of which wrecked his garage and car and the other missed its mark, the house.

Efforts at two other bombings, one at the home of a negro employe in the cafe and the other at the home of a special officer in the ore fields failed to explode.

The officer, Jim Maxwold, said he exchanged shots with occupants of an automobile from which the bomb was thrown at his home.

Meanwhile, ore trains under National Guard protection brought ore from the mines of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, which was mined before the inception of the strike on May 4.

Negotiations looking to settlement of the strike with the miners demanding collective bargaining, a seven-hour day and wage increases of from $1 to $2.84 a day, apparently were making no progress.

Mediator Taft Hurries To Spike Electrical Strike

TOLEDO, OHIO, May 29. — (AP) — Checkmated anew on the automotive strike front, Federal Mediator Charles P. Taft turned today to the proposed walkout of Toledo's electrical workers set for Thursday and carrying a threat of further industrial paralysis.

Further in the background is the shadow of a general walkout of all union labor in the city — an eventuality declared by union executives to be inevitable "under present conditions."

The union chiefs devoted all their time not spent in conciliation conferences today to speeding plans for the mass layoff, which will be announced at a huge mass meeting of all unions Friday night. Sixty-eight of the 103 local unions have approved the walkout.

"Labor has its back to the wall," said Oliver Myers, business agent for the electrical workers and secretary of the committee of 23 which is directing the general strike movement.

"We are convinced that there is an organized movement underway here, directed by Wall Street and carried out by manufacturers, to break up the trade union movement."

Moves Unknown

Although Mediator Taft did not give up hope in the troublesome Auto-Lite Company strike, there were no known moves for further conferences among automotive officials, unions, and the mediators.

Late today Taft announced officials of the Auto-Lite Company had turned down a proposal that strikers temporarily be returned to work pending arbitration of the difficulties. He had just left a conference with them.

Taft and Ralph Lind, secretary of the Cleveland Regional Labor Board, heard a committee representing the "Auto-Lite Council"—the unions call it a company union—which appealed for protection to permit the plant to reopen so those represented by the council can go back to work. Lind countered with an appeal for the non-strikers to agree to a demand of the strikers for a total layoff of all persons hired since the strike began to make places for strikers.

Closing of the plant pending arbitration of other issues of the strike is the only alternative offered by the automotive union through its leader, Thomas J. Ramsey.

Meanwhile at Columbus, Gov. George White was visited by C. O. Miniger, president, and Arthur Minch, vice-president of the Auto-Lite Company. They said they called to present their side of the controversy.

After they left, the Governor issued a statement saying the Auto-Lite plant would not open Thursday. Tomorrow is a holiday. The Governor ordered Adjt. Gen. Frank D. Henderson, of the National Guard, to permit shipment of finished products from the Auto-Lite plant. He said this did not affect anything that might have been manufactured since the strike began.

There was a flurry of excitement today when 100 strike sympathizers appeared at the Bingham Stamping and Tool Company where a strike also is in progress. With piles of stone handy and, after jeering 220 workers entering the factory, they threatened: "You won't find it so easy to leave."

At quitting time, however, the crowd was small and orderly, and there was no violence.

Situation in the nation:

WASHINGTON.—President Thomas F. McMahon, of the United Textile Workers of America, notified the NRA that 300,000 cotton textile employes would quit next Monday if the NRA order for a 25 per cent reduction in textile output is carried out.

PITTSBURG, KAN. — Hearing that marching miners had put out boiler fires and closed a strip mine, coal operators of the Southeastern Kansas strip fields said they would ask for troops to protect their workings. Deep shaft operators had shut down.

SAN FRANCISCO. — A compromise suggested by Pacific coast ship owners was flatly turned down by the longshoremen's strike committee, which announced that the strike "had just started." The ship men had offered union recognition, adhering to the open shop principle and leaving to future negotiations the question of higher pay and a 30-hour week raised by the longshoremen.

NEW YORK.—A Supreme Court justice handed down a drastic decision against the Bakery and Confectionary Workers' International Union, granting the Standard Baking Company a temporary order prohibiting the union from any striking activities in the neighborhood of the company's plant.

PEKIN, ILL.—Pickets still surrounded the American commercial alcohol plant by land and river yesterday, keeping the distillery closed. The 35 girl employes, marooned for a day without food, were safe at home.

HOPEWELL, VA.—The local textile workers union voted 98.5 per cent in favor of a strike at the Tugize-Chatillon plant. The strike date and the number of votes cast was not revealed.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Federal Judge Fred L. Wham refused an injunction asked by the Knapp-Monarch Company of Belleville, Ill., which sought to prevent strikers from picketing the plant. The court held that local authorities must first be shown "unable or unwilling" to act.

CHICAGO.—Striking employes at two big Catholic cemeteries, out since May 3 agreed to return to work last night with the questions of pay and hours to be arbitrated at once.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Striking taxicab drivers, out nearly two weeks, agreed to return to work, submitting difficulties to a mediation board.

MILWAUKEE.—Officials at the Cudahy Brothers Company, packers, agreed to recognize the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union, averting a strike threat.

BELLEVILLE, ILL.—About 4,500 workers in all but two of the city's plants walked out on a labor holiday to demonstrate sympathy for the 500 striking employes of the Knapp-Monarch Electrical Appliance Company.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NEWS

MAY 16 1934

Communist Agitation And Labor Troubles

The latest death in the mine strike area was the killing of a Negro, secretary of a union local, by another member of the local, as the result of an altercation said to have grown out of Communistic agitation. The man charged with the killing accused the other of spreading Communistic propaganda. This is not the first time that Communism has figured in disorders in the strike area.

Investigations made by the Birmingham police have revealed that Communist agitators are trying to take advantage of the labor troubles in the Alabama mining district. A considerable quantity of radical literature has been confiscated by the police.

At the convention of the Alabama Federation of Labor in Mobile, President Robert R. Moore in an address Tuesday said that Communism was rampant in some sections of the state, and urged the federation to stamp it out. Communist agitation threatens to destroy the union organization if it is not checked, he warned the convention.

These facts, and others that have gone before, should be enough to convince the union workers, their employers and the general public that Communism is something to be reckoned with in Alabama. Union men should by now be aware that the radical agitators who are at work among them spreading their propaganda and fomenting strife are no friends of theirs, but distinctly their enemies, as they are the enemies of all of our American institutions. The Communists are as intent on destroying the labor unions as they are on destroying other parts of the American economic system. They regard the labor unions as just as much a part of the capitalistic system as capital itself. That being true, no union men should have any patience with their activities.

Mr. Moore did well to bring up this subject before the convention of the Alabama Federation of Labor. In every way, union men should be on their guard against the activities of Communist agitators. The workers should not only not listen to radicals, but they should bend their strongest efforts toward counteracting and overcoming the effects of Communistic propaganda.

Noted Playwright Appeals for Strengthening Fight on Terror

BULLETIN

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 21.—Six of the revolutionary workers arrested in the Alabama terror were released here this afternoon, while over them hung the threat of the White Legion fascists.

This does not mean that the Alabama terror is ended. Twelve to fifteen of the strikers are still in prison.

The protests against the terror must be continued.

By JOHN HOWARD LAWSON

Yesterday's Daily Worker carried a story from Birmingham telling of the immediate peril to the lives of six militant workers held in Jeffer-

son County jail.

It must be realized that this danger is hourly becoming more threatening and that only the most vigorous protest can save these imprisoned Communists from torture and probable death.

It must be realized that the White Legion is a fascist band of degenerate gangsters who are under direct orders of the reactionary rulers of Alabama; that these gunmen are in close contact with the police and **give the police orders—the White Legion will stop at nothing** in their effort to wipe out Communism in Alabama.

No amount of terrorism can stop the growth of Communism, because it is rooted in the bst elements of the awakened Negro and white masses—but the ignorant fascists of Birmingham are completely unaware of the meaning and strength of the working class movement.

They labor under the delusion that the fighting solidarity of the Negro and white workers is due to the activity of a few "Northern agitators," and that a campaign of terror and murder will enable them to boast of having "stopped Communism."

In view of the urgency of the situation, I suggest the immediate formation of a Committee of intellectuals to investigate the illegal activity of the White Legion in Alabama, and to report on the fascist terror which is being launched against the working class.

It must be observed that fascist violence is breaking out in many sections of the United States, as part of the frantic effort of the ruling class to break the solidarity of the workers.

In San Francisco, Galveston, San Pedro, Buffalo, the demands of striking workers have been answered by fascist oppression. I therefore suggest a committee to combat the open spread of American Fascism, with immediate reference to the brutal terror being carried on in Alabama.

Immediate Action

The most vigorous immediate protest is necessary to save the six imprisoned workers in Birmingham. Their doom is being prepared.

The White Legion, co-operating with the police, is determined to make [illegible] examples of these men. They prefer to carry out this murderous plan by illegal means but they are aware of the weakness of the frame-up case on which they are now relying. The charge of vagrancy is a stupid absurdity; and there is no evidence which will hold on any more serious charge.

History of Case

The history of the case is as follows: after the arrests were made, it was the desire of the police to hold these Communists for "inciting to murder" on the ground that their leaflets distributed among "ignorant" Negro strikers were responsible for the murders in the coal and ore areas.

Inasmuch as these murders were the cold-blooded work of company thugs attacking strikers without provocation, the charge seems unbelievable. Nevertheless, the plan to pin these deaths on strikers and their Communist advisers was definitely under way.

Ten miners were arrested and charged with murder, and warrants were issued for 30 more. This placed the A. F. of L. bureaucrats (who were nominally leading the strike and actually making every effort to break it) in a very tight position.

If they permitted the charge of inciting to murder to stand against their enemies the Communists, they would also be forced to acknowledge that union members had followed this incitement and were mixed up in the violence which had swept the strike area. The A. F. of L. misleaders, Lipscomb, Brown, Finch and Colos, realized that such a frame-up of their own men would completely discredit them. They therefore wired Washington denying that strikers had been responsible for the murders and placing the blame where it belonged—on hired gangsters sworn in as deputy sheriffs.

This spoiled the scheme concocted in the feverish brains of the police and the White Legionnaires. They found that there was not even a flimsy basis for the charge of "inciting to murder." But they are still determined to destroy the six Communists, either by a long term on the barbarous chain-gang or by direct lynch tactics. The series of brutal raids which have taken place on workers' homes in Birmingham during the past ten days have been largely for the purpose of collecting evidence which would be sufficiently damaging to connect the imprisoned workers with charges of stimulating race riots, caling on the Negroes to kill their white bosses, etc., etc. Since no such nonsensical appeals exist, and since the only groups in Alabama who are doing their best to fan the flames of race hatred are the White Legion, the police, and the bosses—it naturally follows that the bloody campaign against Communists is being forced into illegal channels.

The six toilers in Jefferson County Jail may be handed over to the White Legion at any moment. They may be released under the pretense that their cases are dropped, and picked up by Legion gangsters in the very shadow of the Court House. They are at the mercy of lawless Fascism, which is trying to crush free speech and working class organization in Alabama. The widest protest must be organized instantly.

Their danger increases every day, every hour!

Violence Futile

Governor Miller is to be commended for taking action to stop the wave of bombings which has swept this district in the past few weeks. His offer of rewards totaling $900 for the arrest and conviction of those responsible for these crimes should aid officers in apprehending the guilty parties.

While most, if not all, of these bombings have been attributed to labor troubles, leaders in organized labor must be given credit for having issued orders publicly for their men to abstain from violence. Despite this, however, the violence goes on, a continuing reflection on the responsible element in the labor movement.

The explanation seems to lie in the fact that in the ranks of labor are certain hotheaded and radical individuals who consider themselves not amenable either to the law or to the will of a majority of their organization.

There are evidences, also, that Communism is spreading its subversive doctrines in the ranks of our laboring people, despite the warning of labor leaders that Communist ideas are farthest removed from the principles of trade unionism.

Perhaps the best guarantee against the spread of radicalism is to grant labor the right to organize freely for collective bargaining. By thus making it a recognized partner in our industrial system, we will not only be helping insure economic justice but will automatically forestall the spread of dangerous doctrines.

If the bombings continue, they will do more to injure than to aid the cause of labor and, despite disclaimers, will injure the prestige of union leaders with law-abiding citizens. They should leave no stone unturned to hold their men in line.

STRIKE VIOLENCE IN BIRMINGHAM AREA TAKES MAN'S LIFE

Series Of Dynamitings, Fights And Gun Battles Keep Officers On Move

NEGROES BEATEN ON PRATT-ENSLEY CAR

Bunkhouse At Raimund Mine Is Object Of Attack By Unidentified Band

Strike violence in the Birmingham district claimed the life of one man as a series of dynamitings, fights and one open gun battle kept police, sheriff's deputies and the National Guard busy over the week-end.

Green Patton of 7 Bird Street, Ensley, Negro employe of the Republic Steel Corporation at Thomas furnace, died Monday morning at Hillman Hospital of injuries received Sunday night when he and an unidentified Negro were attacked by five white men on a Pratt-Ensley street car on Avenue E, Ensley.

A. M. Copeland, motorman, and G. O. Fulgham, conductor on the car, told police the five men boarded the car and began beating the two Negroes. When the two Negroes broke away and fled, several shots were fired at them, the street car men said.

Patton was taken to the hospital where it was found he was suffering from a fractured skull. He had not been shot. Detectives McFarland and Smith are seeking the identity of the five assailants.

The pitched gun battle took place at the Raimund mine of the Republic Company Sunday night when an undetermined number of men opened fire on a bunkhouse used by the maintenance crew of the mine. The assailants fired from hills surrounding the bunkhouse. About 10 or 15 men in the bunkhouse at the time returned the fire in the general direction from which the volley was poured into the quarters.

Capt. Frank Hardy, in command of the national guard detachment in the Muscoda district, led the detail of troops to the gunbattle area but the assailants had fled. No one was injured by the shooting.

Beating of two Negroes at Bessemer was reported over the week-end and one man was free under bond of $500 after his arrest by guardsmen on a charge of "making insulting remarks about troops." Capt. Hardy, who led a patrol of troops into Bessemer after National Guard protection had been asked by Police Chief Ross, said C. J. Henley was placed under arrest after he had used abusive language as the troops passed by.

In response to protests that bayonets had been used in arresting Henley, Gen. J. C. Persons, commandant, went to Bessemer and viewed the arrested man. Gen. Persons said Henley had two superficial bayonet scratches on his person.

The arrest of Henley resulted in a mass meeting of citizens being held at Bessemer Sunday night to protest presence of troops in Bessemer. A message making such a protest was sent to Gov. Miller and a committee was appointed to fix responsibility for calling the troops to Bessemer.

The telegram to Gov. Miller was signed by Dr. S. W. Wright, alderman, who presided at the mass meeting. Dr. Wright called Gen. Persons to his office to view the bayonet scratches on Henley.

Warrants charging the guardsmen with false arrest, inciting to riot and intimidation of citizens were sworn out by Dr. Wright against the three guardsmen but deputies who went to the guard camp returned without having served them.

Gen. Persons announced Monday that the three guardsmen involved had been ordered placed under military arrest pending trial before a military court in connection with the use of bayonets. Gen. Persons said civil officials are without authority to arrest a guardsman on duty except for a felony.

While the Bessemer mass meeting was in progress a group of four or five men dragged John Key, Negro, T. C. I. employe from his car at Dartmouth Avenue and Fourteenth Street and beat him up, according to National Guard reports. He was given treatment at Muscoda first aid station and T. C. I. Hospital.

National Guard officers reported no dynamitings Sunday night, although a large number were reported Saturday night and early Sunday. One person was in a serious condition as a result of one blasting.

Milton Howard, Negro, received a mangled arm and leg when the home of Willie Johnson, Negro T. C. I. worker, in the Cairo section near the high line, was damaged by a blast Saturday night. Howard was sleeping on the front porch of the home. Hospital attaches Monday reported his condition as "fair."

Earlier Saturday night a blast inflicted considerable damage at the home of D. G. Burns, 1125 North Fourteenth Street, Birmingham. Burns is a foreman for the Republic company.

Another charge of explosive, thrown at the home of Burl Chappell, Negro, 413 Sixtieth Street, Fairfield, exploded in the yard without damage to the building. Chappell is a T. C. I. Company employe at No. 8 mine.

With the strike of employes at one meat packing plant in the city settled, negotiations in an effort to settle the remaining four cases were resumed Monday. These conferences have been arranged by C. L. Richardson, conciliator for the Labor Department. Conferences seeking settlement of the strike of meat cutters at two retail chain stores also will be resumed, it was said.

The strike settled at a conference Saturday involved about 20 employes of George Hormel & Co. Company officials said Monday morning that all employes were back at work and service was approaching normal. Services of the other four plants remains curtailed.

Labor—1934

American Federation of Labor.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

GREEN, A. F. OF L. HEAD, SAYS NEGROES UNDERCUT WAGES —MAKES FIGHT ON COLOR BAR

10-12-34

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — In the October issue of Opportunity, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, takes it upon himself to advise Negro workers.

His statement is calculated to arouse vigorous protest on the part of Negro leaders because of his failure to mention racial discrimination which is rife in the organization of which he is the chief.

He says in part:

"Whenever any one group, however small accepts sub-standard conditions, the wage structure for all is undermined. Although the labor movement has had every sympathy for the handicaps of Negro workers, willingness on the part of some to undercut standards of compensation and workmanship, have been the source of practical difficulties. While we appreciate the reasons for the situation, it is with frank gladness and relief we note the progress of these workers beyond the necessities which prevented them from working common cause with us."

Speaking of the Southern differential, he says:

"There is an immediate problem in many industries with which the advanced groups may cope—the Southern differential which in so many cases means the determination of the industry to depress Negro wages. Opportunity for Negro wage earners lies not in undercutting wages for white workers but in co-operationg for the elimination of such a differential."

Mr. Green concludes by urging Negroes to join the American Federation of Labor:

"All these Negro wage earners who want to undertake seriously the job of increasing their incomes and assuring themselves of definite work rights, should join the union of their fellow workers or apply to the American Federation of Labor for a charter.

"You can better yourselves if you are ready to make the effort. It will require courage and endurance, but what others have done you can do.

"The union is the first step."

A. P. RANDOLPH

Attack on Floor of A.F. of L. Convention on Coast Is Successful

SAN FRANCISCO. —Led by A. Phillip Randolph, national president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, a resolution demanding the elimination of the color clause ensued upon the floor at the American Federation of Labor convention in session here last week. The fight on the color bar in trade unions was waged despite the organization committee's report on non-concurrence in the resolution. Frank Duffy, secretary of the International Carpenters' Union, attempted to uphold the report with a recital of past resolutions adopted by the Federation.

Introduces Resolution

Following Randolph's speech for the adoption of the resolution Delegate Hutchinson of the Carpenters' International union arose and introduced an amendment to the report of the organization committee which had rejected Randolph's resolution, calling for the appointment of a committee of five to study and investigate the whole question of the relation of Negro workers to the A. F. of L.

After some debate, the convention finally adopted the amendment of Delegate Hutchinson which supported Randolph's resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate and report to the next convention on the Negro worker and the A. F. of L. with recommendation to future policy, according to M. P. Webster, first vice president and C. L. Dellums, fourth vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, delegates to the convention.

Out of Machine's Control

Old-timers, who had attended the conventions of the American Federation of Labor for over a quarter of a century remarked that this was one of the very few times in the history of the Federation that a report of a committee of the machine was beaten and the convention got from under the control of the machine.

"This is the first definite, concrete achievement yet won in the interest of doing something more than adopting resolutions against the color bar in trade unions," said the militant labor leader, Randolph.

The fight over the resolution on the color bar was the first major struggle in the convention and was one of the main topics of discussion among the delegates, said Mr. Randolph.

NO PICKETING AT A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

A. Philip Randolph Says Proposed Campaign of Protest Failed

11-2-34

LOS ANGELES. — (ANP) —"It would have been a splendid thing for Negro workers to protest jim-crowism in the American Federation of Labor by picketing the convention recently held in San Francisco, but there were no pickets". A. Philip Randolph told an ANP representative here this week.

Interviewed as to the results of the labor meeting, Randolph said that he had seen the headlines carried on the picketing in all papers but scouts from the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters saw only a sound wagon parading near the convention hall with something of a greeting to the A. F. of L., and a few newsboys selling a San Francisco Negro paper, but, despite reports, no actual picketing by Negro musicians or anybody else went on.

Reds Were Silent, He Says

Not even the Communists voiced a protest against radical discriminations, M. P. Webster agreed and while the fight made by Randolph for the elimination of discriminatory clauses in the constitution and by-laws and rituals of all A. F. of L. affiliates was going on, outside assistance was sadly lacking.

What actually happened was this. A picketing committee formed by the N. A. A. C. P. and musicians union laid plans to flood the convention with protests. The plan was released to the press but when the time came for action, all was quiet on the western front. Consequently, the papers carrying the scoop were unscooped by a change of heart on the part of proposed pickets.

In Los Angeles, a huge throng greeted the labor leader when he made a public address on aims and purposes of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, in the Second Baptist church.

"The West has a fine, growing, militant brotherhood", Randolph said. "Okaland, Calif., has one of the largest and most aggressive branches in the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

'Fight Has Borne Fruit'

"The fight for industrial unionism, though long and heated, has borne fruit, since the convention went on record favoring the organization of the workers in basic industries. The adoption of the principle of industrial unionism will definitely affect Negro workers advantageously, since the industrial union will embrace unskilled workers, and the Negro workers are largely unskilled.

"It is significant of the new spirit and attitude by the delegates of the A. F. of L. convention that all five resolutions presented by the delegates of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters were adopted in whole or in part and for the first time, a Jew, since Samuel Gompers, David Dubinsky, president of the International Garment Workers Union, was placed on the executive council," he told the Los Angeles audience.

National Movement on Foot

Despite the workers' fight for living wages and other legislation effecting their group, a strong national movement is on foot to stem the tide of labor unionism, it was revealed.

"America will be startled to learn someday that some of our most respected Negro leaders are being used and paid fat fees by company unions to fight the progress of Negro labor. These leaders wear the cloak of respectability have wide contacts, and great resources at their command but while their undermining tactics delay the workers fight, they will win out in the end." he declared.

OUR PART IN LABOR ADJUSTMENT

Now that the American Federation of Labor has appointed a committee to investigate the working conditions of Negroes, that committee—its open mindedness, its fidelity to the purpose for which it was appointed, and its intelligence—is the measure of Negroes' possibilities in organized labor.

The Federation needed no committee to find that Negroes work under difficulties. The fact that some of the principal unions have in their constitutions a provision which limits memberships to whites only, must already be known to it. But because any intelligent effort at betterment must be preceded by fact finding, an investigation was the proper step to take first.

10-26-34

Discrimination against Negro workers is a well established American custom. For that reason it is going to prove a long way from investigation to remedy. This committee is bound to be made up of men who are accustomed to present conditions. Furthermore it will hear evidence from others, black as well as white, who are dulled to limitations suffered by the black worker. Only a holy zeal will make it realize the tremendous task before it, and that state of mind in the investigators is very unlikely.

Decades ago Samuel Gompers, then the president of the Federation, declared against race discrimination within the ranks of labor. He has been dead many years, yet except for the support given Pullman porters, the A. F. of L. has progressed in all that time only to the point of investigating.

Because changes in human affairs are a slow process, we are not as disappointed as we would otherwise be to have unionism so slow in taking up the case of black workers. We have always felt that something would be done some time, because

a pariah class such as race discrimination makes of Negroes is a standing threat to organized labor. But even with this fact recognized to the extent of starting an investigation, it is going to take real effort to convert knowledge into action. And in that effort Negroes have a part, which must be well done for ideal results to follow.

The kind of men who compose the investigation committee was the work of the Federation. Negroes can only accept them as they are. They should do that with good grace because they are going to find their hands full in getting their case presented. Unreasonable as it sounds, it is nonetheless the fact that Negroes too are prone to accept present conditions as standard. Theirs is the same kind of thinking as prompted some slaves before the War to taunt poor whites with the boast that they, being the property of rich owners, had their food and shelter assured, while the latter had no such guarantee.

Only an upheaval will make over the conditions of the working class to the point that all men will have equal opportunity. Some persons—and most likely a larger percentage among Negroes—are bound to lose out in the change. This generation will have its hands full making the American people see that Negroes' opportunity and national welfare are bound together.

We Get an Invitation

WRITING IN October Opportunity Magazine, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, urges Negroes to stop accepting sub-standard conditions and advises them to shun less remuneration than that demanded by whites. Negro workers, he opines, should join the union of thei craft or apply to the A. F. of L. for a charter.

Before the ink was dry on the magazine, Negroes in San Francisco were picketing the federation convention, with banners calling for the end of the A. F. of L. color line and accusing union labor of creating black scabs by their race policy. At the same time A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, a federation affiliate, introduced in the convention a resolution demanding the elimination of the color clause and pledge from the constitutions and rituals of the A. F. of L. international and national unions. This resolution was rejected by Mr. Green's organization, which finally decided to investigate conditions affecting Negroes in labor unions. That report will be made next year. It seems to us that Mr. Greer should attempt to get the lock off the door of unionism before he invited Negroes to come in.

American Federation of Labor.

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

LABOR FEDERATION POINTS TO NEED OF LONG LIFE FOR NRA

New Vision Of Standard For American Living Urged At National Meeting

OPENING SESSION FINDS GROUP TORN BY DISCORD

Roosevelt Address Welcomed By President Green As 'Impressive'

SAN FRANCISCO—(AP)—The American Federation of Labor, opening its annual convention, was urged by the executive council Monday to advocate "a new vision of American living standards," and reorganization of the NRA as a long-time, rather than an emergency, program.

"We must have a living standard which will use the capacity of our industries and the capacity of our manpower," said the executive council's report.

The original purposes of the NRA—"reemployment and increased wages"—it said, should be preserved in the proposed permanent reorganization, and codes should be reopened for such changes as may be necessary.

Confronted by vital issues, including an appeal from the president of the United States for industrial peace, the federation found itself torn by discord on the opening day.

President Roosevelt's address from Washington on the eve of the convention, in which he proposed a "trial period of industrial peace," was welcomed by William Green, head of the labor federation, as "timely, appropriate and impressive."

Green said the president's address "will undoubtedly make a favorable impression" on the convention. He expressed hope it would be taken "to heart" by the national association of manufacturers.

Declaring the most important problem confronting the American Federation of Labor is unemployment, President Green proposed at the opening of the organization's convention a "remedy by the distribution of the work available among those able and willing to work."

Green's declaration in favor of a 30-hour work week was greeted by hearty applause from the packed convention hall.

"Those opposing the 30-hour week offer no other remedy," he said. "I can only repeat the challenge I have made before—Let them offer us something better as a remedy."

Although President Roosevelt's administration was said by Green to have made definite progress in the unemployment program, the labor president said much remains to be done and "the fact remains it has not gone far enough."

He said it was not enough to reduce the "army of the unemployed by 4,000,000."

"We must overcome the problem so that work will be available for every worker willing to work," he stated.

Through the wider distribution of the earnings of industry through the payment of higher wages, the buying power of the masses of the people would be increased and we would have a balance between consumption and the facilities of production," he added.

Pointing out that labor had won in Congress the right to organize, and the right to collective bargaining, particularly as set forth in Section 7A of the NRA act, Green declared:

"Notwithstanding that fact, employers in many instances have carried on the fight.

"The strikes throughout the nation can be directly traced to hostile employers who refuse to permit their workers to engage in collective bargaining."

The federation president continued efforts to settle off the floor of the convention a bitter conflict over refusal of the building trades department to readmit the carpenters, bricklayers and electrical workers unions which broke away several years ago.

The executive council's report, while viewing with "alarm and misgiving" the increased national debt and declaring emphatically against inflation as a recovery means, charged that "final responsibility" for solving the unemployment problem rests upon the government.

On the question of relief for the needy, the council affirmed that "because every individual is entitled to an opportunity to earn his living, every worker deprived of employment is entitled to the essentials of life." The providing of these essentials should not, however, the council said, be "at the expense of sub-standard living for the employed."

In addition to a 10-point program for reorganization of the NRA, the executive council urged legislation for a 30-hour work week, ratification of the constitutional amendment to abolish child labor and laws establishing minimum wages and old-age security.

ladies man, pleaded not guilty Monday to an indictment charging he bludgeoned to death his neighborhood sweetheart, Freda McKechnie.

In the courtroom for the beginning of Pennsylvania's "American tragedy" in real life were witnesses, newspaper men, prospective jurors and only a few spectators.

Two deputies escorted the 21-year-old surveyor through crowds which pressed in about the courthouse doors.

The state charges Edwards beat Freda to death so he could marry Margaret Crain, East Aurora, N. Y., music teacher.

Attorneys for both sides predicted difficulty in obtaining the jury because of tense feeling in the community where both Edwards and Freda have spent their lives, and because of the close parallel of the case to the novel, "An American Tragedy."

Aiming At Farm Labor

The San Francisco convention being held by the American Federation of Labor wants a strengthening and continuation of NRA until the unemployment problem is solved. A longer division of work, a thirty-hour week and an elevation of the working man to a level of decent and healthful living are also among the memorials to the Governmental authorities. "The distinction between intra-state and inter-state commerce is not a legitimate basis for the extension of protection to some workers and the denial of protection to others" is another pronouncement of the convention. Destruction of company unions is demanded, and also the enforcement of Section 7a of the industries code, which labor seems to interpret as a command for unionization of plants in behalf of "responsible unions."

Agricultural labor is also mentioned. The entire labor population in agriculture has so far been left without protection is claimed. It has not been regulated as to hours, wages, organization, or ability to deal with employers. This last complaint signifies that the AFL has its eyes fixed on the farms of the country. When they tackle that problem consternation will be indeed widespread, especially in the South where the Negro, a fine laborer when properly superintended, but often unsuccessful when left to himself, has fixed the price at which the poor white man has to sell his services. Heretofore the fuel, free house rent and in some cases free rations have not been considered as a part of the compensation of farm labor, any more than has the free air, but if an effort is made to form a code and enforce higher wages, whether under unions or not, these "paternalistic" services will begin to assume a surprising value. And incidentally people who buy what the farmers raise will have to pay more. At the prices of food and clothing and feedstuffs during the past few years, farmers could not pay decent wages in the South. As these products of the farm have increased in value during NRA, however, the agitation for better paid labor on the farm was to be expected from some source. The Negro working in town at $1 a day is not nearly as well off if he has a family to support as the Negro on the farm working for 50 cents a day, when it is considered that he gets free living, but all such questions must be considered by the authorities who make the code for the farmers. That a code will be made for farmers was suggested by the President in his last fireside talk. It is in the minds of the reorganizers of NRA, but it will be a stupendous task to get one that won't ruin more than it helps.

That Section 7a of the industries code needs construing. It has caused much trouble. If unions are correct in saying it means that each plant must be organized under a "responsible union," then irresponsible unions must be destroyed.

The answer to the demand for surrender to "responsible" unions is that all unions should be made to show as much responsibility as employers are required to show. Under the present workings of NRA an employer can be punished, his Blue Eagle can be taken away from him if he refuses to submit to Government authority or to listen to arbitration. But what power has the Government to reach strikers, except to call out the militia to preserve order? To what and to whom is such a union responsible? It is doubtful if the American Federation has as good chance now to organize the other forty-five million workers, and get them to join its three million as before the many recent strikes made working people get such a bad impression of what it means to join in such fights. The average working man in America is a patriot first, last and all the time. He does not like to see war and riot and defiance of Government authority.

The Telegraph has repeatedly paid tribute to the advantages of unionism. Unions have contributed much to the betterment of the working man's condition, and they have helped to elevate the standard of living in America, but most working men resent being told that they are going to be forced to sign on the dotted line, whether they like what is offered or not, and they will resent even more the coercion of the minority.

New York Evening Post

OCT 6 1934

FACTIONAL BATTLE FACES AFL MONDAY

Mrs. Perkins's NRA Analysis Skeptically Received—Building Rift Up

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 — Speechmaking week is over and the convention of the American Federation of Labor will plunge into the realities of its session on Monday.

In adjournment today and tomorrow—labor is officially observing the five-day week it asks for industry—the convention faces fierce internal conflicts next week. The sharpest struggles of the meeting probably will be squeezed into the last two days, Thursday and Friday.

The battle over the Building Trades Department break remains in the hands of a committee.

Message From F. D. R.

"We cannot expect the Roosevelt Administration or any other administration to give us the millenium on a silver platter."

With these words Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins set the tone of her lenghty and exhaustive analysis of the NRA delivered before a friendly but frankly skeptical audience at the convention.

Miss Perkins spoke for fully twenty minutes before referring to her manuscript, copies of which had been distributed to the reporters, and during the course of her address she departed frequently from her written release.

She was a gracious and persuasive speaker who obviously preferred to speak extemporaneously.

When she referred to the Administration's new NRA policy on collective bargaining and arbitration, however, she not only read from her manuscript, but called her audience's attention to the fact that she was doing so and that this portion of her address had been "corrected in Washington.". Here she was obviously speaking for the President.

Threat Removed

That the message she brought from the White House was reassuring to the delegates present was indicated by the applause which followed her statement that "at no time should arbitration proceedings take the form of compulsion." This was the assurance that the convention had been waiting for that the President's new industrial truce proposal did not involve a threat against labor's right to strike.

Declaring payrolls and employment have increased since last year and that employers cannot deny that they have "come out of the red into the black," the Secretary warned that there are still obstacles ahead before we fully recover from the devastating effects of the depression. She insisted that the popular conception that the past year has been one of unprecedented industrial conflict was unfounded.

She quoted figures to prove that in the year 1919 there were twice as many strikes beginning each month as during the whole first half of 1934. "No one thumped his chest about the unreasonableness of labor in 1919," she added.

No Applause for Johnson

Though many points in her address were greeted with prolonged applause, Miss Perkins's one reference to General Johnson—a sentence of praise for his contribution to the NRA—was greeted by stony silence.

San Francisco greeted the Secretary of Labor with warmth and enthusiasm. Her room at the Whitcomb Hotel was banked with flowers and crowded with visitors. In her two-day stay in the city she is making three speeches in addition to the one delivered at yesterday's convention session.

A preliminary skirmish between right and left groups in the convention occurred just before Miss Perkins entered the hall. The subject involved was a resolution introduced by A. Phillip Randolph of the sleeping car porters, advocating the expulsion of "any union which violates the constitution of the American Federation of Labor by maintaining the color bar" and which called for the appointment of a committee of five or more "to investigate the whole question of the status f the Negro workers" in the A. F. of L.

Negro Wins on Floor

A resolution somewhat similar to this but lacking teeth in the form of an expulsion clause had already been adopted. The committee on organization therefore recommended non-concurrence in the Randolph resolution. Randolph took the floor and in ne of the most impressive appeals yet made in the cnvention urged its passage. A wild burst of applause followed and when President Green submitted the question of the organization committee's non-concurrence report a thunderous "N" was the answer.

Sparring for time to allow the Negro leaders impassioned plea to wear off before a show of hands could be taken, L. Hutcheson of the carpenters offered an amendment calling upon Green to appoint an investigating committee to study the matter and report back at next year's convention.

Andrew Fureseth stated that if white employers had to pay white men's wages to Negro workers they would discriminate against the Negroes and suggested that the matter be referred to the executive council. After more debate on the subject during which twenty-five years of A. F. of L. precedent on the racial issue were reviewed, there was no fight left in any one and Hutcheson's amendment carried.

Dispute "Settled"

The executive council has made up its mind regarding the building trades' dispute—the ousted delegates of the three big internationals, the bricklayers, carpenters and electricians, are to be seated and the pre-convention election in that department has been declared illegal. The "settlement," however, leaves matters just about where they were as far as the convention is concerned.

McDonough immediately appealed the decision and Green's only recourse was to refer the matter to the committee on adjustment. In all probability the controversy will reach the floor next week—which is exactly what President Green has been trying to prevent.

The situation may yet cause a serious split in this year's convention. The McDonough forces have already intimated that they are not vastly concerned about staying in the A. F. of L. A final decision in favor of the ousted unions may easily lead to their withdrawals.

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New York Evening Post

OCT 6 1934

FACTIONAL BATTLE FACES AFL MONDAY

Mrs. Perkins's NRA Analysis Skeptically Received—Building Rift Up

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 — Speechmaking week is over and the convention of the American Federation of Labor will plunge into the realities of its session on Monday.

In adjournment today and tomorrow—labor is officially observing the five-day week it asks for industry—the convention faces fierce internal conflicts next week. The sharpest struggles of the meeting probably will be squeezed into the last two days, Thursday and Friday.

The battle over the Building Trades Department break remains in the hands of a committee.

Message From F. D. R.

"We cannot expect the Roosevelt Administration or any other administration to give us the millenium on a silver platter."

With these words Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins set the tone of her lenghty and exhaustive analysis of the NRA delivered before a friendly but frankly skeptical audience at the convention.

Miss Perkins spoke for fully twenty minutes before referring to her manuscript, copies of which had been distributed to the reporters, and during the course of her address she departed frequently from her written release.

She was a gracious and persuasive speaker who obviously preferred to speak extemporaneously.

When she referred to the Administration's new NRA policy on collective bargaining and arbitration, however, she not only read from her manuscript, but called her audience's attention to the fact that she was doing so and that this portion of her address had been "corrected in Washington.". Here she was obviously speaking for the President.

Threat Removed

That the message she brought from the White House was reassuring to the delegates present was indicated by the applause which followed her statement that "at no time should arbitration proceedings take the form of compulsion." This was the assurance that the convention had been waiting for that the President's new industrial truce proposal did not involve a threat against labor's right to strike.

Declaring payrolls and employment have increased since last year and that employers cannot deny that they have "come out of the red into the black," the Secretary warned that there are still obstacles ahead before we fully recover from the devastating effects of the depression. She insisted that the popular conception that the past year has been one of unprecedented industrial conflict was unfounded.

She quoted figures to prove that in the year 1919 there were twice as many strikes beginning each month as during the whole first half of 1934. "No one thumped his chest about the unreasonableness of labor in 1919," she added.

No Applause for Johnson

Though many points in her address were greeted with prolonged applause, Miss Perkins's one reference to General Johnson—a sentence of praise for his contribution to the NRA—was greeted by stony silence.

San Francisco greeted the Secretary of Labor with warmth and enthusiasm. Her room at the Whitcomb Hotel was banked with flowers and crowded with visitors. In her two-day stay in the city she is making three speeches in addition to the one delivered at yesterday's convention session.

A preliminary skirmish between right and left groups in the convention occurred just before Miss Perkins entered the hall. The subject involved was a resolution introduced by A. Phillip Randolph of the sleeping car porters, advocating the expulsion of "any union which violates the constitution of the American Federation of Labor by maintaining the color bar" and which called for the appointment of a committee of five or more "to investigate the whole question of the status f the Negro workers" in the A. F. of L.

Negro Wins on Floor

A resolution somewhat similar to this but lacking teeth in the form of an expulsion clause had already been adopted. The committee on resolution. Randolph took the floor and in ne of the most impressive appeals yet made in the cnvention urged its passage. A wild burst of applause followed and when President Green submitted the question of the organization committee's non-concurrence report a thunderous "N" was the answer.

Sparring for time to allow the Negro leaders impassioned plea to wear off before a show of hands could be taken, L. Hutcheson of the carpenters offered an amendment calling upon Green to appoint an investigating committee to study the matter and report back at next year's convention.

Andrew Fureseth stated that if white employers had to pay white men's wages to Negro workers they would discriminate against the Negroes and suggested that the matter be referred to the executive council. After more debate on the subject during which twenty-five years of A. F. of L. precedent on the racial issue were reviewed, there was no fight left in any one and Hutcheson's amendment carried.

Dispute "Settled"

The executive council has made up its mind regarding the building trades' dispute—the ousted delegates of the three big internationals, the bricklayers, carpenters and electricians, are to be seated and the pre-convention election in that department has been declared illegal. The "settlement," however, leaves matters just about where they were as far as the convention is concerned.

McDonough immediately appealed the decision and Green's only recourse was to refer the matter to the committee on adjustment. In all probability the controversy will reach the floor next week—which is exactly what President Green has been trying to prevent.

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Labor - 1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

American League Against War and Facism.

6 6

Two Negroes Named on Committee Against War

NEW YORK. — (CNS) — Two prominent Negroes have been recently added to the executive committee of the American League Against War and Fascism. They are the Reverend A. Clayton Powell Jr., and Mrs. Addie Waite Hunton, both of New York. Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard university was asked to accept a place on the committee but replied that he could not at this time accept any additional duties. Mrs. Hunton has been asked to accept a vice-presidency in the organization.

The American League Against War and Fascism was founded at the United States Congress Against War last September by 1500 delegates from over 150 organizations.

The Rev. Clayton Powell Jr., is the son of the pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist church of New York and is widely known for his activity in the community life of Harlem. Mrs. Hunton is a sociologist and author. She was a member of the American Commission to Haiti and president of the International Council of Women of Darker Races and also president of the Circle for Peace and Foreign Relations.

NEGROES PLAY BIG PART IN CHICAGO ANTI-WAR CONGRESS

Call 10-12-34

Kansas City

By Loren Miller

CHICAGO.— (ANP) —Affirming their opposition to imperialist war and asserting that the spread of Fascism must be checked in America, more than 3100 delegates representing one million six hundred thousand people met at Chicago's Ashland boulevard auditorium September 28 to 30 at the second congress called by the American League Against War and Fascism of which Dr. Harry F. Ward is chairman. Offices of the League are located at 112 East Nineteenth street, New York.

Composed of representatives of those who have special grievances against the twin evils of war and Fascism, the congress enlisted the sympathy and support of Negroes from all walks of life and many of them took part in the deliberations and helped frame a program by which the league hopes to enlist the aid of hundreds of thousands of American people in its fight during the coming year.

Oppose Fascism

Mabel Byrd, Chicago social worker and one time NRA employe, sounded the keynote of Negro opposition to war and Fascism when she told the opening session of the congress that:

"The Negro has known Fascism as no other group in this country and for a longer time. War would be used to take away many social gains made by the Negro people."

From the first dinner to greet the distinguished delegates for which Earl Dickerson, Chicago attorney and Illinois assistant attorney general, and a group of other prominent Negroes and whites acted as sponsors until the final curtain fell Negroes were conspicuous in the congress.

They came side by side with white workers from Virginia, Louisiana and Alabama. Others marched with workers delegations from steel mills and stockyards. Some Negroes spoke at every session and when the temporary committee and later the permanent committees were named Negroes appeared on every one of them.

As was the case with the white delegates the Negroes present represented every shade of political and religious opinion and like other delegates the Negro members had one thing in common: the hatred of Fascism and of war.

When the three-day session had closed the second congress against war and Fascism had laid plans to intensify its campaign for members to be enlisted directly in the league and for the affiliation of other groups to the league to aid in the campaign.

The final manifesto as drawn up and to which all delegates pledged their aid pointed out the growth of Fascism on the American scene and stressed the danger of war in the Far East, in Europe and in Asia, asserted that war grows out of Fascistic nationalism and called for an unceasing struggle against "the twin evils growing out of a decadent capitalism."

Artists Send Greeting

Great artists of the world, including Maxim Gorki, Langston Hughes, Romain Rollad, Henri Barbusse and many others whose names are internationally famous in literature or as radicals, sent their greetings to the congress.

Equally as vigorous as the adult congress was a youth congress held at the same time and here again Negro delegates played a part. Young Maurice Gates, Junior N.A.A.C.P. member; the Rev. Richard Keller of Chicago's Pilgrim Baptist church and Milton Carter of St. Louis were among young Negroes who played a part in the deliberations of the younger folk.

The American League Against War and Fascism was born out of an anti-war and anti-Fascist conference held at New York last year. During its brief existence it has enlisted the support of thousands of prominent Americans and has as its aim the welding of all anti-Fascists into one strong organization powerful enough to halt both war and Fascism in America.

Arkansas

Labor - 1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

BRUCE PLANT STRIKE ENDED BY AGREEMENT

Commercial Appeal

Strikers Will Be Given Posts When Available

9-23-34

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 21.—(AP)—Commissioner of Labor E. I. McKinney today announced settlement of controversy between a group of employes and the management of the E. L. Bruce Lumber Company which resulted in the plant's furniture department being closed down for a time when the workers walked out.

McKinley said under the agreement the company would re-employ as business permitted the 34 workers who failed to return when the plant reopened. He said 15 men would be returned to work by next Thursday.

The basis of the settlement was presented to McKinley by the company this afternoon, he said, and approved in a secret ballot by the employes tonight.

No discussion as to racial difficulties reported at the plant was heard tonight, McKinley said. Approximately 75 workers left the plant after two negroes had been put to work with white men. McKinley said he found that the controversy was not so much over negroes as to objections of the workers to putting individuals to work on jobs where a member of their union had been removed.

FILIPINO AND WIFE FACE 4-YEAR TERMS

Commercial Appeal

Couple Held in Default of Fine for Anarchy

9-28-34

BLYTHEVILLE, Ark., Aug. 27.—Four years on Mississippi County's prison farm are before George Cruz, 24-year-old Filipino, and his Mexican wife, Carmen Rios Cruz, both held here today in default of payment of $1,000 fines assessed against them in municipal court here last week for anarchy.

Cruz, his wife and two negroes were arrested at a secret meeting at Clear Lake last week in cinnection with alleged attempts to incite racial trouble. J. A. Brown, negro preacher, also convicted with Cruz on a charge of anarchy, has already been taken to the county farm to work out a similar fine, and Reuben Crawford, another negro who was said to have been serving as an armed guard at the meeting, is working out a $250 fine and 90-day jail sentence for carrying a pistol.

Cruz's activities were investigated here today by a Department of Justice operative, who examined literature found in the Filipino's possession.

Barbers Protective Association of Virginia.

Labor—1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

VIRGINIA BARBERS' ASSOCIATION HOLDS ANNUAL MEET

Journal and Guide 9-15-34 Norfolk, Va

Va. Barbers Honor B. W. Taylor And Joseph Grandison

Special to Journal and Guide

RICHMOND, Va.—On Monday evening July 9, the Barber's Protective Association of Virginia, Local No. 1, of Richmond, gave a reception in honor of B. W. Taylor and Joseph Grandison, for their distinguished service to the association and Local. Gold medals were awarded them. They were presented by F. H. Norris, of Petersburg, president of the state association.

The program consisted of selections by the Independent Four Quartet, piano selection by Mr. Thomas, solo by Mr. Lewis, address by the Rev. Geo. H. Moseley, and B. W. Taylor, who made an interesting talk on the accomplishments of the organization in the last six years and pledging his support and asking cooperation of all the barbers throughout Virginia to support the B. P. A. of Virginia.

John W. Allen, president of Local No. 1 for the past three years, presided, and spoke very complimentary of the men in whose honor this reception was given. Under Mr. Allen's leadership Local No. 1 has made wonderful progress. Nearly one hundred barbers have enrolled in the local.

There were nearly one hundred barbers present with their wives and friends. Robert Oliver chairman of the entertainment committee, gave the barbers a fine affair. Refreshments were served. Other members of the committee were: C. L. Wintfield, J. E. Pickens, Robert Oliver, John Wallen and Jos. Montague, chairman. The entertainment was held at Scotts Funeral Home, 1401 Idlewood Ave. There were many barbers from Newport News, Petersburg, and vicinity all members of the B. P. A. of Virginia.

STATE BARBERS PICK BAY SHORE FOR 1935 CONVO

Journal and Guide

F. H. Norris Reelected President At Richmond Confab

9-15-34

RICHMOND—The Barbers Protective Association holding its fifty annual state convention in Richmond last week elected F. H. Norris, Petersburg, as president. A. G. Boone, Newport News, first vice president; W. O. Green, Newport News, second vice president; C. L. Whintfield, Richmond, third vice president Joseph Grandison, Richmond, secretary; Robert A. Turpin, ass't. secretary; Joseph Montague, Richmond, treasurer; William Hubbard, Newport News, sargeant-at-arms; J. E. Pickens, chaplain; B. W. Taylor, chairman, advisory committee; A. G. Boone, chairman, executive board; and R. B. Sampson, chairman, auditing committee.

Newport News was voted the next convention, to be held Sunday and Labor Day, 1935 at Bayshore Hotel, Buckroe eBach.

Hold Public Meeting

On Sunday evening the public meeting was held at the Capitol City Elks Home, with John W. Allen, president, Richmond local, as master of ceremonies. The welcome address was delivered by the Rev. Geo. H. Moseley with response being made by A. G. Boone. An enjoyable program was rendered by local talent under the direction of Robert Oliver, chairman, entertainment committee.

F. W. Taylor, Richmond, ex-president of the association, introduced the president F. H. Norris, who addressed the convention. Mr. Norris related facts about the success of the association and it's achievement during the past five years; he emphasized the necessity of their keeping clean and sanitary shops, of giving good service to their customers and of keeping the rules of the State Board of Health.

Memorial services were held in honor of James H. Taylor, E. S. Anthony, Cephus Allison and Jessie Haire, by B. W. Taylor.

Labor—1934

Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

RIENZI LEMUS SKEPTICAL OF WHITE UNION

Head of Dining Car Employes Says Pullman Porters Have Nothing to Gain

NEW YORK. —(ANP)— If Pullman porters generally regard the effort of the Pull man conductors union to take them under their "protecting' wing with the same skepticism as Rienzi B. Lemus, grand president of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employes, the move to make the porters' union an auxiliary of that of the conductor's will die aborning.

Mr. Lemus was interviewed by the Associated Negro Press, in respect to the promise of the conductors' union to open the doors to Pullman porters.

"But what doors has the Pullman conductors' union to open?" asked Lemus, continuing, "I recently saw in the movies pictures of men opening doors—doors of some ancient ruins. In the very nature of things—in process of deterioration—doors are last to go, and about all left of the Pullman conductors' union is a door opening on deterioration. If this were not so, President Warfield of the conductors' union would not have written:

"Trying to Save Themselves"

" 'I took this step (of trying to have the tail wag of a dog) only after repeated requests from our members to do something to stop the loss of conductors' jobs to porters in charge.'

"Probably three or four hundred Pullman conductors are out of work because the Pullman company has put porters in charge in their places, Warfield admits. That being true and to get the conductors back to work the white men would be willing to assume jurisdiction of the contractual relationship of Negroes still at work. 'Great reasoning,' and only such as white supremacy no longer supreme could fine recourse to.

"I am a sympathetic creature and my sympathies are not bound by race lines, but the great kick I get out of Warfield's wail is sprung of the fact that it furnishes collateral for the position I have always taken as one responsible for enforcing contracts of colored men in dining car service as the contracts of men—though colored: My position is, and ever has been, that industry and economics know no color other than the varying hues of U. S. currency, bank-notes, bonds revenue and postage stamps, and gilt-edged securities.

Economic Question Included

"There never was a white man who wouldn't knock hell out of his own brother in a dispute over possession of a dime. Recently Harlem street corner Negroes had to separate two sloppy Jews engaged in vicious combat over which of the two itinerant junkmen first saw a discarded mattress atop an ash can in front of a Harlem apartment house waiting for the street cleaners. Never did a tight tomcat from the Bronx and a Harlem resenter of his presence engage in a more devastating fight.

"The Pullman company is not employing conductors it no longer needs—whether white men, nor mud-colored; in which respect Pullman differs not from the Acme Afric laundry that doubled up on help and told the union to go to blazes, (owners and workers all colored). The depression has knocked out of rail passenger business what the afore-mentioned Jewish junkmen tried to knock out of each other; so that like the one-man trolley of 10 years back the porter-in-charge is on the increase—and the reason is soundly economic. Our world is not static—not even for Pullman conductors, who happened white—anymore than it is so for Negro professional solvers of the race problem.

Made Mistake in 1919

"I know President Warfield of the Pullman conductors' union. He came from the ranks, is able, has rendered his craftsmen valuable service. He made his original mistake, however, in keeping the great conductors' union of the big four brotherhoods waiting 'at the switch' in 1919. They were waiting to take in the Pullman conductors. Warfield took them into the A. F. and L. instead: that enabled him to retain the presidency of an affiliate, and brought for the first time the undesirable A. F. and L. on trains; for the brotherhoods and the railroads had alway hitherto kept the fussy, mouthy A. F. and L. off engines, trains, out of the terminal yards, and joining the conductors would have been the place for Pullman conductors — but there was Warfield's job to consider, not the best interests of the Pullman conductors.

"Of course, even rail conductors have been forced back to brakemen and on freight trains by the same relentless factors that have made more Pullman porters in charge, and the brakemen thus displaced also are out. Warfield irreparably injured Pullman conductors keeping them out of the Rail Conductors' union of the 'big four' nevertheless. There were not over 2,500 Pullman conductors at the peak of good times, while the rail conductors' union numbered 50,000 and has over 80 millions dollars of insurance in force over which it has full control.

"The Pullman porter can run in charge; the Pullman conductor is not quite yet ready to be so classed and paid. Porters out-number conductors 4 to 1. Sociologically and otherwise, the porter is the conductor's peer, if not his superior. And that's what renders Warfield's letter ridiculous—he to take charge of porters' contract matters in conference with the Pullman company. If I were a Pullman official I'd ten times rather have to face Warfield as employee representative than Robert L. Mays, a Negro. Mr. Warfield wants the tail to wag the dog."

CONDUCTORS WON'T DICTATE TO PORTERS

Randolph Turns Down Request for Jurisdiction Over Brotherhood

LOS ANGELES.—According to information received at the headquarters of the Los Angeles division, A. Philip Randolph, national president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, rejected the request for and opposed the claim of jurisdiction by the Order of Sleeping Car Conductors over Pullman porters and maids, at the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor in San Francisco.

In a conference planned by William Green, president, of the A. F. of L. in which sat M. S. Warfield, president of the Order of Sleeping Car Conductors; the national secretary of the Order of Sleeping Car Conductors; M. P. Webster, chairman of the general executive board; C. L. Dellums, fourth vice-president; and A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood, presided over by Secretary Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L., a plan was presented by Warfield to take over the Pullman porters now organized in the brotherhood.

His desire to secure jurisdiction over the porters, as he states, is for the purpose of protecting the jobs of the Pullman conductors against Pullman porters who are required by the company to run in charge.

Won't Surrender

After Warfield had presented his plan to the conference, with comments, pointing out that the Pullman porters would be required to pay his organization a tax when they are taken in, and Morrison had requested Randolph to express his position on the plan and claim of sleeping car conductors, Randolph replied, that he would not even discuss the question of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters surrendering its autonomy over Pullman porters and maids to the Order of Sleeping Car Conductors or any other organization.

He states with great emphasis and definiteness that the program of the conductors' union controlling the Pullman porters was out of the question, because the Pullman porters and maids are opposed to it, and the officials of the brotherhood are opposed to it. Randolph made it plan, however, that he had absolutely nothing against Pullman conductors, and that he did not want to see them lose their jobs.

Doesn't Want Strife

He said that strife between the porters and conductors would simply play into the hands of the Pullman company to the detriment of both groups of workers.

Morrison, who was authorized by President William Green to hold the conference, said that if that is the feeling of Randolph on the matter, he didn't think it necessary to continue the conference, and after some effort on the part of Warfield of the conductors' union to draw Randolph in a discussion of the subject, without success, the conference ended. Morrison maintained an entirely neutral attitude in the conference on the question.

Randolph contends that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters alone, which has been built up through nine long years of hard struggle, sacrifice and suffering, on the part of the porter and the leaders, is competent to represent, protect and advance the interest and rights of the porters and maids.

He points out that the Pullman conductors are rather late in becoming interested in the lot of Pullman porters, since the conductors' union has made no effort to organize Pullman porters, but on the contrary entirely ignored them, when the porters were most in need of the support of the conductors, says Randolph. Besides, he continues, the Order of Sleeping Car Conductors which now claims jurisdiction over sleeping car porters, has a color clause in the constitution which states that only sober and industrious white men are eligible for membership in the union. This alone disqualifies the Order of Sleeping Car Conductors to claim or hope for control over the porters, and of course, it's an unsound claim and a vain hope, concluded Randolph.

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

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Brotherhood Leader Gets Letter From Hiram W. Johnson

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—A. Philip Randolph, national president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, announced at the headquarters in New York that he is in receipt of a letter from Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California, which directed attention to a communication which he received from Joseph B Eastman, co-ordinator of federal transportation, relating to the status of Pullman porter and maids under federal legislation governing railway employees.

The letter from Mr. Eastman reads in part:

Randolph Gets Opportunity

"It is my understnading that the standard railway organizations, acting through the Railway Labor Executive association, have filed and are supporting an amendment to the emergency railroad transportation act, which, if enacted into law, will make the same applicable to the Pullman company and other transportation agencies in the same manner and to the same extent as such act is now applicable to carriers by steam railroads. In that connection I presume that Mr. Randolph will have an opportunity of giving testimony before the senate interstate commerce committee, which undoubtedly is the proper procedure for him to follow in getting action upon his complaint."

Receipt of knowledge among the porters that brotherhood representatives may be called to give testimony in the hearing on railway legislation before the senate interstate commerce committee for the Pullman porters concerning rates of pay hours of work and rules governing working conditions, together with the status of the plan of employee representation or Pullman Company union, has had the effect of awakening and arousing a new interest and spirit of loyalty and devotion among the porters and maids to the valiant fight of the brotherhood for economic justice.

Members Need Cards

From all sections of the country porters are manifesting the will to make a genuine financial sacrifice so as to be able to send the representatives of the brotherhood to Washington to prosecute the porters program with congress and co-ordinator of federal transportation, according to Randolph.

Because of the serious nature of the matter to be considered in the union meetings that are being held throughout the country, great care is being taken only to admit members who can produce an A. F. of L. membership card, Randolph claims.

Things Seen, Heard and Done
- Among Pullman Employees -

By JAMES H. HOGANS

Porters and the New Industrial Deal

LIKE THE NEW economic deal that is now undergoing experiment in this country, the new industrial deal is developing all sorts of situations in the various walks of American life. And like the former, the latter is producing its factions, its opponents and proponents, despite the fact that the two are inexorably concerned. The difference, however, is that the masses have the privilege of exercising a wider range of choice regarding their personal rights and preferences.

In certain respects this is as it should be, and is decidedly advantageous to those who come within that category. On the other hand, rights and preferences are subject to abuses when these are not intelligently and constructively employed and directed. This can happen in many ways, the most common and obvious occurring in cases where the participants are undecided as to what extent these rights should be used and where they will lead to. For an example, the case of the Pullman porters is here cited.

Recently there were two meetings held in Harlem, New York City, that were called for the purpose of discussing the porters' relation to the new industrial deal, as it affects them. Both meetings were called by porters, and both were held on the same night.

This was evidenced in a local way last Friday at Mott Haven Yards. On this date two distinct meetings were held in the vicinity of the Yards, regarding this matter.

On of these was held in the New York Central Melrose Building, and was sponsored by a number of porters under the title of the National Protective Association of America. The other was held at practically the same time in the Epworth M. E. Church, just across from the Central's building on Morris avenue. The latter was held under auspices of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. From the tenor of the former named group, it was clearly noted that those of this gathering were opposed to the aspirations of the other.

And while this attitude might not have been construed as favoring the old plan of employee representation, it was clearly obvious that the object of the Central's building meeting was to lay plans for combating any connections with the American Federation of Labor representation.

In fact, it was definitey stated by one of the main sponsors of meeting that that was one of the purposes for which the meeting was called. So, whether ill advised or not, it was plainly to be noted that there were a number of porters who still are shy of having the great labor organization represent them.

Speaking with one of the members, he said: "While I feel that the porters should decide on some definite plan as to the course they will pursue in taking advantages of the new law, and that the old method of collective bargaining which we have worked under should be scrapped, I am wholly opposed to the American Federation of Labor as our industrial mediator."

Speaking later with Ashley L. Totten, national secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and one of its organizer, he said. when this objection was cited:

"That opposition is just a subterfuge for those who wish to perpetuate the company union plan, or who haven't sense enough to see that any form of inside representation is a worthless medium of securing any sort of industrial justice. Furthermore, the porters should be together and then if they do not wish to remain affiliated with the Federation there is nothing to keep them from that course."

"But first of all," he continued, "they will have to choose outside representation, if they want to get anywhere."

Mr. Totten claims 90 per cent of the porters are members of his organization. Whether his estimate here is correct will best be proven in the coming elections, which will probably be held in the fall. In the meanwhile, however, the ten per cent, if this is all, are evidently out to oppose the organization's ambitions. In any event, it is obvious that the porters are not in unanimity regarding what form of industrial representation they will have under the new law.

Workers Decide To Maintain Union of Their Own

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 9.—According to reports coming from the various districts and agencies of the Pullman Company throughout the country, the bid of the Pullman Conductors for control over the Pullman Porters, in order as expressed by the conductors themselves, to protect their (the conductors) jobs, is meeting with sharp rebuffs from the porters and maids.

The porters and maids are wisely asking the questions, "Why this sudden interest and concern about the organization of the pullman porters? Why should the porters be used as the cat's paw to pull the chestnuts of the conductors, in the form of saving conductors' jobs by preventing porters from running-in-charge, out of the fire? Why have not the conductors shown an interest in the organization of pullman porters before this late day, since the conductors have been organized since 1920? Why have the conductors ignored the pullman porters all these many years only to become suddenly interested in giving the porters the right to pay taxes to them as a subordinate group of workers? Why do the conductors maintain a color clause in their constitution against pullman porters becoming members of their organization, and now claim jurisdiction over them, with a plan not to take them into the conductors' union, but to give them a JIM CROW status?

Will Keep Brotherhood

Porters and maids are further asking the question, "Do the conductors really believe that pullman porters would struggle, suffer and sacrifice through the loss of four or five hundred jobs, together with paying out their hard money, over a period of nine years, to organize a union of their own, the first national labor union among their race in America, only to give it over to the conductors because the conductors are opposed to porters running-in-charge and want to save their jobs by taking the porters under their wing, as step-children?" Observes A. Philip Randolph, national president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

While the porters don't want to see the conductors lose their jobs, they will not, under any conditions, give up a long fought for victory, and surrender control over the brotherhood, to the conductors' union merely because the conductors want it, says Randolph. The very idea of some nine or twelve hundred conductors taking over some eight or nine thousand porters is ridiculous and out of question, concluded the porters' chief, Mr. Randolph.

Mayor Urges Porters To Push Their Battle

Suggests Broader Front in Fighting for Improved Conditions With Company

The Brotherhood of Pullman Porters and Maids was urged Wednesday night by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia to extend its organization to "every place where Pullman cars run" and to emulate the example of the airplane pilots in effecting a 100 per cent union for the industry.

The city's chief executive was the guest speaker at the ninth anniversary celebration of the brotherhood at Mother A. M. E. Zion Church. Preceding the services there, 300 uniformed Pullman porters and 100 employees of the Independent Subway System paraded through the streets of Harlem. The parade was led by the Henry Lincoln Johnson Elks band and by Ashley L. Totten, national secretary-treasurer of the brotherhood.

Greeted wildly when he arrived at the meeting, the mayor began his speech by asking to be referred to as "Brother LaGuardia" instead of by his official title. He then spoke of the early days of the brotherhood when they couldn't get as many men at a meeting as were then present in the Elks band. Mayor LaGuardia's early services to the organization were reviewed by Mr. Totten when he introduced the executive.

Warning the men that they had to fight if they expected to get a wage increase, the mayor told them that they must not allow their courtesy to be mistaken for servility. "You can maintain your dignity and still be courteous," he said, "when you are courteous to your passengers, you have fulfilled your full duty. But servility is not courtesy." He praised A. Philip Randolph, national president of the organization, and its other leaders and expressed the belief that the future of the "splendid fighting organization" would be secure.

Other speakers at the meeting included Mr. Randolph who traced the history of the brotherhood and spoke on the plans for its fight before the National Mediation Board. Also Comptroller Joseph McGoldrick, the Rev. William M. Byrd of Jersey City, the Rev. A. C. Garner, J. Dalmus Steele, Frank Crosswaith, and William H. Davis. Among the distinguished guests at the meeting were William Hodson, welfare commissioner, and his deputy, Stanley Howe.

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Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

R.R. LABOR HEADS BACK PULLMAN PORTERS FIGHT

Support Effort To Amend Transportation Act

2-17-34

NEW YORK—Efforts are being made by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters here, it is reported, to have the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act of 1933 amended to bring the Pullman Company under its jurisdiction as is provided for other railway carriers. The porters are seeking the support of the Railway Labor Executives' Association which includes the twenty-one standard railroad unions.

A. Philip Randolph, head of the Porters' Union, recently received a communication from A. F. Whitney, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, stating that "at a recent meeting it was definitely decided that we should undertake to have the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act of 1933 amended to include the Pullman and Express companies and steps are now being taken with that in view."

At present the pullman porters have no protectionu nder the NRA. The railroads are operated under the Interstate Commerce Commission, but the majority of railroad workers are protected by the provisions of the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act of 1933.

William Green, President of the A. F. of L., is supporting the porters in their fight to have the Pullman Company placed under the jurisdiction of the Federal Coordinator. He urged recently that the Act be amended to include Pullman companies as a means of protecting the interests of the Pullman porters.

It is expected that the question of amending the Emergency Railway Labor Act will come up in Congress within a few weeks, states Mr. Randolph.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

More Than Mob Terror

New Republic

IT WAS more than mob terror. The recent outbreak of violence in Imperial Valley was too well organized; far too many police chiefs, deputy sheriffs and state highway policemen were involved; too many arrests were made where no charge was preferred; too many tear-gas bombs were thrown at striking Mexican women. This, at least, is what stands out in the report of a federal commission appointed by Senator Wagner to investigate the Imperial Valley strike and its suppression. The commission was composed of Professor J. L. Leonard of the University of Southern California, Simon J. Lubin, chief of the San Francisco Bureau of Commerce, and Will J. French, former member of the California Industrial Accident Commission. Its report deals not only with the events that occurred during the reign of terror but also with the unhealthy situation that made it possible.

The background of this agricultural strike of Mexican and Filipino lettuce pickers (demanding drinking water and wages somewhat above twenty-two and one-half cents an hour and, often, two hours' work a day) is the familiar story of so many other troubles today: the depression. The Valley as a year-round producer of truck crops is artificial; it is a desert converted to a hothouse by irrigation from the Colorado River, with the result that the capital charges per acre are extremely heavy. Already this has forced out the small individual farmer, so that today 90 percent of the land belongs to a small, compact group of men. Now, in turn, these are threatened with the loss of their land and they are bitterly determined to hold down the one expense they can control, their labor costs.

These expenses, in wide ranch country, include not only wages but living quarters, and in this desert, drinking water. The results of economy, however, are "filth, squalor, the entire absence of sanitation and crowding of human beings into totally inadequate tents or crude structures built of boards, weeds and anything that is found to hand. . . . The temperature rises above 100 degrees and the flies and insects become a pest." On many ranches pure water is not supplied, so the pickers necessarily drink the irrigation water, with the natural consequences of dysentery and typhoid. Back in 1928 these conditions led to the formation of a short-lived union which collapsed under internal dissensions. A new union composed solely of Mexicans sprang up in 1933 and dealt with the growers fairly successfully until January of this year, when it entered the Communist-controlled Cannery and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union. The association proved either the reason or the excuse—the commission is noncommittal on this point—for the beginning of the reign of legal terror.

In the strike that followed, the entire Anglo-Saxon community of the Valley, citizens, newspapers and police, stood as a unit doing and approving utterly illegal actions. Strikers' meetings were raided with tear gas and drawn clubs. Men and women were arrested without being charged, two attorneys for the strikers were arrested as "vagrants," A. L. Wirin, attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, was kidnaped and beaten, a federal injunction restraining the police from stopping strikers' meetings and pickets was openly flouted by the police while the newspapers of the Valley applauded them and denounced the legal red tape that offered protection "to forces working against peace."

The commission closes its report with several quotations from newspapers of the Valley, included not as horrible examples but as the clearest expression of what the commission found to be the actual sentiments of the non-Mexican residents:

> It is to be hoped that the law-enforcement officers will succeed in rounding up all those responsible for the vegetable workers' strike . . . the American Legion is to be commended for its readiness to "go to bat."
>
> Back of the officers stands a large group of citizens, the Vigilantes, ready to assist in cleaning the Valley of undesirables at a moment's call.
>
> It was not mob rule or mob violence that removed from Imperial Valley . . . the menace of active agitation among the lettuce growers. . . . It was a studied, organized movement of citizens. . . .

Under the none too euphemistic wording, "rounding up," "cleaning," "undesirables," the ugly facts emerge plainly enough. The Valley opinion was right. It was not mob rule or mob violence, it was *organized* mob rule. Let us go to a famous example of that sort of thing and call it Black Hundredism. But it is a question whether the tactics originated by the Tsar's police will succeed in Imperial Valley. The commission's report mentions "underground" organizing going on all the time. It mentions the "sullenness" of the Mexican field workers. Even the wholesale arrests of the citizens of the Valley may come back to plague them. The report finds that the overcrowded jails are a hotbed of organizing efforts, and it prophesies that another strike will take place during the next picking season. Labor unrest can't be cured by kidnapings and beatings.

Militant Pea Pickers' Strike Described by Negro Worker

By an Agricultural worker Correspondent

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The large and owners of Imperial Valley live in grand style. Beautiful homes—running filtered water — electric lights, radio, etc.

But the workers who till the fields live in lean-tos. Some who have canvas tents are extremely lucky. We sleep right on the ground, in the sand. We get our water for drinking and cooking and all purposes right from the irrigation ditches. This water must stand at least all night to allow the filth to settle before it can be drunk. Often there are dead horses or cows or other farm animals in the ditches.

The workers are about 50 per cent of them Mexicans— 20 per cent are Filipino workers — 10 per cent are Negro workers—30 per cent poor white workers from the South.

The last strike in the pea fields was one of the strikes that the growers could not understand. There was 100 per cent solidarity of the workers.

We elected our officers in the best way that we could and we commenced to agitate for 2 cents a lb. for peas, filtered drinking water, and closed toilets.

The Mexican and Philippino workers were the first to go out on strike and they went out 100 per cent strong. The Negro workers being mostly local workers who live in the small nearby towns went to their homes with the exceptiion of about 10 who were in the strikers camp. Two days after the strike the white American workers also came out.

We held a mass meeting after the picket line and elected a central strike committee.

The growers, having the state, county police had also organized the American Legion posts in the various towns and armed vigilantes to terrorize the strikers.

They were not successful as among the strikers all of the men—from 25 years of age up had served in the armed forces during some period of capitalist wars and we immediately formed guards and posted them around our camp, and unless you are a member of the various camps you could not penetrate the picket lines after dark. We were not armed but cut ourselves some good elm clubs, and we declared that if we were attacked we would defend ourselves. From the desert of 3,000 white Americans I was elected to represent them on the strike committee and was the only Negro on this strike committee. The strike committee succeeded in exposing the Federal and state arbitrators.

Finally they had the county health officers surrounded by legionaries and armed vigilantes, to come into the strikers camps, and this county health officer, who owns one of the largest farms in the vicinity condemned the strikers' camp as "unsanitary." The strike committee pointed out to him that the same condition existed in every one of the growers camps—but that meant nothing. He said we had two hours to either go back to work or get out.

The growers were forced to furnish gas and oil, and a weeks ration to every person to get out of the county. We received gas and oil and an order for gas and oil in Bakersfield and our week's ration right in the camp surrounded by over three hundred legionaires and vigilantes, and instead of going back to work we got out.

Over half of the pea crop had already been lost and the expense of evacuating between 5,000 to 7,000 workers cost the growers more than their pea crop that was left could ever amount to.

All of these workers signed application cards for membership in the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union. About 2,000 Western Workers and a lot of the Southern white workers had never seen this paper and one remarked "Why, hell, we should have had that paper here all the time.

I have been wondering if there had been union books and stamps and closer cooperation between all revolutionary organizations could not we have gained all of these workers for the revolutionary movement?

Thugs Murder 3 Dock Strikers On Picket Line

Police Fired on Men from Stockade Which Housed Scabs

GUARDS KILL NEGRO

Phila. Lonshoremen Plan Action

SAN PEDRO, Cal., May 15.—Two striking longshoremen were murdered and ten others seriously wounded when police opened a withering fire on a mass picket line of over 2,000 dock strikers. Word has also reached the strikers here that John Elmore, a Negro longshoreman, was killed by company guards in Galveston, Texas.

The dead longshoremen were identified as Dick Porter, 20, of San Pedro, shot through the chest; John Knudson, shot through the heart.

The strikers were picketing the West Basin docks where ships were moored. They then advanced toward a stockade where strikebreakers were housed under police protection.

Men Shot on Docks

Police fired from the stockade. This aroused the strikers. They moved toward the stockade. The fight between strikebreakers and strikers spread from the stockade to the docks where the Grace line ships were berthed. Here the police fired point blank into the strikers.

The strikers have always picketed the docks in a peaceful manner. The responsibility for the murders rests squarely on the shoulders of the shipowners, the police and the San Pedro city government.

* * *

Portland Still Tied Up

PORTLAND, Ore., May 15.—The longshore strike is so effective here that the shipowners are unable to load or unload ships. All attempts to put scabs to work have been unsuccessful.

Despite the disruptive tactics of the leaders of the International Seamen's Union, the seamen are solid behind the longshoremen under the leadership of the Marine Workers Industrial Union. Leaders of the International Longshoremen's Association are working hard to split the militant section of the marine workers away from the main body of the strikers.

Another strike-breaking move was made by Mayor Carson and the City Council. The Mayor and his council have created a two mile strike zone on the waterfront where only official pickets and business is allowed. He has done this in order to keep the main body of workers in the city from their active support of the strike.

* * *

Thousands Picket

SEATTLE, Wash., May 15.—Despite Mayor Dore's statement that 100 police will be put on duty to protect scabs, no cargo is being loaded on the ships.

The picket lines are thousands strong in Seattle, Everett and Tacoma.

The leader of the Teamsters Union, Brewster, was run off the waterfront when he tried to stop the teamsters from calling a sympathy strike.

* * *

Negro Docker Murdered

HOUSTON, Tex., May 15.—The longshore strike continued in the gulf ports against three companies which refused to sign agreements with the union, the Clyde Mallory line, the Luckenbach Steamship Co. and the Moore McCormack.

John Elmore, Negro longshoreman, was shot and killed by company guards who fired on pickets on the dock at Galveston. Ralph Langrave was shot in the leg. Another striker was also wounded in the attack.

The shooting took place when the company tried to bring 150 scabs to the S. S. Wichita Falls. The captain fired the first shot from the bridge of the ship.

The scabs, many of whom are unemployed farmers from Cameron, Texas, are being held like prisoners by the company, being refused the right to go home.

A mass meeting has been called to protest the killing of this worker.

* * *

200 Continue Strike in New York

NEW YORK.—About 200 longshoremen continued their strike at piers 34 and 27 on the West Side yesterday.

Scabs were working the cargo as delegates from the International Longshoremen's Association frowned upon mass picketing.

So far there has been no picketing of the docks on strike. Leaflets were distributed by the Marine Workers Industrial Union urging the strikers to set up a picket line over the heads of the I. L. A. officials to stop the scabs.

* *

Prepare for Action in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—The longshoremen of this city, throughly disgusted with the tactics of Polly Baker, International Longshoremen's Association organizer, are in the midst of an organization drive to prepare for a port wide struggle for better conditions and higher wages.

Baker, fearing the men would join the militant M. W. I. U., is trying to force the unorganized longshoremen of Pier 46 into his organization. However, the men are not responding. Instead they, and longshoremen of other piers, are grabbing eagerly at leaflets distributed by the M. W. I. U., calling on them to repudiate Baker's misleadership, and they are packing the meetings called to organize them and prepare for real struggle.

NEGROES TOOK LEAD PART IN FRISCO STRIKE

Only 23 Were Members of Unions; Hundreds Hired As Strikebreakers

By Byron Speed Reilly

SAN FRANCISCO.—(ANP)—With normalcy rapidly returning to San Francisco and the Bay cities now that the general strike has been declared off, some semblance of order has been restored and it is possible to evaluate the part which people of color played in the moving events of this region, during the paralyzing strike which for several days made this city the cynosure of the eyes of the world.

Negro residents of the city were not better or worse off than the white inhabitants. They had as much trouble getting to work and as much difficulty in securing food as did their white neighbors. In fact, there was a sort of brotherhood born of the unusual difficulties which surrounded the entire population.

San Franciso is, of course, a cosmopolitan city. It has been known for its liberality in the matter of race, except perhaps in the important matter of work. One of the most effectively unionized cities in the country, the comparatively small colored population has been forced in the main into the personal service type of employment rather than the skilled, because of the exclusion practiced by the unions.

There were 23 Negro members of the Longshoremen's union, however. The union was a closed corporation dominating the "hiring halls' so that the favored few got the most lucrative jobs.

Negroes Are Strike Breakers

So that when the strike came, Negroes flocked in as strike breakers. With only 23 Negroes as members of the Longshoremen unions, several hundreds took advantage of the conditions and are drawing down salary checks between $80 and $115 per week as strike breakers.

With less than 25 given any consideration by the unions during regular employment, which lists nearly 5,000, several hundred Negroes showed their gameness by braving the wrath of the striking mobs. Taken to the docks under police protection, the workers do not leave the waterfront, sleeping and eating on a huge steamer, known as the "Floating Hotel." Many have been unemployed for years and the strike was a God send. They were able to send checks home to their families for a week's work, which total the amount they have garnered for six months or so.

The "Black Judas"

Some of the wives and families of the workers have been threatened by strike mobs, who were pointed out the homes of Negro strike breakers by Negro men, not union men, but employed in a capacity what they call the "intelligence department." To the colored community, however, those who are known will hereafter be known as the "Black Judas."

Asked Not to "Scab'

The union officials have asked the Negro men not to "scab", but have failed to say they would be allowed to join the organizations without discrimination, if they did not except the jobs.

There is also rumors that the Waterfront Employers union, directed by the shipping companies, would take in the Negro if they win the strike, but no authentic information on this matter has been given out by the officials. They had the opportunity to do just this during the Longshoremen strike several years ago here, but they did not, so there is no guarantee that it will occur following this controversy.

With Governor Merriman calling out the National guard to cover the water front, the workers had no fear of violence as long as they stick on the job. The troops were called after six were shot by police, two of that number dying, during serious riots two weeks ago. Soldiers are on duty day and night and no one is allowed on the docks unless they are workers.

Just what disposition will be made of the strike breakers after the walkout is settled, no one seems to know. The general strike has been called off but the Longshoremen's strike continues unabated and the furtive "scabs" are still on the job.

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ORGANIZED LABOR ERASES COLOR LINE, OPENS DOORS OF SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH OF THE LONGSHOREMAN'S ASSOCIATION

Union Gets Mighty Righteous After Noting the Ever Present Menace of Unionized "Scabs" Ready to Go On the Job

San Francisco, Calif., Aug. (ANP) 'Negro labor, will never again find the doors of the San Francisco International Longshoremen's Association closed against them."

The speaker was Harry Bridges, Australian I. L. A. Leader, who came to this country via England, was the speaker and the sudden silence that followed his words was rent asunder by a wild ovation of hundreds of union longshoremen who jammed the Labor Temple Thursday night.

Bridges, who as chairman of the General Strike Committee, practically paralyzed the great cities of Oakland and San Francisco by calling for a general walkout

Says Unions Awakened

It is said that the meeting, which was called to determine the future policy of the union where the Negro was concerned is indicative of the changed attitude of the union worker.

In his address, Bridges was loudly applauded when he announced:

The Association has finally awakened and is taking the most potent weapon of the employer, the BLACK SCAB. By accepting him into our organization on equal terms, we are moulding it to our own use."

No applicants were registered pending the final settlement by the Abritration on Board, but the writer was informed that the lists will be re-opened in a few weeks with special attention being concentrated in regard to enrolling the NEGRO WORKER.

No Jim Crowing

It was also announced that there would not be any segregation in separate gangs, but the men will be scattered indiscriminately throughout the dock personnel.

To see that his order is obeyed to the letter, a special committee is to be appointed to investigate dock conditions and their principal duty will be to see that no worker is discharged or intimidated because of race or color.

MUSICIANS GO TO COURT OVER UNION POLICY

Systematic Effort Made To Get All Jobs For Whites

By BYRON REILLY

SAN FRANCISCO, (ANP)—The attempt of Musicians' Union, Local 6, composed of white members, to close musical territory in and around the Bay districts to all save members of their organization, has resulted in officials of Local 6 being hailed into Superior Court on an order to show cause before Judge Louis H. Ward.

The injunction was brought by four members of Local 648 (colored), after they had been discharged from a local theatre, against the will of the manager, who testified that he was told unless he "got rid of those niggers," Local 6 would see that the stage hands, operators, and other union hands walk out.

While the colored local practically scored a victory in the first skirmish, when Judge Ward informed attorneys for Local 6 "that unless they proved that they had not interfered with the Negro musicians, he would issue a court order compelling them to keep hands off any establishments employing Negro orchestras," the white local retaliated by having the national office in New York suspend members of a Negro band which played in a local nite club against the wishes of Local 6. The Negro organization informed the writer last week that they intend to defy the suspension and will carry the case to the United States Court.

Systematic Campaign

Testimony was introduced at the hearing showing that for a number of months past a systematic campaign has been carried on by members of the white union to keep all colored musicians from playing in San Francisco in any night club, speakeasy, hotel cabaret, theatre, in fact, in any place wheer a living might be made by members of the colored union.

Repeated wires and letters to National headquarters have been met with either a reference to Local 6 or with stony silence, hence the members of the colored local have been forced to take court action in order to protect their status, the latter local having the same jurisdiction as the former.

It is also currently reported that in their campaign to keep colored musicians from playing in any local establishments, the white local is using its purported influence with the police department by having the local police harass such places whose operators cannot entirely stand before the law or whose places are a trifle shady. This is partly borne out by a situation in which the operators of a night club on Kearney Street, who had employed a Negro band, found themselves a few days ago, when it is alleged that the business agent of Local 6, called and informed the operators they would have to get rid of the Negro musicians.

Police Crack Down

The operators demurred, as they were having good crowds and making money. Whereupon it is reported, the police became suddenly active and began to crack down on the place, imposing such restrictions as to make it impossible for the club to continue. Subsequently, the managers of the "spot" saw the light. The Negro band was dismissed, their places filled by their "white brethren" from Local No. 6, and now all is "lovely" on Kearney Street.

Steps are being taken by local Negro organizations looking into this phase of the matter with a view of calling this to the attention of Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, the police commission, and the chief of police.

Webber Fails To Reply

Local No. 648 was chartered in 1923 and since that time has regularly paid its assessments and dues to the International Federation of Musicians with headkuarters in New York City, and of which Joseph N. Webber is president, and to whom repeated protests have been made of the situation in which the Negro local has been placed without due notice and certainly without their consent. The officials of this local have at all times cooperated with Local 6, but the straw that broke the camel's back was the attempt to close all territory to colored musicians.

When the suit was filed many wires and telephone calls came from the national office, threatening cancellation of the charter of 648 if the suit was prosecuted, but at a special meeting called by the members it was unanimously voted to carry on to the limit.

Other places from which the bitter opposition of Local 6 has ousted Negro musicians include Mimi's on Broadway, Balfour's in Alameda, the Tip Top on Kearney Street, and a number of other establishments whose proprietors had in mind employing Negro bands, but upon whom it is alleged power union influence together with political pressure from various licensing boards deterred such employment. Attorneys say that the fight will be carried to the United States Court. The International Federation of Musicians is said to have encouraged similar activities in other cities.

4 Workers Are Given Long Terms

Trial of 24 Sacramento Workers' Leaders Begins

By FRANK DORIO

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 12.—Climaxing a jingoist, red-baiting plea to the jury by the prosecutor, four of six worker defendants in the June 1 unemployed demonstration received heavy prison sentences from the labor-hating Judge Arthur Crum last week. James McShann, militant Negro jobless leader, was first sentenced. He was given a total of 22 months on several framed charges, including "inciting to riot," conducting a meeting without permit, "battery," etc.

Harold Hendricks, ill with tuberculosis, was sentenced to two years, John Sanders to 21 months and Earl Tennry to 90 days for "disturbing the peace."

Sessons, the fifth defendant, was acquitted of the one charge against him, but immediately framed up on other charges.

Another Sentence Monday

Toth, the sixth defendant, will be sentenced Monday.

So far, a total of five years, 10 months and 20 days have been imposed upon workers who were criminally assaulted by police thugs when they demanded work, adequate cash relief, an end to forced labor on garden lots and unemployment insurance at the expense of the bosses and their government.

The courageous attitude of all defendants was expressed in the challenge hurled by McShann at the boss court: "I am not afraid to suffer for the working class. I am not a thief, not a parasite, an exploiter or a murderer. I am one of the 16,000,000 of America's unemployed. . . . I shall know why I have to suffer. . . . Thousands of McShanns will rise where I fall. . . ."

Leo Gallagher and Grover Johnson, International Labor Defense attorneys, immediately filed notice of appeal. A campaign of protest against these verdicts will be launched by the International Labor Defense.

Sacramento Trial of 24 Begins

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Twenty-four local workers' leaders, charged with vagrancy and criminal syndicalism, were put on trial in Judge William J. Carraghar's Court last Tuesday. Electing a self-defense committee of six to act as attorneys, they prepared to battle with the best means at their disposal a court which is determined to railroad them to long jail terms on trumped-up charges.

The defense committee included Caroline Decker, district secretary of the Agricultural and Cannery Workers' Industrial Union; Pat Chambers, district organizer of the same union; Albert Hongarely, section organizer of the Communist Party; Martin Wilson, local secretary of the International Labor De-

fense; Harry Collents and Louis Norman.

All pleas for reduction of bail which totals $96,000 for all of the workers, were denied. Demands for beds, blankets, food fit to eat in the prison, were ignored.

For the past three weeks these workers have been sleeping on filthy cement floors in a crowded "drunk tank." Drunkards, drug addicts and persons with contagious venereal diseases have been thrown into this tank nightly. With one toilet and drinking cup for 50 to 100 prisoners, a serious undermining of the health of the defendants is threatened. One Chinese worker has already been sent to the Stockton Insane Asylum. Another is on the verge of a complete nervous and physical breakdown, and many others are sick.

The defendants are allowed to shave only once a week, on Fridays so that they have heavy, unkempt beards when they appear in court. When they protested against this they were taunted by Judge Carragher, who said, "Now you look like real Bolsheviks."

Protests against this frame-up should be sent to Judge Carraghar, District Attorney Neil McAllister, Special Prosecutor Russell and Governor Merriam, all at Sacramento. Funds for these workers' defense should be addressed to Box, 646, Sacramento.

Labor - 1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Colorado

WOMAN OWNER OF COAL MINE SEEKS OFFICE

Josephine Roche, Champion Of Union Labor, To Run For Governor

By Scripps-Howard Alliance.

WASHINGTON, May 24. — Miss Josephine Roche of Denver, probably the best known woman industrialist in the nation, announced here today as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor of Colorado.

She will run on a platform supporting President Roosevelt and his new deal policies.

Union coal mine operator and widely known as a liberal industrialist, Miss Roche captured control of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Co. in 1928. She is now its president.

Because of her espousal of the cause of unionism in the operation of her mines and her adoption of a contract with the United Mine Workers in a competitive field formerly dominated either by company unions or open shop, her supporters here expect her to have the backing of progressive Democrats in her state.

Among her backers here is Assistant Secretary of Interior Oscar Chapman, who had been urged to run for the governorship, but who declined and announced his endorsement of Miss Roche.

Her opponent for the Democratic nomination probably will be Edwards C. Johnson, present governor serving his first term. Former Gov. William H. Adams is being urged to run, also, but has not announced a decision.

Miss Roche, a Nebraskan, has lived in Denver since 1906. She served as the first woman police official ever appointed in Denver, as probation officer of Judge Ben Lindsey's juvenile court, as an industrial investigator for the Russell Sage foundation and as a special agent for the relief commission in Belgium.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

First-Hand Reports From Shops Show Growth of Communist Influence

Marine Workers Tell How They Smashed Race Chauvinism

By CARL REEVE

CLEVELAND, April 5.—The call of the Communist Party to intensify the struggle for Negro liberation from the yoke of national oppression was sounded by Harry Haywood, Communist Negro leader, at the Eighth Convention now in session here.

As the discussion continued in this morning's and last night's sessions of the Eighth Communist Party Convention, a cross section of the work of the entire Party in leading struggles, was unrolled—in the important factories, basic industries, the struggle led by the Party in the fight against war and fascism, for the rights of the Negro workers and the building of the Party in the course of these struggles.

The enthusiasm of the delegates continued at the highest point. Every speaker, most of them shop workers, was heard with the most alert attention. The shortcomings of all phases of the Party's work, the lessons to be drawn from these shortcomings and the progress of the Party in the mass work, were the core of the delegates' speeches.

When Harry Haywood finished his report on the Party's work among the Negro masses, a motion was made by the Detroit delegation and carried unanimously that Haywood's report be printed in pamphlet form and given wide distribution.

Telegrams of greeting continued to pour into the Convention Hall at 2612 Prospect Ave., from all parts of the country, from shop workers, from revolutionary unions and from many workers' organizations.

Delegates Cheer Speakers

Prolonged and stormy applause time and again greeted the speeches—the report of Heywood, the speeches of delegates from the Baltimore waterfront and the Sparrows Point Baltimore steel mill, the report of Max Bedacht on the work in the mass organization; the report of James Eagan, head of the S. M. W. I. U., the speech of Y. C. L. factory workers, the delegate from Kentucky, of Ann Burlak on the work in the textile industry, of Rose Wortis, leader of revolutionary trade union work in New York City, and a Negro marine worker from Norfolk, Va.

Harold J. Asch, former State Secretary of the Socialist Party of California, now an active member of the Communist Party, spoke of the achievements of the Communist Party of the California District in winning 350 members of the Socialist Party away from their reactionary leaders and into the Communist Party through a correct united front policy. His speech was received with the warmest enthusiasm.

"I bring you the greetings of 350 former members of the Socialist Party who have joined the Communist Party since Dec. 1, 1933," said Comrade Asch. "We became members of the Communist Party on the basis of the united front appeal made by the Communist Party of the district to the Socialists, last November. The results in California should inspire the other districts to carry out similar united front action. The California District of the Communist Party was not content merely to send a formal letter to the State Executive of the Socialist Party. This was followed by letters to all of the 60 branches of the S. P. in California. The results were startling. From 20 to 25 branches responded by passing resolutions expressing a desire for a united front. These included the most active locals in the state. The united front appeal of the Communist Party was based on the immediate needs of the workers in our territory.

"The basis proposed for the united front was (1) to aid strikes with funds and other support, (2) a united fight against evictions and shutting off of gas, water and light, (3) a united fight against imperialist war, (4) a united fight against Fascism, (5) fight for the repeal of the criminal syndicalist law."

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was removed from office as State Secretary of the Socialist Party by the Social Fascist state leaders, because he voted for the united front and the united action of the workers forced a public trial. "We investigated the Socialist Party misleaders and we found plenty. We gave these misleaders more action than they had seen in the last ten years. In fact, we gave them so much action that they are now suffering from a relapse."

The membership of the Socialist Party dropped, he said, from 1,200 to 800 in California as a result of this united front appeal of the Communists.

"We won over about 70 per cent of the Socialist Party's most active members and local leaders. I want to emphasize the distinction between the local leaders and the state and national leaders of the Socialist Party. We often make the mistake of attacking the local leaders of the S. P. in general terms of condemnation. Many of these local S. P. leaders are sincere rank and filers. When they are indiscriminately condemned they are lost to us. We lost one important S. P. local because we made an unwarranted attack on one such sincere local leader. The fact that 350 S. P. members out of 1,200 joined our Party proves that these rank and file Socialists and many of the local leaders are sincere and are in the S. P. because they believe it is working to bring about Socialism. With a correct application of the united front in other districts, results as good as in California can be secured."

Anti-War Work Stressed

A great ovation was given to Roy Hudson, fighting head of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, upon his election as chairman of the evening session.

The progress of the Party in developing struggles in the shops in the heavy industries, in drawing Negro workers into these struggles, in developing the fights for the unemployed, and the struggle against war and fascism, ran through the speeches of the delegates, most of them shop workers, in last night's session.

"Last week the first anti-war committee was built on a ship in Baltimore," said the delegate, elected from the Young Communist League steel nucleus in Sparrows Point, Maryland.

After the young steel worker finished speaking, Hudson commented: "On this ship 29 seamen signed a petition calling for struggle against capitalist war and fascism and then asked, 'What do we do now?' This anti-war committee has now decided to organize on shipboard a meeting on May First to fight against war and fascism." The convention rang with applause.

Young Workers Lead Strikes

Many of the delegates from the Party concentration points brought out the leading role of the youth in leading the strikes and struggles of the workers. In Sparrows Point a steel plant of 12,000 workers manufacturing armor plate and barbed wire for war, there are 2,000 young workers and 3,000 Negroes, said the Y. C. L. comrade. "The union issues a weekly shop paper. The Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union has prevented a wage cut and carried through other struggles for immediate demands.

"The young workers are in leading positions and active in this union work. Sparrows' Point sent ten delegates to the U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism. Youth Clubs are being built among the young steel workers. We can also report that one Y.C.L. shop nucleus has been built aboard ship, from Baltimore. I pledge that I am going back after this Convention and put every ounce of energy I've got into the revolutionary movement," the steel worker concluded. "We have set ourselves the task of building three more shop nuclei and five anti-war committees aboard ship and we will exert all our energy to carry this out.

"We pledge to you that we will organize and carry out actions for the stopping of shipment of war munitions from the Port of Baltimore," he added as the delegates responded with prolonged applause.

The delegate from the Baltimore water front told of the successful struggles led by the Marine Workers Industrial Union, for relief for the unemployed seamen. In this fight, he said, the water front Unemployment Council has won recognition of its committee, which is in charge of relief distribution, and has won much more relief.

The weaknesses of this struggle were that the seamen did not begin quickly enough to spread the struggle to the other industries in Baltimore, and the relief heads tried to isolate the seamen by bribing them with more relief, spreading the red scare at the same time. Now a conference has been called by the seamen for all industries, in order to spread the victories on the waterfront to other industries and sections.

Jim Crowism Smashed

"The Jim Crow has been smashed on the water front," the Baltimore marine delegate declared. "In this Jim Crow town a Negro worker can now eat in the restaurants on the waterfront without discrimination because of our struggles against Jim Crow. We now have 300 marine workers in our local.

"We have built the Party from a unit of five to a unit of over 70, and these new forces are active. We have built a new Y.C.L. unit of 30 members which is concentrating on two steamship lines. We have stopped discrimination in shipping out from the port of Baltimore."

Integrate Independent Unoins

Comrade Burlak, national secretary of the National Textile Workers Industrial Union, spoke of the lessons in dealing with independent unions and of the united front in the textile industry. These independent unions grew up, she declared, because of the urgent need of the workers for organization, because they were disillusioned by the A. F. of L. leaders' treachery and because in many cases our union was not in the field.

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Haywood Reports

The center of Comrade Heywood's mass movement of the Negro against reaction, in order to behead the reactionary the imperialist forces of fascism and back-to-Africa, to war and prepare the masses for the "peaceful revolutionary seizure of power.

Fight On Two Fronts

"The upsurge of petty bourgeois nationalism and the spread of white

chauvinism calls for the strengthening of the fight on two fronts within the Party and the revolutionary movement—against white chauvinism as the main danger and at the same time more persistent combatting of the influences of petty bourgeois nationalism in our ranks.

Comrade Heywood spoke of the strengthened fight against white chauvinism and of the necessity of a more vigorous fight against it. He showed that the petty bourgeois national tendencies had influenced even some Party members. These tendencies, Comrade Heywood said,

Communist Leader

Harry Haywood, Communist leader, whose speech on the struggle for Negro rights received stormy applause at C. P. Convention in Cleveland.

include permission regarding possibilities of developing solidarity between the white and Negro workers.

He gave as an example the wrong tendencies in the struggle in Harlem for jobs for Negro workers, where some comrades opposed the demands for shorter hours for white workers and did not understand that this fight was a part of the fight for the solidarity of the Negro and white workers. Comrade Heywood said, "the most dangerous form of petty bourgeois nationalism influences within the Party is not its open expression. It is concealed and hidden forms of petty bourgeois nationalism that are the most dangerous, the kind that does not dare to come out in the open, but works under cover. How? Through subtle insinuation, fostering distrust and suspicion among less developed comrades, as to the integrity of the Party and its leaders in regard to the Negro question. Veiled inferences are made that leading Negro comrades, those who are seriously striving to carry out the line of the Party among the Negro masses, are capitulating, are Uncle Toms. The difficulties of the Party, all shortcomings are made use of too, for the purpose of disruption and factionalism. An example of this is seen in the activities of Comrade Noel of Detroit. The C. C. has definite, conclusive information that Comrade Noel has established himself as a hidden center around which petty bourgeois national tendencies in the Party gravitate, a center where all such sentiments find ready support, where less developed comrades who have tendencies in the direction of petty bourgeois nationalism find the greatest encouragement and support.

Scores Disruptive Activities of Comrade Noel

This activity of Comrade Noel is not confined to Detroit, but seeks to influence other comrades in other places. Comrade Noel's activity served only the purpose of demoralizing our Negro comrades, of making it impossible for the mobilization of the Party forces for the carrying through of our work. It serves, indirectly, our class enemy; such activity has no place in our ranks. The question of Comrade Noel is not only a question of petty-bourgeois nationalism. It is a question of political dishonesty, of double book-keeping, of factionalism of the worst sort and most unprincipled kind which has no place in the ranks of our Communist Party. The Convention must demand a clear-cut open answer from Comrade Noel in regard to his disruptive and factional work, as well as frank self-criticism as regards to his petty-bourgeois national views. In such a situation, where our Party is being subjected to the most vicious attacks by the class enemies—at such time the Party cannot tolerate such disruptive activity in its ranks."

At this point there was stormy applause by the delegates.

Such Tendencies Aid Class Enemy

Comrade Heywood then gave as a warning to Noel the example of a former Party member, Padmore, who could not shake off his petty-bourgeois past and tendencies, and whose wrong line finally brought him into the camp of the enemies of our Party, attacking the party and the C. I. with the worst slanders. Padmore, Heywood warned, had sunk into the swamp of counter-revolutionary petty-bourgeois nationalism.

Heywood gave in detail the tasks of our Party in its work among the Negro masses—the building of the L. S. N. R. fractions in the reformist organizations, the work to enlist Negro masses in the trade unions and the unemployed councils, the building of the circulation of the Liberator on a mass scale, the fight against white chauvinism as the main danger, the recruiting of additional Negro masses into the Party, the fight for all the immediate, economic needs and demands of the Negro masses and the Party's leadership in this struggle.

Kentucky Miners Join Party

How the Party has gained 200 members in Kentucky after the terror which followed the defeat of the 1931 strike there, was described by another young worker delegate to the Convention from the Y.C.L. in Kentucky. "I bring greetings to this Convention from the Kentucky miners," he declared.

"The miners who were at one time affected by the red scare are learning that the 'New Deal' is the same old dirty deal of high powered rifles, machine and shot guns," he said. "The miners of Kentucky are learning to stop their feuds and instead of turning their guns against each other, to turn them against their real enemies, in the spirit given us by Comrades Stalin and Browder."

The young Kentucky miner told of the establishment of a new Party nucleus in Louisville, and the action of the members of the Socialist Party of Lexington in joining the Communist Party after the sell-out by the Socialist leaders of the Austrian orkers. Oppositionists are being built inside the U.M.W.A., he said, and now exist in two of the key mines in Bell County. The committees of unemployed organized under the leadership of the Party have won relief from the county authorities in Bell County.

In one case where the workers were refused food by the County they began to help themselves and then the County came across with relief. A woman's committee has been built in Bell County to fight for the demands of the unemployed. "One of the achievements of the Party has been the organization in Everts, Kentucky, of a Party unit of 16 former members of the I.W.W. in this historic town," he stated.

Honor Simms' Memory

After the Kentucky delegate's speech, Hudson spoke of the work of Harry Simms, Y.C.L. organizer killed by the Kentucky gun thugs in the Kentucky strike. The Convention rose and stood one minute in silence in honor of Simms.

"The steel workers are on the verge of another strike wave," James Eagan, head of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union, said. "The workers are in the mood for organization and strike. The 10 per cent increase given them by the Steel Trust as a concession to prevent struggle was not enough even to keep pace with higher living costs. The chief grievance of the steel workers is the intense speed-up. The small concession of 10 per cent increase will not hold the workers in check."

Eagan analyzed the lessons of the recent strikes led by the S.M.W.I.U., especially Ambridge.

"Our chief mistake was that we did not build the Communist Party in Ambridge during the strike, and did not build groups and department committees of the union in the mill. Therefore the terror prevented us from organizing for some time after the strike was broken. We did not sufficiently introduce the Daily Worker into the union during the strike. The terror was brought in to Ambridge because the bosses knew they would not be able to work through our union leadership as they did through the Amalgamated Association in Weirton and Clairton, where the A. A. officials sold out the workers."

Cites Shortcomings

Eagan declared that the union had not followed out the policy of concentration sufficiently. "We concentrated for strike in places where it was easier to organize, like Ambridge and Greensburg," he said, "if we had concentrated all our forces on striking the J. and L. in Pittsburgh then the smaller mills outside Pittsburgh would have followed and there would have been a different story.

"But we did not concentrate in starting the actions in this key Pittsburgh plant."

Eagan said that one of the shortcomings of the union, which a determined effort is now being made to overcome, is the recruiting of Negro steel workers into the union. Out of about 6,000 members only around forty were Negroes, Eagan stated. The union is now paying more attention to recruiting Negroes, who are concentrated in the heaviest work in the largest mills.

The union has led 43 strikes and won many of them, he stated. More work in the Amalgamated Association, the A. F. of L. Union, especially in connection with the April 17 A. A. Convention, is necessary. The prestige of the union is high among the workers.

"The marine workers of Norfolk, Va., present to this convention a new Party unit on the water front of Norfolk, the oldest member being thirty-one years old," said the delegate from the Norfolk water front, a Negro marine worker. "On May First we aim to turn our demonstration into a strike meeting for the demands of the marine workers on six docks, as a result of the work of the Marine Workers Industrial Union."

Organizes Against War Munitions

The Norfolk delegate told of the beginnings made in the water front work by the fight for the demands of the unemployed. The M. W. I. U. won relief for the unemployed.

Then work was carried on in the International Longshoremen's Association and the struggles were led so successfully that in the I. L. A. local a whole rank and file slate was elected as officers of the I. L. A. local. Norfolk is an important war industry town, with Navy yard, powder works, and other key war industries."

"We are going to fight and fight to win the demands of the longshoremen and marine workers now so that we will be successful and not have to say later, 'we made that shortcoming and we made this shortcoming.'"

L. S. N. R. Wins Relief for Negroes

A young Negro woman delegate from Pittsburgh described the struggles of the L. S. N. R. for the rights of the Negro workers in Pittsburgh. In Pittsburgh restaurants, she said, even in the Negro section on the Hill, the Jim Crow is increasingly practiced. At an open hearing conducted by the L. S. N. R. the Mayor of Pittsburgh was invited to hear the demands of the Negro workers. He refused to come but sent his secrtary. The workers, both white and Negro, booed this politician off the platform because of his chauvinistic remarks. The L. S. N. R. has won relief for more than sixty families on the Hill who were discriminated against because of color, she reported.

In Pittsburgh, Negroes are still barred from teaching in the public schools, and a fight is being put up against these Jim Crow practices by the L. S. N. R.

Max Bedacht, member of the Central Committee, emphasized the value of the non-party mass organizations to the Party. He said, "Up until now we have on the whole, underestimated this value. We have not brought to our consicousness what it means to the Party to be surrounded by a great number of non-party mass organizations, by tens and hundreds of thousands of workers, not merely by a sentiment not merely by a mass, but by organization. The great mass of the American workers cannot be drawn immediately into the Party, but a large number of them can be drawn into the ranks of the mass organizations under the leadership of the Party, and if we neglect that, we cannot build our Party into a mass Party, such as we must do if we want to perform our duty in this period of approaching war and revolution."

Bedacht pointed to the underestimation of the value of the International Workers Order to the Party by many in the districts. "We should understand the political value of working among 45,000 members," he said, "and of en-

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Communists

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Daily Worker 4-6-34 New York N.Y.

larging the I. W. O. to 100,000 members. The ripening of the revolutionary consciousness of the members of the I. W. O. does not take place by itself, he said, but requires the guidance of the revolutionists within these mass organizations."

Bedacht brought out the necessity of building stronger fractions. "We do not have functioning fractions in the I. W. O., and we cannot get them if the local organizations do not pay the necessary attention. The Party fraction within the mass organization, is the steel rod. If the steel rod is absent, then the mass becomes formless. If this steel rod is weak, then the revolutionary content of the organization is weak. Only if the steel rod, the Party fraction, is strong, then you will have a strong working class organization. No systematic attention is being paid to the functioning of these Party fractions, and because of that we are now confronted with a serious problem."

A steel worker delegate from an eastern plant owned by the big trust reported to the Convention:

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He reported that the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union prevented the division of Negro and white workers in this plant. He said they are working with members, not leaders, of the Amalgamated Association (A. F. of L.) in united front efforts and that "it is easy to approach these workers. It is easy to have a united front with them." The A. A. did not organize the steel workers, he said, but many workers joined it and "in many cases have invited our speakers to speak before the A. A."

This delegate cannot be named because to disclose his identity might endanger the S.M.W.I.U. group he represents as well as his job. There are scores and scores of such delegates in this convention. For this reason the Auditorium doors are barred tight against all but delegates and credentials must be shown repeatedly at various doors in the building.

Local capitalist reporters think it queer. They write their astonishment at the "secrecy" of the convention—as though they expected a revolutionary party to let them in. They do not understand that the real work of this convention is going on in the general sessions, to produce a collective product, instead of in the anterooms and hotel rooms of a few, as happens in capitalist political party conventions.

The steel worker brought the session to a high pitch—exceeded only when a telegram arrived from a Communist shop nucleus in a Ford Motor plant. The telegram said:

"We members of the Ford nucleus send revolutionary greetings to the Eighth Convention of the Communist Party, U.S.A. We fully agree with the 13th Plenum resolution of the Comintern and Draft Resolution of the Central Committee, U.S.A. We pledge to carry them out in the Ford shop against the reactionary leaders of the A. F. of L. and the Socialist party. Long live the Communist International!"

Just before this Comrade Brown of the Central Committee reported on the work among foreign born labor in the United States—a group which constitutes the majority in the basic American industries.

Checking up big gains in building opposition groups within the foreign-language organizations controlled by reactionaries, Brown said these occurred particularly in Armenian, Czechoslovakian, Roumanian, Lithuanian, Ukrainian and Hungarian Societies, and to some extent to Italian, German and Polish. In the past year Slovak Communists gained strong guiding contacts with more than 40,000 members of National, reactionary-led societies. Mass organizations of foreign-born workers sympathetic to the Communist Party increased from approximately 50,000 in 1930 to 130,000 in 1934. Since the publication of the open letter, last Summer, more than 2,000 of these members have joined the Communist Party. The Party's language press in the past few years "improved not only politically, but also technically and financially," Brown said, and "in spite of the crisis, today all of the papers are on a much sounder financial basis."

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Continuing the optimistic, though critical, trend of the preceding speakers, Brown told the convention:

"There is no doubt that we made some headway since the policy of the Open Letter has been applied that the policy of concentration was proved correct in practice. It is true however, that something is lacking in the tempo and quality of Party work. The task of this convention therefore is to make the Party conscious of the necessity of speeding up.

"The effects of the N.R.A. as foreseen by our Party are here. Large masses are in motion again. The old illusions in the N.R.A. in the role of the 'Democratic' President, are crumbling one by one. While the Draft Resolution states correctly that the key to the building of the Party is 'the rooting of the Party in the factories and in the most important industries, winning especially the native white and Negro workers,' we cannot ignore the role of the foreign-born masses. Recognizing the fact that the foreign-born are rapidly being radicalized, that millions of them are unemployed, that they are discriminated against in the industries and by relief agencies and are persecuted and deported, that the ruling class is trying to keep them under the influence of reactionary ideas, we must see that the foreign-born workers constitute a revolutionary factor of the utmost importance."

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Noble Hawkins, Negro convention delegate from Omaha, Neb., told of the party work in attempting to close race divisions among the working people.

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Katharine Erlich, also of Omaha, district Communist organizer, declared convention reports showed the party had forced the use of millions of dollars for unemployment relief, that Communist strikes had raised wages and that the oppression of the Negro had been lessened by the party.

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Those radicals who are acquainted with the Communist position on the Negro question and the phraseological attitude of the Socialists on this vital issue of the American class struggle can now, by this latest illustration of Chauvinism, see the reactionary trend and racial prejudice of both Mr. Muste and Mr. White, ex-Socialist and at present a "free Communiist." If Mr. White is opposed to segregation he has yet to explain why the workers' school, of which he is instructor, convenes in the labor temple, where the officials of that organization are willing to allow Negroes to enter the reactionary portals provided these same unemployed and scorned and spurned Negroes purchase several thousands of dollars worth of stock of the Labor Temple Corporation!

It seems that Mr. White, as an instructor of the workers' school and as a "free Communist," would be thoroughly disgusted by both the segregation and terms quoted for the admittance of Negro workers in the labor temple and, consequently, discontinue further class conventions of the workers' school in this building. But we do not expect Mr. White to do anything of the kind, in view of the fact that he accepted the labor temple mandates and recognized their hospitality under the condition that no Negroes would be admitted to the school he conducts.

If Mr. White and Mr. Muste were sincere in their pleas for the unity of Negro and white workers, certainly they would not address meetings in the building of the Labor Temple Corporation, an organization that has as one of its primary objects the disruption of the unity of Negro and white workers! It is obvious, then, that both of these radical "left-wing" phrase mongers approve of the segregation of white and Negro workers; otherwise they would not be seen at meeting houses that support racial prejudice, the instrument of capitalism that is encouraged as a means of breaking the solidarity of Negro and white members of the toiling masses.

The Workers' School, it appears, is almost dominated and led by Socialists who say they are intercessors of democracy and Negro rights. And yet, when a Negro was forced to leave the Labor Temple on March 12, several Socialists who were present applauded the deplorable positions assumed by Mr. White and Mr. Muste. Here we have typical Socialist hypocracy—leading for democracy and applauding the exclusion of Negroes from a meeting that had as its chairman, Mr. George Cary White, aspirant to the governorship of Virginia on the ticket of social democracy!

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Workers, Negro and white, beware of the treacherous phrases of the Socialist leaders! Support Commu-

liminary to the achievement of such labor solidarity must come, in the Southland particularly, a gradual liquidation of the unreasoning prejudice that divides the working class and renders it powerless in the face of a common enemy.

It is a process that will require patience, tact and understanding on the part of those who are seeking to win the white worker to a realization of the essential solidarity of the working masses, regardless of nis use when applied to tical sympathies or loyalties. and upon the race question of a Socialist, who subscribes principles of his party and to its discipline. It is my on that the task of creating operative commonwealth is which white and Negro workst join together as members exploited class and wage a struggle for the conquest of and economic power. Pro-

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mentation.

Surely my advocacy of such tactics readily distinguishes me from the "free Communist" who would hasten to brand my appeal to reason as "reactionary and counter-revolutionary."

I have no desire to provoke a newspaper controversy with your correspondent on this or any other topic. I would merely advise him to look to his definitions, and not carelessly to apply to me a phrase which does not describe my political affiliation, and which is not descriptive either of my theoretical or practical approach to the problems of labor.

GEORGE CARY WHITE.

Negro, White Workers in New Orleans Meet Cheer C. A. Hathaway's Call for Negro Rights

By W. G. B.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—"We'll teach you 'niggers' to attend Communist meetings." This was a New Orleans policeman speaking as he arrested four Negro Youths as they were leaving a lecture on Communism by Clarence Hathaway.

More than 150 Negroes were among the 500 workers and sympathizers who came to hear the first public presentation of Communism in this Southern city. Nearly two years ago Comrade Hathaway came to New Orleans to fill an engagement for William Z. Foster. The police decided no Communist could speak. He was arrested, taken to jail and told to leave town. The meeting was broken up.

Now, the New Orleans Public Forum invites Hathaway to speak on the program of the Party and its solution for the present crisis. For an hour and 20 minutes Hathaway spoke, dissecting the present capitalist system and explaining the Communist program for a remedy.

"Today, we see two world systems: capitalism, which rules in the most of the world. Under capitalism, production has declined, millions are unemployed and starving. Capitalism has proved a failure." Then speaking of the Soviet Union, he said: "Here we can see that Communism is not a utopia, but a reality. It is the only system today that is functioning adequately. Communism is a success. . . .

"Many look to Professor Tugwell and the Braintrusters as the ones who will find the solution. Some socialists and liberals even think they are smuggling in Socialism or Communism. They are wrong. It is Fascism, the iron rule of finance capital, the rule of Wall Street and the biggest, most influential money interests that they will smuggle in. It will be the same kind of dictatorship that is behind Hitler today.

"The New Deal is moving towards Fascism. It is not Fascism, but by stimulating monopoly, the biggest corporations squeezing out the smaller business men, and placing the control of the nation's business under the control of Wall Street, it paves the way for Fascism.

"Hoover gave the workers a direct wage cut. Roosevelt, while pretending to raise wages, has in reality caused a great reduction in the actual wages. According to their own statistics, wages have been raised 7.5%, while the cost of living has gone up 23%. Here in the South the difference is much greater.

Equal Rights for Negroes

"The Communists reject all theouldries of racial inequality. We believe in and stand uncompromisingly for the full and complete equality for the Negro people. Long ago the founder of scientific Communism, Karl Marx, said: 'Labor in a white skin cannot emancipate itself so long as labor in a black skin is branded'." This statement brought tremendous applause from both Negro and whites. The fact that hundreds of white workers applauded this statement shows the tremendous advance the influence of the Party has made since its entrance in the South.

"When we first entered the South," Hathaway continued, "we were told by many that we would be lynched by the white workers, that we would be run out of the South, if we did not modify our program on the Negro question. We did not compromise on this question. . . not one bit. We have not been run out of the South. We are building throughout the South today revolutionary trade unions, in which Negro and whites are accepted on an equal basis. We are building the Communist Party here. The correctness of our position is being shown to the workers in their struggles."

In explaining the difference between the Socialist Party and the Communist Party, Comrade Hathaway explained that the Socialists believed in a gradual change, in relying upon the present machinery of democracy to bring about the change peacefully. "We Communists don't believe the capitalists will give up so easily. Morgan and Rockefeller have built up their wealth by bloodshed, terror and robbery, and they will use these same methods to maintain their rule. History gives us no incident of such great changes coming about peacefully. When in 1774 the American colonies declared their independence, did Great Britain give it to them? No, she sent an army against the colonies, and a seven years' war was fought to establish their independence.

"Again, in 1860, the majority of voters in America decided in favor of the industrialists of the North, they signified by their vote that slavery must be abolished. But did the Southern landlords give up their slaves? No. It took four years of bloody war to establish the rule of the Northern capitalist. And when the Communists shall have convinced the majority of workers that they should set up a Soviet government of workers and farmers to safeguard their interests we do not expect the capitalists to surrender with open arms. No, they will use their last guns to maintain their dictatorship, their rule of terror. The Communist Party is now organizing the workers to prepare them to maintain their new system by force." Again there was an outburst of enthusiastic applause. After the lecture, there was a period of 30 minutes devoted to questions. "What about free speech, do you believe in that?" "We Communists approach all such questions from a class viewpoint. We don't believe in free speech in the abstract. We believe in unlimited freedom of expression for the workers, but for the capitalists and old aristocracy, who try to disrupt the workers' government, they feel the iron fist of the workers' dictatorship." Then: "What about the workers' right to strike in the Soviet Union?" Hathaway explained that in the Soviet Union the workers were in control, that all the machinery of production and distribution were in the hands of the workers, and "naturally workers would not desire to strike against themselves," he declared. Also, there were many questions as to everyone receiving the same salary, etc., all of which were met successfully.

After the meeting hundreds of Daily Workers were distributed free, but the workers contributed their pennies and nickels for these papers to the extent of $5.50. Many workers have since asked for more information about the Party, and a few have offered their applications. One incident is worthy of note. A white woman comes to the Workers' Center the next day and says: "I have been a Communist all my life, but didn't know it until I heard Hathaway. What can I do to help? She was given 20 "Dailies" to sell and an hour later came back, having sold them all.

The I. L. D. immediately got on the job and forced the release of the four Negro youths who were arrested.

Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, whose fighting speech for Negro and white unity at a meeting in New Orleans several days ago was cheered by local workers.

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THE HAND OF MOSCOW IN GEORGIA

Communism Adopts the Negro; "Break the Solid South;" Form a Black State; Elect Negro Rulers; The Why of Communism; Party Subdivisions.

By Reavis O'Neal, Jr.

EDITOR'S NOTE — The data and information contained in this, the first of a series dealing with Communistic activity in Georgia, is obtained directly from the files of Communist organizations which have been raided by Solicitor General John A. Boykin, of the Atlanta Judicial Circuit.

Georgia today has a secret prison for political prisoners! Undenied reports come from the State Military Department that five dangerous radicals have been interned under guard in a secret prison.

It is further reported that letters from Communist chieftains in the North and stacks of Red literature have been seized by the Adjutant-General and are being studied with the purpose of securing indictments on charges of insurrection and sedition.

Every Georgia mill operator and every leader of organized labor in the State should join with the Adjutant-General in stamping out the growth of the Communist Party in Georgia. It is no secret that Communist Clubs have been organized among the members of the recent textile strike organization. It is no secret that flourishing in Georgia today are dozens of Red organizations which are actively spreading the doctrines of Red Russia under the supervision of Comrade Stalin from Moscow.

It is known that a Communist organization in Birmingham, under the leadership of Nat Ross, has agents all over Georgia who are adding hundreds of names to the membership rolls of the Communist Party in Georgia.

The information contained in the files of John A. Boykin who has crusaded against the Reds for several years is amazing to every Georgian who studies them. There are notebooks filled with the plans of the Reds for the organization of Georgia and the promotion of disorder and chaos among the textile workers and other labor groups. From this information this series of articles is being prepared.

COMMUNISM ADOPTS THE NEGRO

Still more alarming is the extent to which the Communist have organized Southern negroes. The negro districts of Atlanta according to the Boykin papers, are riddled with Red agents who distribute literature, collect dues, and obtain members for an organization which teaches that the negro is equal socially and intellectually to the white man.

Consider the statement of C. A. Hathaway, National Re Leader, before the nominating convention of the Communist Party.

> "The Communist Party stands squarely for complete and unconditional equality of the Negro people. We do not propose equality in any narrow and limited sense. We do not say that the Negro is 'all right in his place.' We say that ANY PLACE OPENED TO WHITES MUST BE OPENED FOR THE NEGROES. WE STAND UNEQUIVOCALLY FOR THE FULL POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND ESPECIALLY—THE SOCIAL—EQUALITY OF OUR NEGRO BROTHERS."

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> "The Communist Party proposes to destroy the Solid South. We propose to do this by establishing the fighting solidarity of the Negro and white toilers—the workers and the tenant farmers.
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> "We demand that the land of the Southern white landlords tilled for years by Negro tenant farmers BE CONFISCATED AND TURNED OVER TO THE NEGROES. This is the only way to secure economic and social equality for the tenant farmers."

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The Communist Party, not content with this doctrine of con fiscation, further proposes in its National Planning to "break th State boundaries established for the benefit of the white maste class and establish the State unity of the territory known as th 'black belt' WHERE THE NEGROES CONSTITUTE THE OVEI WHELMING MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION."

In this case, we might expect that when the "revolution of th working classes" comes, the lines of Georgia, Alabama, Mississip and South Carolina will be abolished and a new State formed in cluding portions of those States which comprise the Black Bel

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is a man named Earl Browder, who was born in Kansas. You will ind him, when he happens to be in, sitting at his desk on the ninth floor of No. 50 East Thirteen Street, hard by New York's Union Square. From here he directs the country-wide activities of the Party. He does, indeed, as Congressman Fish has alleged, get his orders from Moscow. But the nature of these orders is not what you would probably expect.

"Browder was born forty-three years ago in Wichita, Kansas. The son of a school teacher, he received an LL. B. from Lincoln Jefferson College in 1912. He became a certified public accountant and worked for eighteen years in this calling. During the War he spent two years in Leavenworth for his anti-War activities. . . . He is distinctly American type, quite different from the Jewish intellectuals who predominate at headquarters. You

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would probably say that he looks more political than revolutionary; he is a good executive and he knows how to handle the racial mixture he daily encounters. His second in command is Clarence Hathaway, big, blue-eyed, ex-machinist from Minnesota, who edits the official Party organ, THE DAILY WORKER, which has a circulation of 45,000."

Briefly, the activities of the American Communists are divided over a network of interlocking organizations, each of which caters to a particular class. There is the National Students League which has 150 chapters in as many American universities. Other organizations are The American Workers Party; Communist Unemployed Councils; Communist League of America; Frontier Guards of the U. S. S. R.; Proletarian Party of America; Communist League of Struggle; and publications sponsored by the various divisions.

These pulications include The Daily Worker; Labor Action; Worker's Age; Moscow News; Fight; Labor Front; Southern Leader, published in Birmingham, Alabama, and distributed generally over the South.

The rising tide of Communism represents a serious menace to the stability of the American Government. It should be stamped out, once and forever. Any order which seeks to attain its end merely by creating disturbance deserves no recognition.

CINCINNATI, O
TIMES STAR

OCT 5 1934

A Recruiting Office for Communists?

The mass meeting conducted at the Stowe Public School, Wednesday night, by a Negro Communist under sentence for attempting to incite a riot, raises a serious question as to how far it is sound public policy to permit the use of school buildings for political purposes. By State law, the buildings may be used for meetings of recognized parties. The Board of Education also permits their use for the discussion of topics of public interest. The subject of the Stowe School meeting was the Scottsboro case. Had the discussion been confined to arguing the case of the Scottsboro defendants, the meeting would have been all right, according to the rather broad rules of the board. But it is reported that during the meeting a Communist field worker addressed the audience and attempted to drum up members for the party.

It was surely not the intention of the law-makers at Columbus or of the board members here that school buildings should be used as recruiting offices for Communists. That kind of thing is obviously contrary to public interest and dangerous to public peace.

Although it is guided by State law and board rules, the public school administration must use its discretion in permitting or refusing to permit meetings in the schools. To prevent a repetition of Wednesday night's incident, a more careful investigation of the purposes of such meetings should be made before the schools are turned over to them.

Hunting Communists May Be Overdone

Far be it from *The Birmingham News* to hold any brief for the Communists. A liberal or openminded attitude toward the vexatious social problems of this day does not entail anything that could even remotely be tagged as radicalism on the part of this newspaper. At the same time, *The News* does wish to urge its readers to make wide distinctions between freedom of thought and professionalized radicalism.

Such distinctions are especially needed at this time for the reason that the American people appear to be on the verge of an unreasoning excitement over Communism which might possibly develop into a rabid and thoughtless "drive" against all forms of unstandardized expression.

What the growth of this tendency in the South might come to mean is indicated by a number of recent occurrences, some of which are none too pleasant to contemplate. The cause of legitimate labor interests in this part of the country, for instance, might be seriously injured by the popular assumption that all the labor leaders are Communists financed by Moscow.

It may be granted that the public has had some excuse for connecting such disturbances as the San Francisco general strike and the textile strike with the professionalized work of radical promoters of truly "un-American" ideas. But one is not justified in leaping to the conclusion that the sincere thought of men of integrity and background has a relationship to organized propaganda against the welfare of established interests.

Not many weeks ago, Dr. Henry M. Edmonds—widely known as one of the most consecrated and influential Christian ministers in the South—felt constrained to preach in Birmingham a sermon in which he defended himself against the absurd charge that he was harboring Communistic tendencies. That a libel of this kind could for a moment be credited in connection with Dr. Edmonds is a tragic demonstration of what can happen in an intelligent community when "Red baiting" becomes a sinister and senseless mania.

No man in the South has done more to give dignity and power to the Christian ministry than has Dr. Henry M. Edmonds. That a man of his type should feel—even for a moment—under the necessity of defending himself against ignorant and specious slander, hinting that he is a radical dangerous to the welfare of society, might be submitted as a startling exhibit in an argument calculated to suggest that some of our people now and then forget that tolerance and discrimination are supposed to be virtues.

Dr. M. Ashby Jones, pastor of the Central Congregational Church in Atlanta, touched upon this general topic last Sunday in his column in *The Atlanta Constitution*. Dr. Jones, it will be recalled, as the pastor of the Ponce de Leon Avenue Baptist Church in Atlanta, was instrumental in the formation of the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

"The technique of this Communist hunt," wrote Dr. Jones, "is a terrible assault upon the spirit of American democracy. First of all, an atmosphere of suspicion is created in a community. This is done by absolutely unauthenticated statements, and irresponsible charges, of the prevalence of Communists in our midst. The most dangerous declarations, calculated to destroy the confidence of our people in our schools and religious leaders, are made by our public officials. The community is told that our schools are poisoned with radicalism, and that many of our religious leaders are sympathetic with Communism.

"A systematic attempt has been made to identify those who advocate disarmament, who strive for world peace, and those who seek a liberal social democracy, with the teachings of Soviet Russia. . . . I have come to the deliberate conclusion that this mad hunt for the Communist is a deadly and dangerous attack upon that which is vital to American democracy. . . . With the shibboleth of liberty upon its lips, it seeks to destroy the dearest of all our liberties—freedom of assembly, freedom of speech, and freedom of thought."

The people of Alabama, largely because Birmingham is an industrial center and because of the efforts of the Communists to capitalize upon the Scottsboro case as a means of propaganda, undoubtedly have been sorely exasperated by the activities of genuine social revolutionists who have come into this state from the outside. But *The Birmingham News* hopes that the good people of Alabama will not blindly confuse these radical propagandists with our own sincere and consecrated liberals, whose objectives in all their endeavors are the increase in human happiness, the development of human intelligence, and what Mr. Roosevelt called "the more abundant life" for as many of our Southern people as possible.

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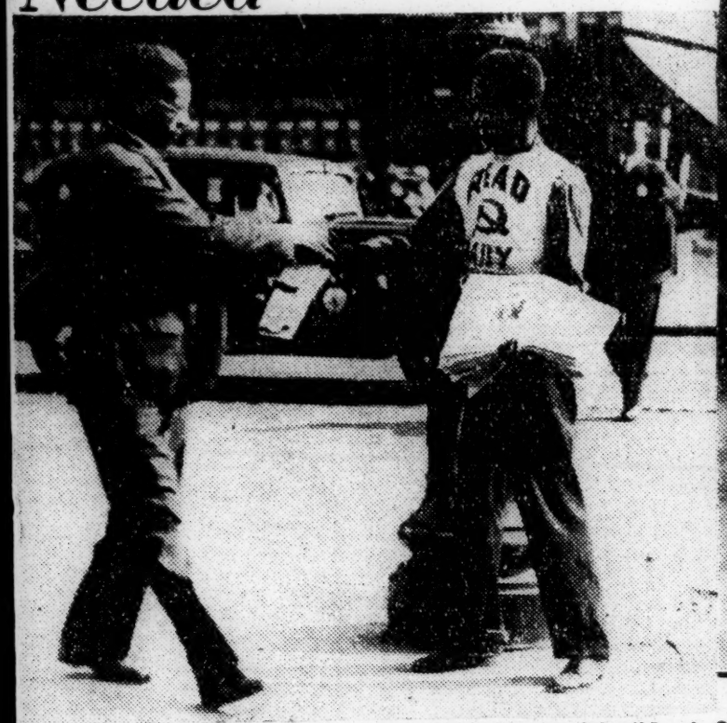
Red Builders Bring Daily Worker to Harlem In Drive: More Sellers Needed



DOWN ON LENOX AVE.—In Harlem the Red Builders' branch is only three weeks old, but the Red Builders are already making Harlem conscious of the struggles the "Daily" carries on. Above is a Harlem Red Builder in action. Lenox Ave. it known in the capitalist papers as the place of the hot-cha, where the blue singers sing bluer than anywhere in town. But in Lenox Ave. is also a branch of the I. L. D. and it is a symbol of the fight that the Daily Worker and the I. L. D. make for the oppressed colored nation of the South, that in Harlem the Red Builders congregate there.

ON THE PICKET LINE.—Harry Gordon's usual stand is on 5th Ave. and 125th St., a part of the avenue that the blue-blooded boys and girls who make merry in the dens of sin have no knowledge of, save perhaps when their real-estate agent calls their attention to an eviction he has accomplished,—but when there's a strike Harry brings the "Daily" where it belongs, on the picket line, to encourage the strikers. Here he is on 125th St., selling the "Daily" in front of Blumstein's. Harry is the leader of the Red Builders in Harlem and he is concentrating on getting his quota of Red Builders in the drive to put 200 on every important inter-section of New York in the next two months. Men and women workers, boys and girls, who wish to aid the "Daily" and also make expenses are urged to follow the example of this Red Builder, particularly today during the campaign to get 20,000 new readers within the next two months—10,000 of them in New York. Come to the Daily Worker City Office (store), at 35 East 12th Street and ask for Williams.

THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING.—Like other Red Builders Willie Campbell has felt the majestic arm of the law for selling the Daily Worker. Two weeks ago he was arrested for selling the Daily Worker in Central Park. "The next time," said the judge, "You won't get off so easily." When we went to snap this picture we observed, again, how the law works. Campbell, a young Negro boy, was selling the Amsterdam News; and the cop on the beat had to be fair. First he kicked the latter off the corner (and the boy was gone before we could do anything for him) and then he tried to chase Campbell. But Campbell remained. While the cop looked on we snapped Campbell.

Daily Worker Editor Demands Guarantee Against Further Suppression of News By Western Union

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION PROTESTS TO HEAD OF NEWS-KILLING TELEGRAPH CO.

As the Daily Worker went to press the following message was received signed by R. B. White, president of Western Union:

"Your day letter received and matter will be looked into promptly." 5-15-34

NEW YORK.—Following the discovery that the Southern offices of the Western Union Telegraph Co. have suppressed or censored messages from the Birmingham strike area to the Daily Worker, Clarence Hathaway, editor, today sent a vigorous protest to the president of the company demanding immediate action to end this throttling of vital working class news by a Wall Street monoply.

"We desire a statement from your office," Hathaway states to Roy H. White, President of the Western Union," as we are making public all material pertaining to this high-handed attempt at censorship and the muzzling of the press both in the Daily Worker and in other newspapers."

The American Civil Liberties Union has also issued a statement of protest to the press on this action of the Western Union.

The full text of Hathaway's statement follows:

Roy B. White, President,
Western Union
60 Hudson St.
New York City.

The Daily Worker registers a vigorous protest against the action of the Birmingham office of your company in undertaking to suppress news dispatches addressed to our paper, and demands:

1. that the suppressed messages be immediately forwarded to us.
2. that we be given satisfactory guarantees by your office that this practice will not be repeated by any of your local offices in the South or elsewhere.

Frankly, the Daily Worker does not intend to permit local managers of the Western Union to become censors of the material sent to our paper.

The facts in the case for your information, are the following:

After receiving regular reports by wire on the strikes of the coal and iron miners during the first part of last week, the reports suddenly stopped after we had carried the stories on the killing of four strikers by deputies of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, no reports arrived at our office; no message of any kind was received from our Birmingham correspondent. This made us suspicious. On Sunday I reached our correspondent by long distance telephone. He insisted that messages had been filed daily. I then asked Mr. Zhilat, in charge of your station in our office, to check up on the wires that had been filed in Birmingham, but had not been received here. This morning I received the following reply from a Mr. Pinkard, in your office at Birmingham, Ala.

"Two propaganda dispatches picked up from drug store to Daily Worker, New York. As dispatches were not entitled to press rates and were returned to post office box number left by sender stop the sender gave us no opportunity to

pass on the highly inflammatory matter contained in the dispatches and we therefore returned them to the address listed stop The contents strictly propaganda.

As for the contents of this telegram, we don't require the services of Mr. Pinkhard in determining whether these were "two propaganda dispatches" or what they were. They were news dispatches to our paper. We will determine here whether they contained material that should be used or not. The same applies to his reference to "the highly inflammatory matter." We will pass on whether material reaching us is inflammatory or not.

As for the question of press rates, we are a daily newspaper, maintaining business relations with your office. We are entitled to press rates on messages sent to us; and, again, we do not expect that Mr. Pinkard will determine whether messages will be paid for at press rates or at some other rates. His business is to send to us the messages that are filed for our paper.

We place this matter very sharply, because to place it otherwise would be to acquiesce in what obviously is an attempt on the part of people in the South to censor the press. We have no intention to acquiesce in such a policy.

I, therefore, ask action on the two demands made above, namely, that these messages be dispatched to our paper at once; and, secondly, that your office provide guarantees that in the future this effort at local censorship be abolished.

We desire a statement from your office at once on this matter, as we are making public all material pertaining to this high-handed attempt at censorship and the muzzling of the press, both in the Daily Worker and other newspapers.

Sincerely yours,

C. A. HATHAWAY,

Editor Daily Worker.

Civil Liberties Protest

Public repudiation of the refusal of the Birmingham manager of the Western Union to transmit dispatches on the Alabama coal strike, sent out by a Communist reporter to the Daily Worker, was urged on Newcomb Carlton, chairman of the Board of Western Union, in a telegram sent today by the American Civil Liberties Union and signed by Harry F. Ward, chairman; Roger N. Baldwin, director, and A. L. Wirin, counsel.

Suppression of the reports on the ground that they contained propaganda constituted "unwarranted censorship and unlawful interference with freedom of the press," according to the A. C. L. U.

Four Prominent Screen Stars Linked With 'Red' Activities

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 18.—(AP)—Injunction proceedings to restrain movie stars from advocating or giving financial aid to communism were threatened today by Neil McAllister, district attorney, as the names of Lupe Velez, Dolores Del Rio and Ramon Novarro joined that of James Cagney in the investigation.

The district attorney announced he would seek an injunction against Cagney next week and would take similar action against the other Hollywood players if an inquiry in Los Angeles showed they had any connection with radicalism.

Miss Velez, Miss Del Rio's husband and Cagney joined in denying the charges. Novarro was not available for comment.

Meanwhile, Lincoln Steffens, noted editor and author, branded "as absurd as Dr. Wirt's now famous remarks about the brain trust" the reports naming Cagney for comment. He said the movie "tough guy" had done no more than aid strike sufferers in the San Joaquin valley.

Detective Ray Kunz, a member of the police "red" squad, said the names of the two Mexican actresses and Novarro were found on a slip of paper in the effects of Caroline Becker, secretary of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers' Union, a communist organization.

In response, Miss Velez supported the assertion of her husband, Johnny Weissmuller, that she did not know the meaning of the term communist.

"Me a communist; ho, I don't even know what the blazes a communist is," she said. "I'm not so dumb that I would have anything to do with something that I don't know what it is. And I'm no bolshevik either."

Miss Del Rio's husband, Cedric Gibbons, art director at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios, said:

"My wife has no connection with any communist movement. She is not interested in radical activities and has never contributed funds to the communist or any similar organization. We have no idea why her name should appear on a 'list' in the possession of any communist."

Weissmuller declared "silly and ridiculous" any attempt to link his wife with radicalism.

"Why, Lupe doesn't even know what the word communism means," he said. "I can safely say that for her, and I know she's never given money to any such cause.

"Why did that guy (the Sacramento district attorney) use her name? How about me and a hundred others in Hollywood? Why didn't he pick on us?

"We give money to needy people—crippled people on the streets who ask us for a quarter for something to eat. But we have never given money to any communist organization. And we never have been asked for any, either."

Dolores Del Rio and Ramon Navarro could not be reached for comment. Cagney, who denied at Hollywood yesterday that he had given money to radicals and asserted he was "against all 'isms except Americanism," reiterated his statements today.

"It appears to me that McAllister's actions are a bid for personal publicity at my expense," said the movie "tough guy."

"I will spend every dollar I have in the world to make him prove those charges, which are absolutely false."

In turning the names of Miss Velez, Miss Del Rio and Navarro over to the Los Angeles police, McAllister said he was requesting all information regarding any possible connection with radical elements.

"I understand the Los Angeles police have a list of names down there including some prominent screen actors and actresses," said the district attorney. "I'll include them in my injunction if the names are furnished me. Then if any of those enjoined are found continuing their support or of sympathies toward radicalism, they will automatically be in contempt of court and liable to imprisonment."

First to feel the injunctive weapon, McAllister said, will be Cagney and Ella Winter, of Carmel, divorced wife of the liberal lecturer and writer, Lincoln Steffen.

Miss Winter, author of "Red Virtue," a book of soviet Russia, and other books, refused today to make any statement. Her name was signed to letters seized in police raids which mentioned the actor.

Detective Kunz said the letters from Miss Winter to Miss Decker would be used in the trial of Miss Decker and 17 other alleged communists' on criminal syndicalism charges to show the extent of communist activities. Miss Decker also is a defendant in a pending vagrancy trial of 24 alleged communists.

After writing that she had "Cagney's money again," Miss Winter said in one of the letters found in Miss Decker's apartment:

"Cagney was fine this time and is going to bring other stars up to talk to Stef (Steffen) about communism."

This reference recalled the assertion recently at Los Angeles of Police Captain William Hynes that several prominent personalities of the motion picture colony had contributed funds to communists. He declined at the time to give any names.

In his vigorous denial, Cagney declared he is 100 per cent American and never had contributed "a single penny to anyone because he or she happens to be a member of any party." Although he has visited Ella Winter and Steffens at Carmel, Cagney explained he was "not in sympathy with their tenets."

NATION-WIDE DRIVE ON REDS PLANNED

New York Times

500,000 Elks to Be Enlisted in Campaign to Combat the Spread of Communism.

CHALLENGE HELD SERIOUS

8-12-34.

Issue Now Is Between Stars and Stripes and Red Flag, Shannon Says at Atlantic City.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 11.—Alarmed at what is believed to be a nation-wide spread of communism through a network of organized activities, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks has started a campaign to counteract the movement, according to Michael F. Shannon of Los Angeles, newly elected Grand Exalted Ruler.

Mr. Shannon arrived here by airplane today for a conference tomorrow with district deputies of surrounding States to promote the national campaign against communism. He said the 500,000 members of the Elks in 1,400 principal cities would be mustered against radicalism.

"Communistic efforts," Mr. Shannon said, "have gone on until the whole United States is covered with a network of organized activities. The time has arrived in America when the issue is between the Stars and Stripes and the Red flag. It is time to cease talking our devotion to the institutions of the United States and to act our love of country. Let the brains of the builders be as active as the brains of the wreckers."

Lehman Hailed on Ives Bill.

He took occasion also to congratulate Governor Lehman of New York on behalf of the lodge for signing the Ives bill, which requires every public school teacher to sign an oath of allegiance to the State and nation.

Tomorrow's conference in the Hotel Traymore will be followed by meetings at Asheville, N. C.; Dallas, Omaha, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, Portland, Ore.; San Francisco and Los Angeles.

"On every day in the year," said Mr. Shannon, "the American flag flies above the subordinate lodges of the Order of Elks in 1,400 principal cities of the United States. On every meeting night in every lodge our men gather about an altar adorned with the Stars and Stripes upon which rest the Bible. No man can become an Elk unless he professes, and no man can be a true Elk unless he practices the love of country. This love of country with the Elks has taken on the character of a crusade, and in this crusade the entire membership of 500,000 is being thrown against the advance of Red communism on the institutions of home, church and flag.

Links Reds to Anti-War Group.

"The Elks applaud the action of Governor Lehman in signing the Ives bill, which compels every teacher in the public schools to sign an oath to support the Constitutions of the State and nation. A protest signed by 700 teachers and circulated by the teachers committee against war is tracable to communism. The chairman of this committee admitted it was affiliated with the League Against War and Fascism, and that those were offshoots of the United States Congress Against War. Literature of the latter organization shows among its leaders five of the most prominent avowed Communists in the United States.

"The Communist effort has gone on until the whole United States is covered with a net work of organized activities. The menace is great only so long as the people remain apathetic. The moment they are aroused this menace will disappear."

Communists.

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Southern Share Croppers to Hold Secret Lenin Memorials

Meetings All Over United States to Commemorate 10th Anniversary of Great Leader

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 8.—Southern white and Negro workers and sharecroppers will honor the memory of Lenin with innumerable meetings, both open and secretly, this Sunday, Jan. 21. The meetings will be the first Lenin memorial held in the South on a mass scale.

Fifteen meetings are planned for the city of Birmingham alone, including meetings in Ensley, Fairfield, Bessemer, etc. Bessemer is a steel and mining center, where the Communist Party has recently made great headway.

The sharecroppers and poor farmers of the Black Belt will brave terror by the landlords and Klan to honor Lenin's memory in small secret meetings. Such meetings will be held particularly in Tallapoosa county stronghold of the Share Croppers Union. There will be at least one such meeting in Chambers County where eleven croppers were recently framed and sentenced to prison.

Among the many other cities in this part of the South planning Lenin Memorial meetings, are Citronelle and Andalusia in Alabama; Memphis and Nyota in Tennessee, and Oxford n Mississippi.

Speakers at these meetings will stress Lenin's teachings on the national question—the right of the oppressed nationalities to self-determination, and the great need of white and black workers sticking together to gain freedom for both.

* * *

50 Lenin Memorial Meetings in Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—More than 50 Lenin Memorial meetings will be held in the Minnesota district on Sunday, Jan. 21, the tenth anniversary of the death of Lenin.

Two mass meetings will be held in Minneapolis, at the Humboldt Hall and the Metal Workers Hall the evening of Jan. 21. Speakers will be Wm. Schneiderman, district organizer of the Communist Party, and Jack Carson, Section Organizer.

Two mass meetings will be held in St. Paul on Jan. 21, at the Deutsches Haus and the Scandinavian Workers Hall, where Norman Bernick will be the speaker.

Morris Karson will be the main speaker at the Lenin Memorial meetings in Duluth and Superior, which will also be held on Jan. 21.

* * *

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 8.—Workers here will commemorate the 10th Anniversary of the death of Lenin at a meeting in International Hall, 427 Lackawanna Ave., this Saturday, Jan. 20 at 7:30 p.m.

* * *

COER D'ALENE, Io., Jan. 8.—Unit Sect. 11 of the Communist Party has arranged a Lenin Memorial meeting together with the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the Daily Worker. Other units are cooperating.

THE EDITORS OF *THE NATION* salute the editors of the weekly *New Masses* and wish them well—or at least as well as possible short of the immediate establishment of the Communist state, which would in all probability mean the disestablishment of *The Nation*. The *New Masses* program is to support "the militant sections of the working class, the living core of which is the Communist Party." It will fight "against imperialist war, against fascism, evictions, hunger and wage cuts, lynchings and oppression of the Negro people." Modesty forbids *The Nation* to state how many of these causes have been its causes also; this is a note of congratulation, not the beginning of an argument. The *New Masses* for January 2 begins with a series of editorial paragraphs on the news, which are followed by longer editorials; then come, among others, an article by John Strachey, a cartoon by Art Young, an article on the Reichstag trial, what editors know as an "off" piece by John Dos Passos, a Washington dispatch about Congress, and a diverting correspondence between Josephine Herbst and Bruce Bliven of the *New Republic*. Book reviews follow, and articles on art, the theater, the films, and music. It will be seen that in make-up the *New Masses* is not radically different from, say—*The Nation!* In tone, of course, it is and will be. Since it supports and believes in the Communist Party, the *New Masses* has the good fortune to know exactly where it is going, what it wants, and how it plans to get it. This is an estimable position compared to that of an editor who sees the future less clearly and the past less narrowly. But a paper that sets itself up as a lively and intelligent champion of an even newer deal than the New Deal deserves a lot of readers. To this extent, *The Nation* wishes the *New Masses* well!

When I Spoke to the Socialist Workers of Vienna

Negro Leader Jailed by the Austrian S. P. Leaders

By JAMES W. FORD

This is in reply to an Austrian Socialist worker who took exception to the parts of my speech at the Bronx Coliseum meeting on Feb. 15 in New York, in which I dealt with my experiences first with Austrian workers and with social democratic leaders in Austria. He especially disagreed with my linking the social democratic leaders with the police department. I want, therefore, to relate the facts as they were. In the first place, however, I want to express my fullest support and solidarity with honest rank and file Socialist workers, whether in the United States or in Austria, who have put up and are still putting up such a heroic fight against fascism.

J. W. FORD

In the summer of 1931, I went to Austria from Hamburg, Germany, where I was then secretary of the International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers. I had gone to Vienna as a representative of colonial people and as a friend of the Soviet Union. It was at the time that the Executive Committee meeting of the Second International was meeting in Vienna. Social Democracy was in power in Austria. There were Socialist leaders from various parts of the world attending the meeting of the Executive Committee, including the late Morris Hilquit of the U.S.A. I had been invited to Vienna but when I arrived there comrades advised me that if I should speak in Vienna at that time I would be deported from Austria and would not get a chance to speak to workers in the interior, especially in the industrial centers. Subsequent events proved this prediction to be correct. I was therefore taken to Leoban, a large mining center. A meeting had been arranged; there were over a thousand workers at this meeting, most of them were members of the Social-Democratic Party. They came to hear my message. The meeting had been arranged quietly, that is, without the knowledge of the local officials and Social-Democratic leaders. I spoke for one hour and many questions followed my speech. I pointed out why colonial workers and oppressed people had such a great love for the Soviet Union, because of its solution of the national question and its support and solidarity with oppressed people. I spoke on the Scottsboro case. I contrasted the policies of the Second International on the colonial question with the policies of the Communist International—how the Second International leaders support the capitalist policy and its "civilizing influence in the colonies," the civilizing influence of murder, misery and enslavement of colonial people, especially the coalition of the Socialist leaders with the governments of nearly every big colonial power in the world. I pointed out how the Communist International stood for international solidarity and supported the national liberation struggles of oppressed peoples.

These Social-Democratic workers of Leoban were shocked at the facts which I had brought to them about their leaders. They had not known before exactly the role that their leaders were playing in capitalist governments in the oppression of colonial people.

They thanked me for speaking to them and expressed shame for their leaders, but solidarity with the colonial workers. From Leoban I went to Gratz, the center of the most heroic resistance against the Dollfuss government. I was taken by night in an automobile to Gratz in order to avoid the socialist authorities. But after my speech at Leoban the social-democratic authorities had learned of my presence in Austria; they had waited for us at the railroad station at Gratz, but we came by auto.

I arrived at Gratz on the morning of Aug. 1. A great anti-war demonstration had been arranged. I had been secreted near the speaker's stand. The chairman and several other speakers spoke. A cordon of police and soldiers with sabres and side arms surrounded the public square.

As I mounted the stand to speak a hush fell over the crowd. As the opening phrases of my speech expressing solidarity with the workers of Austria were being translated, amazement showed upon the faces of the police officials who were standing some little distance away; they ordered the soldiers to charge. The workers surged around the stand.

But charge after charge dispersed the crowd and broke up the meeting. I was "captured" as a prize for the social-democratic chief of police of Gratz.

I was taken to a military barrack and held a couple of days. Finally I was brought before the chief of police of Gratz. He eyed me as though I was a captured animal. They prided themselves on being leaders of the Socialist Party and opposed to Communists.

"So you are a Communist, a friend of the Soviet Union are you? Well, we are, too, we have sympathy for the Soviet Union," one of them said. I was taken through an inquisition. After perfunctory questions of birth, place, residence, etc., statements were put to me, accusing me of being a Soviet spy, of being an undesirable alien with designs against the Austrian government.

When I put the following question to the chief police, the questioning closed: "If you are a socialist and an internationalist and boast of friendship for the U.S.S.R. and at the same time make claims of democratic liberties in Austria, why is it that I am arrested while foreign socialist leaders are being banqueted and are speaking publicly in Vienna?" I was returned to my cell to await the decision of the judges. Meanwhile, they had got in communication with the social democratic police of Hamburg informing them of my arrest and return to Hamburg.

During the days of my imprisonment the local capitalist and social democratic press carried slanders and caricatures about me. "Who is the strange blackamoor in our midst?" ran one headline. They carried slanderous reports that I had thousands of dollars on my person in English, German and Austrian currency, supplied to me by the Soviet government.

As a matter of fact I had about

Rank and File Workers Stirred by Expose of Treachery

$50 on my person, sufficient to defray my travelling expenses to and from Hamburg, Germany.

I was not allowed to have legal defense or contact with anyone. The I.L.D. lawyer who came to see me was not allowed to see me. Finally, I was called before the chief of police after demonstrations had been held by local workers in the city. An order for my deportation as an undesirable alien, never to return to Austria, was awaiting me.

Out of the $50 which had been taken off my person, one railroad ticket had been purchased for myself and two for detectives who accompanied me to the German border. This had been ordered by the chief of police. A few shillings had also been taken for "marring" the cell in which I had been held—a hammer and sickle had been drawn on the wall. Apparently many local Communists had occupied the same cell because there were emblems of the Communist Party drawn on the walls.

When I first arrived in Vienna I met a Negro physician whom I had known in Chicago; he was studying in the University. When the watchful social democratic police of Vienna found that I had visited this man's lodging, his house was ransacked, his landlord was intimidated and he was almost frightened into leaving Vienna, on suspicion of being a Communist or for having Communist friends.

I was not the only one deported from Austria at that time, I believe there was an English and a German Communist, also deported as undesirable aliens. We had come to Austria to establish solidarity and fraternity with the Austrian workers and build up a united front struggle against imperialist war, for the Defense of the Soviet Union and the Chinese people. For this we were kicked out of Austria by social democratic officials. These are the facts of my experiences in Austria with Socialist leaders. The workers, both Socialist and Communist were friendly.

Communist Plot Aimed At New Deal Is Disclosed

CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 10.—(AP)—The discovery of an alleged "communistic plot" to thwart reconstruction efforts of the "new deal" in the South, was disclosed here today by U. S. Dist. Atty. Francis Canny.

The District Attorney said the plans were incorporated in literature found on one of five men questioned recently at Springfield, Ohio. He said Police Chief George Abel, at Springfield, detained the five men, one white and the others negroes, and that the white man, Canny said gave his name as Stan Benson, of Birmingham, had literature indicating plans were being worked out to "wreck the new deal." Abel later released the men, but confiscated the papers.

Canny said the literature, which he has forwarded to the Attorney General at Washington, told of persons being "planted" in every mill and mine, for the purpose of causing dissatisfaction and fomenting strikes. The papers, he said, listed the "plants," with their names, ages, background, places where working, and details of how each was to accomplish his purpose.

"Benson admitted," said Canny, "that he was secretary of some communist bureau and that he was in the pay of the communist party."

He said the five were en route to Cleveland, where they said they were going to attend a communist convention.

"The plans were well worked out," Canny said. The "new deal" was referred to in the papers as "the Wall Street deal," the District Attorney said.

He expressed the opinion the papers would enable the Attorney General's Department to nip the alleged plot before it got underway.

COMMUNIST JIM CROWISM

MEETING in convention in Cleveland, Ohio, the Communist party of America broadcast the following pledge probably as bait for Negro members:

"The Negro people will obtain full equality and the right to govern as they see fit in the black belt of the South where they are a majority."

This sounds very much like the 49th State idea. Negroes should be grateful to the Communists for letting them know in advance that only in some sections of the South where Negroes constitute the majority of the population will they be vouchsafed full equality after the Revolution.

According to this, the Communists do not offer as much as the capitalists, for in many parts of the country, Negroes are granted equality before the law, even though they constitute a microscopic minority. The Reds promise to perpetuate the racialism that has retarded the development of the South and left it lagging behind the rest of the country by promising Negroes in the Southern Black Belt the right "to govern as they see fit" which is what white people in these sections are doing on a strict racial basis today.

It is no improvement to substitute one race hate for another. We had erroneously assumed that in the Communist Valhalla race lines would be obliterated; that there would be no black or white, but simply American workers skipping together in the streets and tossing nosegays hither and yon.

'Red' Plot To Wreck Recovery In South Said Nipped in Ohio

CINCINNATI, April 10.—(AP)—United States District Attorney Francis Canny today said a man detained at Springfield, Ohio, several days ago had in his possession papers outlining "communistic plans to wreck the government's reconstruction program in the south."

Canny said that several days ago a white man and four negroes were detained by Police Chief George Abel at Springfield and that Abel took from the white man, said by Canny to be a "communist organizer," literature outlining the alleged plans.

Abel told Canny the white man said they were en route to Cleveland to attend a communistic convention. Abel released the men but confiscated the literature.

Canny said the papers indicated the organization was working out its plans for wrecking the "new deal." He said the literature stated that five persons were working in each mine and mill and their object was to cause dissatisfaction and strikes.

Canny said the papers referred to the "new deal" as the "Wall Street deal."

The papers, the district attorney said, revealed that men had been "planted" in mills and mines, and gave their names, ages, background, the plants which they were working, and what each was supposed to do to further the plan.

Canny said he would send the literature to the department of justice at Washington. He added he believed the papers would help to nip the plot before it could get under way.

The district attorney said the scheme for wrecking the recovery program "was well worked out."

GREENVILLE, S. C.
NEWS

JUL 4 1934

MUTUAL AMAZEMENT

An Atlanta news items says a group representing New York liberal organizations visited a negro communist under sentence in the Georgia city for inciting to riot and were given "a cordial welcome by Governor Talmadge," but had "an amazing experience with the assistant solicitor of Fulton county."

John Howard Lawson, playright and head of the group, is represented to have quoted the assistant solicitor as saying he did not intend to have any "lousy bums" interferring with Georgia affairs. This moved Leader Lawson to say that it was "amazing" and a "disgrace" to have such men in public office.

The governor's sense of decorum contrasts favorably with the heat of the assistant solicitor's remark. But in this connection it is probably not amiss to say that the average Southerner likewise feels some "amazement" when liberals of the East forsake their business pursuits, if any, and organize pilgrimages to the South for the purpose of furnishing succor and comfort to those whose only claim on their attention is the fact that they have been charged with breaches of the regularly constituted laws of the land.

Good Red Publicity

That the Reds, the most hated U.S. minority, live and prosper is due largely to their publicity department.

Take the May Day procession in New York last week in which 20,000 marched.

From their large program, much of which is not clear to the average man, they chose to demonstrate the international character of their work.

So black and white, Americans, Chileans, Cubans, Puerto Ricans, Chinese, and Jews, representing oppressed groups, were given leading places in the parade. The banners they bore made plain the problems of the lowly everywhere.

"Clear slums, make jobs, babies need milk."

"Black and white, unite and fight."

"We demand freedom for Mooney, the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon."

"Release all class war prisoners."

"We want unemployment insurance."

"Money for schools, not for battleships."

To cap the climax what could have been more dramatic than the leading car in the procession in which rode mothers of five of the Scottsboro boys and in their midst, Ruby Bates, one of the two white women whose testimony has kept them in prison for three years.

With them rode Mother Ella Reeves Bloor, white, veteran Red woman leader.

No wonder silence, then cheers, greeted this car as it moved through the city streets. That car in itself represented all the aims for which the Reds fight and they knew it.

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

"REDS" STAGE BIG INTERRACIAL DANCE ON EAST SIDE FOLLOWING MAY DAY PORK-BEANS PARADE

WHITES, CHINESE, MEXICANS FORGET PREJUDICES IN NEGRO BALLROOM

Communists Want Local Negro Relief Heads Removed

"Wheel your partners—promenade." With an all-nations orchestra, composed of three Chinese ,two Mexicans and one white man, Communists of the city ecelebrated May day Tuesday night with an interracial dance at Slaughter's Hall. Approximatelv 200 white and colored attended the festivities.

Square dances, together with the two-step and one-step, and occasionally the stately waltz were engaged in as the indiscriminate dancers in interracial embrace tripped the light fantastic toe. To add color to the affair two Mexican women also were noticed among the dancers.

Older heads among the Communists were seen in huddles about the room talking in whispered voices about the work of their organization and recalling other May

Speeches were made during the days in larger industrial centers. evening and buck and wing dances were cards on the program following each speech. Race prejudice certainly was on a vacation as Negro and white females danced with utter abandon with male members of opposite races.

The dance was the climax of a day of parades and speeches staged in Rock Island Park during the afternoon. Resolutions demanding the release of the Scottsboro boys, Tom Mooney and Billings and Herndon were adopted by 5,000 comrades.

A parade headed by girls and kiddies from the Community camp, many of whom were barelegged, passed through the streets about 2 o'clock. "We want pork and beans, we want bread and meat!" shouted the marchers, fully 3,000 in number.

Local color was added to the denunciation of workers when a resolution was read and adopted asking that "Mr. Jackson" and "Mrs. Holmes" be discharged from the relief setup here. While initials were not used in the resolutions, it is assumed that two colored workers were referred to.

Hundreds of Negroes joined in the march, and G. E. Taylor, former Communist candidate for Congress, 5th district, was one of the orators. Several Indians, Mexicans and Chinese were seen among the marchers, who were orderly.

A committee composed of white and black, was selected to call on Carl Giles, relief director for Oklahoma, and another to deliver protests to City Manager Orville Mosier.

Communists Hold May Day Meet In Bryan Park

Richmond Communists held their May Day demonstration Tuesday afternoon in Bryan Park, when about one hundred members of the Communist Party and their affiliated branches asssembled in the park and heard a review of the party's activities here during the past year, and after paying their respects to the Mayor of the City of Richmond for giving them permission to hold their demonstration so near to the center of the city—the park is four miles out—plans were advocated for a larger development of the party and its activities here during the coming year.

Mrs Bessie Davis presided and addresses were delivered by Thomas H. Stone, Mrs. Anna Cooper and A. L. Holt. Several white members of the party attended and mingled with the colored members. Signs bearing the demands of the party were carried by the members and the scene was a bit colorful.

COMMUNISTS BUSY IN LABOR UNREST, POLICE DISCOVER

Literature Reveals Activities

After Papers Nabbed In Residence Here

The Communist Party, which has an active membership restricted to a comparative handful of radicals mostly in New York and other large cities, is taking advantage of unsettled conditions in the Birmingham mining sections to pry from Negroes money with which to finance its official organ, the Daily Worker, published in New York.

This was revealed by a raid staged by Sergt. Early, acting on orders issued by Chief of Police Hollums, early Tuesday morning.

The raid was made at 1717 Tallapoosa Street, East Birmingham, at the home of a Negro woman. The woman was not at home and no arrests were made.

The police found a collection can labeled in large red letters: "Save the Daily Worker! Collect $35,000!" It also bore the New York address of the Communist newspaper.

The raiders also confiscated a considerable quantity of radical literature and a note book purchased in New York and containing a number of Birmingham names and addresses.

Part of the confiscated literature was a copy of the Daily Worker, which contained an inflammatory front page story of the mine strike here. The paper quoted what it called a "mine gunman" as saying:

"We'll wade through blood to put the scabs to work."

It told, however, in a more tranquil tone, of the beating of three mine workers by striking pickets.

Chief Hollums, who is waging a vigorous fight to drive Communists out of Birmingham, said Tuesday morning that the police will make a list of all radicals here and will arrest them, fingerprint them, photograph them and "drive them out of Birmingham if they can't cooperate with the government and be decent citizens."

"If they want to go to Russia, let them go," Chief Hollums said.

"But if the ignorant Negroes and whites who are being stirred by this inflammatory propaganda want sympathy, friendship and protection, they can get all of it they can get anywhere right here at this police department, if they come here with clean hands. They don't have to go to the Communists and agitators."

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS

MAY 11 1934

THE INQUIRING PHOTOGRAPHER

By James Jemail

The News will pay $5 for every question submitted and used in this column. Today's award goes to Richard Dallari, 3515 Vernon Boulevard, Apt. 23, Long Island City.

THE QUESTION.
Why are you a Communist?

THE PLACE.
Communist Party headquarters.

THE ANSWERS.

Hugh McKiernan, engineer: "I joined the party because I am convinced it is the only party that can organize the Irish workers in the United States not only for their own economic needs but also for a free and united independent Ireland."

Joseph Singer, laundry worker "Because the Communist Party is the only party that supports the veteran demands for the bonus, repeal of the economy act and for unemployment insurance. The fight of the veteran is part of the struggle of the entire working class."

Grace Hutchins, research worker: "It is because the Communist Party alone is entirely devoted to the interests of the working class. The party leads day-by-day struggles for immediate needs, and at the same time prepares for a revolutionary change from a profit system to a workers' and farmers' government."

J. A. Corrigan, seaman: "My choice was be-

tween Facism or Communism. The first gives profits to a favored few, but hunger and misery for the workers. In Communism there are no profits for any one, increased standards of living for workers, and abolition of national hatreds."

Hammie Snipe, cement worker: "Because I was born and raised in the Southern States where the rankest kind of exploitation, discrimination, Jim Crowism and lynching are practiced against colored people. I recognize that only the Communist Party fights for the liberation of the colored people."

Maxwell Bodenheim, writer and poet: "Because only the united, militant uprising of the proletariat, under the leadership of the Communist Party, can end the robbery, brutality, trickery, and preparations for impending slaughter inflicted by a ruling class beneath every 'charity,' hypocrisy, and incitement to national hysteria."

COMMUNISTS SAID TO HAVE WRONG TACTICS

McKinney Writes On Party Program In Labor Action

The position of the Communist party on the race problem is reviewed in some detail by Ernest Rice McKinney in Labor Action for May 1, 1934, a newspaper devoted to the interests of American workers. Much of the article is based on the report of Earl Browder, general secretary, Communist party of America, at the 8th national convention of the party held recently in Cleveland.

That the party accomplished very little despite its avowed interest in Negro workers is frankly admitted by the party leader. 'From its inception," Mr. Browder reported, "the Communist party of the United States placed the demands for Negro rights in its program. In the first period of our work, up to 1929, we cannot claim any important results."

Explains Party's Failure

The party's failure, Mr. Browder thinks, is due to its lack of Bolshevick understanding of the Negro question. The correct approach to the problem, the leader intimated, is in regarding the question as the problem of an opposed nation. The new Bolshevick attitude is that the Negro is an oppressed nation living at the mercy of a stronger nation.

Mr. McKinney takes issue with Mr. Browder on this question of regarding Negroes as a nation. According to Mr. McKinney, Mr. Browder is wrong on his phychology, history and all the facts on the Negro. In fact Mr. McKinney claims that the position of the Communist party is more fantastic than the attitude of the Garvey movement on the Negro question.

Get down to brass tacks, Mr. McKinney offers this criticism of the tactics of the Communist party:

Inconsistency of Communists

"The plain ordinary Negro has an immense amount of common sense, plain mule sense, far more than the C. P. has ever guessed. Although he has no idea what "plenum," "cadre," "agiprop," "politburo," and "left social facist" mean, he does know that somehow, despite all that he suffers, he is an integral part of the life of this country, even its social life. He will never understand how one and the same group can come to him today proclaiming "workers of the world unite!" and tomorrow or the afternoon of the same day tell him to withdraw from the general struggle of the workers and fight to set up a jim crow republic of their own.

"It makes no difference that the C. P. says to white workers that they are to aid the Negroes to achieve self-determination and then if these whites happen to live in the area—to submit themselves to the rule of the black majority. This is mere claptray."

Party's Sincereity Questioned

With the apparent failure of the N. R. A. to settle the question of unemployment and general distress among the workers, white and colored, and the recent increase in strikes and labor unrest in various sections of the country, the Communist party is redoubling its efforts to stir up the Negro masses. Such Negro leaders as Prof. Kelly Miller and Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, however, fearing that the Communists are insincere, caution Negroes against supporting the party less they suffer the loss of their jobs by participating in strikes or be deserted by the party in case a new system is established in the country.

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES DISPATCH

MAY 3 1934

May Day

THE celebration of May Day Tuesday by Richmond's Communist colony would be amusing were there not a certain tragic note to all their endeavors.

The handful of Negroes who assembled at Bryan Park that afternoon—there were not more than seventy-five all told, according to news accounts—heard the same threadbare harangue to which malcontents have been subjected for countless generations. It follows the patent formula of reciting the ills of the aggrieved classes, with local angles magnified for the sake of easy emphasis, and a comparison with what might be in some far-off Utopia.

That our present economic system—and more particularly, that phase of it from which we seem now to be emerging—lacks much of perfection is nowhere denied. All men are *not* born free and equal. Justice and equal opportunities for all do *not* exist, in the United States or any other land.

Man's enslavement to his own civilization is a process which began with life itself. It is the inevitable outcome of the law of the survival of the fittest to which all nature has adapted itself. That the strong should prey upon the weak seems a natural and logical consequence.

But the enlightened forces of civilization today have set as their goal the leveling of that inequality. Since by the very nature of man himself all of his species cannot come into the world with equal strength and equal intellect, the strong are turning to the protection of the weak rather than considering them legitimate prey.

That statement may be gall in the mouth of a LENIN. It will be hard to swallow even by the lambs who were shorn in the debacle of October, 1929. But on every hand there is abundant testimony of a reversed philosophy of right. False idols have been tumbled in the dust. Principles and precepts which were founded on no more valid support than hoary acceptance have been discarded.

Practically every one of the "advanced" nations of the world is undergoing social metamorphosis. While they seek their ends by devious paths, each of them, in the final analysis, has as its ultimate goal a more equitable distribution of the earth's benefits among the millions who have to share them. Russia strains for its objective through Communism; Italy through Fascism; Germany through its Nazi regimentation, and the United States through its doctrine of "A New Deal for the Forgotten Man."

All of these political philosophies boil down, ultimately, to an effort to provide exactly those fundamental principles for which Richmond's May Day demonstrators were clamoring—unwittingly, perhaps—last Tuesday.

Communistic agitation in the United States is a futile gesture. Slowly and inexorably a New Deal *is* being worked out for the Forgotten Man, and as its benefits become gradually more widespread, the yearning for other creeds and other pastures will return to its normal minimum.

RAISE CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUE IN NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—A mixed, though separated, audience of colored and white persons listened to Clarence Mathaway explain Communism in the New Orleans Forum, an organization of professors and business men, who has recently become involved in issues concerning the civil liberties of New Orleans citizens.

The result of the meeting was the revocation by the school board of a permit which had previously been given to the Forum, granting its members the permission to use the public schools for lectures on economics.

The school board members defend themselves by pointing out that the audience at the Forum was inter-racial, and that it is contrary to custom to allow mixed audiences in the white schools. The Forum contends that this had been explained to the school board, and that the revocation came only after the Communist spoke.

The controversy rises yet another point in what citizens of New Orleans consider various threats to their constitutional rights. Other events which preceded the Forum incident include the arrest of a woman Socialist candidate for distributing handbills without a permit, discussion among Catholics of censorship laws proscribing certain magazines and books, and the arrest of Communists and Communist sympathizers for being "dangerous and suspicious."

Labor—1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Communists.

Communists Fight Growing Fascism in Alabama Elections

Boss Candidates Say They Fear Communist Party in South

By NAT ROSS

In the past ten days a flood of fascist statements and actions has spread over Alabama. This fascist upsurge is not an accident. It arises out of the following situation:

1. The Alabama ruling class is preparing a sharp attack on the wages, conditions, and unions of the workers.

2. They are trying to head off the growing spirit of struggle among the textile workers who are getting ready to strike again, among the steel workers and miners, among the share croppers and Negro masses as a whole.

3. There is great fear of the growing prestige that the Communist Party is gaining as a result of its being officially placed on the ballot with white and Negro candidates.

4. The Alabama and the southern ruling class are the springboard of the rapid drive of the New Deal towards fascism. The Democratic leadership of Alabama is working in the main under closest guidance from Washington, as seen in the latest Scottsboro developments. The success or failure of the fascist developments in the South will have an important effect on the development of the revolutionary movement throughout the country.

Southern Authorities Speak

Tom Knight of Scottsboro lynch fame, now running for Lieutenant Governor, declares before the State League of Young Democrats, that "The chief dread and concern of every loyal Democrat should be the specter of Communism. We need not fear the Republican Party, neither need we fear the Socialist Party. But we must fear the Communist Party. It is a movement which should be stamped out by armed force if necessary."

Commenting on this speech, the Montgomery Advertiser says editorially:

"Communism as a political principle should be combatted as a political principle by sound reasoning." But it adds, "There is of course a place in the police jurisdiction for combatting any form of violence, whether it springs from radical political sources, etc., etc."

Continuing the anti-Communist drive, the Birmingham News writes:

"Another proponent of legislation against Communist activities is A. L. Hanks, who is seeking the speakership. Communist activities have seeped into every social, political, commercial, educational, industrial, and agricultural activity of Alabama, he says. Communism is an actual state and local menace, and laws must be enacted to stop it. The results of the November elections will not show the extent of Communist influence in Alabama, as it is largely among Negroes, who do not vote. The Communist vote in November will only represent about one-third of the white Communists in the state, as only about one-third of eligible voters go to the polls."

A "theoretically" polish to the fascist drive is given by the Birmingham News, which continues to pour out lavish praise on Mussolini. It says:

"There is a tremendous difference between the Italian and German forms of what is called fascism. . . . Mussolini's system of government operates successfully in Italy . . . and it seems suited to the present temperament of the Italian people, as well as to the peculiar conditions in that country."

Alabama Fascists Active

Following on the heels of this editorial, the Alabama Black Shirt branch of the American Fascisti dedicated to "the world-wide fight against Communism," announces a drive for 100,000 members limited to white males. One article of this new American band of fascism says:

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Such is the situation in the supposedly parliamentary and free period that precedes election day. The Democratic candidate for governor, Bibb Graves, former KKK leader, is having many conferences and making plans about reform of the counties, the courts, the prison system, and so on. But he says no word against the terror, against the attack on the Scottsboro boys; no word about the vital issues that confront the masses in Alabama. The socialist candidates, who are in the main composed of well-to-do insurance brokers, lawyers, and wholesale furniture dealers, etc., also see fit to do nothing about the attack on the rights of the masses. The Socialists refuse to answer the United Front appeal of the Communist Party precisely on the struggle for civil rights.

Communists Fight Fascist Terror

In this situation only the C. P. comes forward with a program which is in the interest of the Negro and white masses of the state. Only the C. P. proposes a program of struggle against fascism lynching, and for the rights of the toilers. The Communist candidates are workers who are active in the labor unions and in the struggles of the workers against the capitalist class. Giving full support to the congressional platform of the Party in the struggle for unemployment insurance, for self determination in the Black Belt, the struggle against imperialist war, and for the revolutionary way out of the crisis, the Party in Alabama presents the following State planks before the people of Alabama:

1. Emergency session of State Legislature to devise ways to immediately appropriate fifteen million dollars for cash Winter relief for the unemployed. Minimum $9 cash weekly relief for families, without forced labor. Against the Community Chest drives: all funds from the rich—none from the workers.

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5. Equal rights for Negroes, and their right to any job, with equal pay. For laws against acts of discrimination, Jim-Crowism, segregation, and lynching of Negroes. Death penalty to lynchers. For abolition of all remnants of chattel slavery (peonage, landlord store and commissary, chain gang, forced labor, etc.).

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11. All funds necessary to carry out this program to be raised by reducing unproductive expenses (police, military, prison, bureaucracy); and by steeply graduated income, property, and inheritance taxes on all who earn over $3,000 yearly, and whose capital is over $15,000. Against the sales tax.

That the struggle of the Communists is having favorable results is seen from the statement in the press that:

"It seems practically assured that the next legislature will pass a law to make it possible for those delinquent in their poll taxes to qualify for a vote by paying up two years back poll taxes. In the Black Belt this proposal brings a fear of the Negro vote."

As one of a number of steps that the Party is taking in the struggle against fascism, and for the rights and needs of the masses of Alabama, the Party is calling on the white workers and Negro people of Birmingham to come before the Jefferson County Court House on Monday, November 5th, at 3 p. m., to demonstrate their support of the committee which will go before the authorities demanding the unqualified right to vote in line with plank six of the State platform.

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The labor leader charged that communism is "anti-American and is committed to world revolution" and that it "sees in every strike an opportunity to overthrow the existing order, to promote revolution and to destroy capitalism and establish sovietism."

In order to "combat" communism "make war upon it" and to "let communists know the American Federation of Labor will not remain complacent when such a destructive and subversive force as communism is engaged in an attempt to capture" the American Federation of Labor, Green said the council proposed these steps:

1—To call upon all subordinate organized units to "ferret out" the communists and to expel them from membership when it is "clearly established" they are members of the communist organization and are engaged in carrying on communist propaganda.

2—To call upon members of organized labor to resist attempts to impose communism upon them through violence, force, intimidation or any other means.

3—To ask the department of labor to deport alien communists who are in the United States illegally. Green said no effort would be made to deprive any alien of his right, but said the council felt "there are thousands of deportable communist aliens in the United States who are out of sympathy with our form of government and its institutions, and who ought to be sent back to the country from which they came."

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Southern Workers Ready for Communist Party

By Paul Crouch

District Organizer of the Communist Party in the Carolinas

The strike vote at Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina, for the re-employment of those blacklisted for militancy in the general textile strike, is not an isolated event, but is an outstanding example of the sharpening class struggle in the Southern industrial centers.

This strike, scheduled to begin Monday, if the demand for reinstatement of the blacklisted strikers is not granted, involves six mills employing normally about 3,000 workers. In many other mill centers in the Carolinas the workers are demanding strike action for reinstatement of the blacklisted strikers for the basic demands adopted by the convention of the United Textile Workers.

These strike developments are most significant. And one of the outstanding lessons we must learn is the importance of building the Communist Party. Only a strong, well-organized Communist Party functioning in every large textile center can make future betrayals, such as the Gorman sellout of the general strike, impossible in the future. The workers are rapidly learning this fact. The bosses already know the Communists are always in the front in the struggles for better conditions. Today they are concentrating their attacks against the Communist Party.

In Danville, Roxie Dodson, local president of the U.T.W., who called off the strike locally without permitting any vote of the workers before the nation-wide betrayal by Gorman, has had James Crews expelled from the local on the charge of "being a Communist." Crews was secretary of the Strike Committee and fought against the treachery of Roxie Dodson in calling off the strike.

The general strike was forced by the rank and file in the United Textile Workers, especially the workers of the South. Mass picketing, the formation of flying squadrons—these showed the increasing militancy and class consciousness of the Southern textile workers. These workers learned many lessons during the strike. They saw the National Guard, the armed forces of the state, used against the strikers. Men and women were tear gassed, stabbed with bayonets. At Belmont, N. C., in the same Gaston County where Ella May Wiggins was shot down during the 1929 strike, a striker, Riley, died from bayonet wounds, murdered by the National Guard.

Illusions about Roosevelt and the Gorman leadership of the union were lost, at least so far as many workers are concerned, when Roosevelt called for "the end of the strike" and Gorman immediately ordered the strikers back under the same stretch-out and starvation wages. Many of the strikers—those who had been most militant—did not get back into the mills. Thousands are blacklisted. Many of these workers openly state: "I wish we had listened to the advice of the Communist Party" (referring to our advice to establish rank and file strike committees and to beware of betrayals).

Blacklist, Starvation Wages, Betrayal of Textile Strike Have Opened Eyes of Many Workers, and Prepared Them for Party Recruiting

Recruits for Communism

Thousands of these militant textile workers, who formed mass picket lines, who organized flying squadrons, have demonstrated that they are the material of which real Communists are made. They have intelligence, courage, class consciousness to a considerable extent, and they have seen the strike-breaking capitalist government in action. These workers must be recruited into the Communist Party. In our ranks they must learn how to establish rank and file control of the union, to remove the reactionary leadership and guarantee victorious struggles.

Roanoke Rapids again focuses attention on the South. To understand the sharpening struggles here one must know something of conditions. Words and cold statistics can give only a faint idea of the privation and misery in the Southern mill towns. Even statistics on the actual earnings of the textile workers, the prices they have to pay for commodities, are very difficult to obtain. Occasionally some significant facts may be found on the back page of a local newspaper, such as the report in the Charlotte News about the terrific increase in the price of food during the past five months.

$1 a Week Per Person

Most cotton mills are operating on a 30-hour week basis (as a result of the 25 per cent curtailment). The code wage (except for "learners") is 30 cents per hour. Sometimes this is openly disregarded. I have seen pay envelopes of experienced textile workers marked "20 cents per hour." If the worker gets the code wage that means $9 per week. In many cases there are deductions for "hospital," for "recreation," etc. And of course there are the deductions for rent of the company-owned houses, for lights, water and fuel. After paying for these items, few workers have more than five dollars left for both clothing and food for their families for a week. Families in the mill towns average between six and twelve persons in number. The average family today in a cotton mill town does not have more than one dollar per person for clothing and food for one week and often much less than this.

What the Roosevelt "New Deal" and the N. R. A. are bringing the workers is shown by the statistics on rising prices in Charlotte, published on the back page of the Charlotte News of Oct. 24. Increased prices of some commodities during the past five months as reported by the News are butter, 14.2 per cent increase; round steak, 16.2; pork chops, 34.4; lard, 39.8; eggs, 46; white bread, 5; flour, 3.5.

While textile is the main industry of the Carolinas the same conditions are found in the other industries — tobacco and furniture. At the present moment hundreds of furniture workers are on strike at High Point, N. C. In the tobacco industry wages and conditions are even worse than in textile.

The Communist Party in this District faces the tremendous task of giving leadership to the working class, Negro and white, industrial workers and share croppers, in struggles for the very right to live, against the most ruthless exploitation and oppression. This must also be linked up with the struggles for Negro rights and self-determination, defense of the Scottsboro boys, and constantly bringing forward our final aim, the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a workers and farmers government. Our first and foremost task must be to make the recruiting campaign a success—to bring these militant Southern workers into the ranks of the Communist Party.

Cites Paper's Role In Spreading Unity Of Negro and White

Campaign Should Intensify Battle Against Reformists and Other Imperialist Lackies, Says Negro Communist Leader

By James W. Ford

In the present period it is not the question alone of maintaining the Daily Worker. Further growth and rapid expansion are absolutely necessary. If we are to go forward, the "Daily" must be spread far and wide. It must bring the message of unity of Negro and white to the millions of workers, impoverished farmers and members of the middle class, who need our leadership in their search for a way out of capitalist misery and imperialist war and oppression.

Class-conscious workers—white and Negro readers of the Daily Worker—must carry the $60,000 campaign to levels and corners not yet reached by our Party and revolutionary press. The unemployed, the share-croppers, the stirring masses of America and its colonies need the guidance of our "Daily" in their day to day struggles for bread and ultimate freedom.

I especially appeal to the workers of Harlem, the national and international center of Negro life, to go forward with the present financial campaign of the Daily Worker. Through this campaign we should stiffen our struggle against the reformists and other lackies of imperialism who have their origin, and are most brazenly and shamelessly active, in Harlem.

Let us turn the flood-lights of Communism on these breeding nests of chauvinism, anti-semitism and petty-bourgeois nationalism, which are the main social props of the white rulers. Only our daily press can maintain the constant offensive and vigilance needed to combat these reactionary influences.

Each penny raised for the Daily Worker is a blow to jim-crowism, to the lynch-rule of the Southern bosses, to the plottings of the would-be saviors of the Negro people who point to the hell-holes of the imperialist colonies as a haven for the doubly oppressed Negro

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Southern Press Admits Situation Favors C. P.

Party and Y.C.L. Set Task of Recruiting 1,000 Members

By NAT ROSS

The recruiting drive initiated by the Central Committee, is of special importance for the Communist Party in Alabama. That the situation in Alabama is favorable for building a mass Party is admitted even by the capitalist press. The Birmingham Post, in a recent editorial, states:

"Birmingham, recognized as the most vulnerable spot in the South, has been selected by the Communist movement as its Southern headquarters. . . . Widespread unemployment and our large Negro population make this field ripe for the harvest."

The Birmingham Age-Herald, in an editorial commenting on the textile strike sell-out, declares:

"What is to be borne in mind is that in view of realities the rank and file of workers may conclude that they have profited little from joining the union . . . at least under A. F. of L. auspices. Under pressure operatives may take into their heads that they would be better off if they were to line up with more radical organizations. . . . It would not take much in some textile centers to drive labor into the eager embrace of Communism."

Lessons of Recent Strikes

These fears of the Southern capitalists are in most cases well founded. I think it is no exaggeration to say that the working class in Alabama has learned more about its own interests in the past few years than in the entire half century following reconstruction. The strikes in Alabama since the beginning of the year, in which the Communist Party played an active role, involving more than 75,000 workers, in coal and ore mining, in steel, textile, etc., have taught the workers lessons of the greatest importance. Large numbers of union men will tell you that now they realize that their own big officials are lined up with the capitalists against the rank and file. They will tell you that now they understand the role of the government, the meaning of Roosevelt's New Deal, and all its arbitration schemes and sellouts. Union men will tell you that for the first time in their lives they can see the need for solidarity and unity of the working class, above all unity of white and Negro workers in common struggle. Such have been a few of the lessons the Alabama workers learned from their own experience in the recent strikes. It is necessary to add a word about the great national textile strike.

The Southern workers will tell you that there used to be a time when the workers above the Mason-Dixon line would join unions and those below wouldn't—when north of the Mason-Dixon line the workers would be striking, and south of the line workers would be strike-breaking. But the textile strike showed that that day is over. The textile strike also showed what wonderful fighters and union men the Southern white workers are. It showed how Negro workers and croppers strained every effort to help the textile strikers. And above all it pointed out that it is the duty of the Southern white workers to stand in the very front lines in the fight for equal rights for the Negro masses, without which there can be no single step forward in the Southern labor movement.

The Drive Against Labor Unions

In Alabama today we find that production in steel, coal, iron and textile is at a low point. In this situation the most crucial single factor in the labor movement is the determined drive of the big capitalists, headed by the steel corporations, to smash the labor unions, and to replace them by the company union. The frenzied attack on the labor unions is all the more sharp as the big corporations see the rank and file moving against their own labor bureaucrats. The drive to smash the labor unions can clearly be seen by the actions of the Republic Steel Corporation against the workers in Raimund Ore Mine.

In order to get a job in the mine the worker must turn in his union book and sign up with the company union. If he refuses to do this he is evicted from the company shack. At the same time he will get no relief from the welfare board, whereas formerly the worker out of a job got relief either from the steel corporation, or from the welfare board. Not only that, but the lives of the Negro union men are actually threatened unless they leave the smelters' union. Furthermore the fact that the union fakers are actually helping the big corporations is seen by the recent railroaded expulsions from the union of John M. Davis, Communist candidate for Governor in the coming elections and outstanding leader of the rank and file. That the drive against the labor unions is part of the whole plan to widen the N. R. A. wage differential while prices fly upward daily, and at the same time to cut the relief to unheard of low levels as Winter approaches, is becoming clearer every day to the bitterly oppressed and angry workers of Alabama.

Bankhead Bill Means Slavery

In the agrarian Black Belt, the Roosevelt New Deal leaves its deadliest traces. Twenty-six thousand farm families have just been cut off the relief in Alabama. Hitting the nail on the head, one white farmer in a letter to the Birmingham Post says that before the Civil War there was Negro slavery, but now with the Bankhead Bill there is Negro and white slavery. Just recently Senator Russell of Georgia said: "The Bankhead Bill will cause more distress to small farmers of Georgia than anything since Sherman's march to the sea."

The activities of the Share Croppers' Union, especially the small but historic cotton picking strike, has so frightened the landlords and the Washington authorities, that the referendum on the Bankhead Bill for 1935 has been postponed in order to study what to do about Negro and white croppers, tenants and small farmers participating in the referendum. In this connection Seth Storrs, Commissioner of Agriculture in Alabama, recently declared that to allow tenants and croppers to vote will mean that the Negroes will be the determining force in planning the economic future of the South." And of course the landlords and the Washington authorities cannot allow such a thing.

Part and parcel of the drive to lower the standards of living of the Southern masses is the increasing drive toward fascism. This is particularly true of Birmingham, where the U. S. army admits that a million and a half shells a month is a conservative estimate of the capacity of Birmingham factories. Only recently the City Commission passed an ordinance making it a crime to possess more than one piece of Communist literature. Communist literature sent via express is confiscated by the police. The all around attack on the Scottsboro boys is part of the whole terror drive, directed mainly against the Negroes, and also against the workers as a whole. Trying to bring its stinking and bloody corpse out of the grave, the K. K. K. at its Alabama convention, just held, declared: "The klan will either run Communism out of the country or will itself be run out."

In his letter to the American workers, Lenin says: "The more obduracy and bestiality it (the bourgeoisie) displays, the nearer comes the day of the victorious proletarian revolution." Such, one might say, is the situation in Alabama today. Despite the terror and brutality unleashed by the ruling class, the Party is becoming increasingly active. It is reaching into the big industries and among the trade unionists. It is struggling to achieve a united front, despite the refusal of the Socialist Party to answer our recent United Front offer. During the present election campaign, in which the Party has been able to place Negro and white candidates on the ballot, we are intensifying our struggle against the social and national reformists. We are striving to come out openly before the masses as the only Party that represents their interests and leads their struggles.

Toward a Mass Party

It is in this situation that the District Buro correctly set itself the job of bringing 750 new members into the Party between Oct. 1 and Jan. 1, and 250 into the Y. C. L. A large portion of these new recruits are to come from the steel and textile mills and the mines. Three hundred of these new members are to be from the trade unions, at the same time as we strike to make every eligible Party member join a union. Two hundred of these are to be women.

One of the main features of the drive is to bring no less than 100 white workers into the Party. At the same time the District Buro proposes to increase the sale of the Daily Worker and Southern Worker in the District by 500 and 1,000, respectively. In this drive District 17 is challenging our brother District 19 in the West, and we feel that the Party in District 17 will with greater determination and courage, and with deeper devotion to the cause of Negro liberation and the proletarian revolution be able to quickly start on the road to building a mass Party in Alabama.

Negro Replies to Hearst on Race Incitement

By a Worker Correspondent

NEWARK, N. J.—Well, I must admit that I thought the last thing that the Hon. William Randolph Hearst would accuse the Communist Party of was alienating the affections of the Negro people.

I can not see for the life of me by what twist of the human mind he could ever conceive the idea that we ever had any love for the white man. The only hatred he (the white man) should have for us is that we gave him all we had and pretty near everything that he has.

I don't want to hog all the credit for my people but I think that it is a fact that we have furnished about 95 per cent of the leading men and women for the lynching bees that are so fashionable in the South.

The fact of the matter is that I myself as far as I was concerned did not think there was an honest white man in the United States. I got trimmed in every deal I went in with him from the cradle up till the present time and I am 53 years old now and still going through the same process.

This was my state of mind previous to 1934, but since then I have found honest white people, people that I can trust, but I only found them in that much hated Communist Party.

There are some exceptions. There may be a few white people that would show a colored man some consideration, but this is difficult as long as we have the popular pastimes of jim-crowing, segregating, brow beating, bull dozing, robbing, exploiting and last but not least that honorable crime of lynching which the crime commission so dutifully neglected to mention in their war on crime.

Under these conditions it is very unwise for a white man to show anything for a colored man but contempt at the least. Otherwise, he is dead politically and socially.

Elections in Jersey

We had a very interesting case here in Jersey in the last election. Governor Moore, after sending a colored man back to that Georgia Hell of a chain gang, was duly elected while Senator Keene, who at one time favored an anti-lynch bill that was very favorable to the colored man, was defeated. He had later retracted that bill, said it was too drastic but did not say for whom, the lyncher or the lynchee. He said he was backing, I think it was, the Costigan and Wagner Bill but even that did not save him. All that happened after the Literary Digest of last winter quoted the South as having their eye on Senator Keene on the strength of his anti-lynch bill. I ask you, is it an accident that he did not get the necessary votes?

... to get back to where we started. The Sunday American of Dec. 16 said Communist propaganda is stirring up racial difference.

I will tell you some things that happened in my life that the Communists didn't have to tell me about.

Childhood Experiences

In the first place I was one of the first poor unfortunates to be put in the Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society at the age of 7. I was bound out, that means slavery, until the age of 21 in which time I was to work for my board and clothes. I ran away a couple of times, but they caught me and brought me back, and whipped me same as they did the slaves.

At first I helped the madam who was one of those lovable ladies from the South, who was always explaining to me the inferiority of the colored race, and how they treated the slaves in the South, which was very inspiring to me. Well, I stood her as long as I could, and then I rebelled. She said I was sassy and ungrateful.

Then the boss put me to grinding feed in the mill at the age of eleven. He had me running the mill till 8 and 4 o'clock in the morning. That saved him from hiring a man. All this time I was supposed to go to school three months a year, but there was nobody to check up on the boss.

Well, I was rescued from that mess by mother. She put me to work for wages at the age of 15 on a farm for the magnificent sum of $5 per month, which pay neither I nor my mother ever did get. I chased me away with a revolver. When I went after it, the boss

These are a few of my childhood experiences in free America. Since I have grown up they have refused to serve me in a fifteen-cent hash house in New York. They also told me in 1907 that it would cost me a dollar for a ten-cent glass of whiskey, threw me out of a theatre because I wanted to sit downstairs.

As a union man in the American Federation of Labor, I had a bunch of white man offer to pay my way back to Camden, N. J., rather than let me work.

All of these things happened to me because I was a loyal colored American that did not claim any exemption in 1917, who would have gladly given his life for America although he knew that the cause was unjust.

No, Mr. Hearst, I do not agree with you. You should indict the Democratic and Republican Parties, the parties that have always allowed these things to go on, and still uphold them.

Speaking for myself, I think more of the white man since 1934 than I did in the whole previous 52 years of my life. In the Communist Party I have found some real white friends whom I can trust.

Editor's note: The above letter is a fine picture of the oppression and exploitation that the Negro people in this country have to undergo. Still, there are certain features of it that require clarification.

The terror and hatred directed against the Negro people is not a result of any "natural" inclination on on the part of the whites. It is a hatred that is fostered and cultivated by a certain section of the white population in the interests of that section—the white capitalists and large landowners. They foster the division between the Negro and white workers because through it they can maintain their super-robbery of the Negro people and the exploitation of both the Negro and the white workers, and keep the workers from uniting in a struggle for better conditions. This must be borne in mind. The hatred of the Negro people must not be directed against ALL whites, but together with the white workers, it must be directed against the white ruling class, the enemy of the entire working class, Negro and white.

It must be frankly admitted that great sections of the white toilers have been taken in by the poison propaganda of the white rulers through the schools, press, movies, radio and pulpit. The Communist Party is the only party that conducts a serious and consistent fight against this poison in the ranks of the white workers. It has made great headway in this fight, and has succeeded even in the South to raise the banner of joint struggle of Negro and white toilers against the bosses and rich landlords. They have gone even further than that, and have all over the world involved millions of white workers in the struggle against lynching and oppression of the Negro people. They do this not on the grounds of "pure" humanitarianism, but because they realize that this unity is necessary in the struggles of the working class for better conditions and the ultimate overthrow of the present system of robbery and oppression.

The above letter was written by a Negro worker who is but one month in the Communist Party. Thousands like him have come over to the ranks of the revolutionary movement with the same misgivings, the same mistrust of the white workers. This is but a natural outcome of the century-old oppression and discrimination the Negro people have undergone in this country. It places upon the shoulders of the white class conscious workers the great responsibility of winning the confidence of these Negro workers on the basis of a determined struggle for Negro rights, and thus win them over as fighters in the ranks of the great revolutionary army struggling to liberate ALL the toilers from the yoke of capitalism.

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Organize for Discussion of Agenda of Seventh World Congressof the Communist International

STATEMENT OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, C.P.U.S.A., TO PARTY MEMBERSHIP AND TO ALL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

The Central Committee of the Communist Party U.S.A., instructs all Party organizations to prepare for the carrying on of a systematic campaign in the Party and among the broadest mass of workers and toilers in preparation for the 7th Congress of the Communist International as a Congress of struggle for the fighting unity of the working class. **The basic link in the real mass preparation for the Congress must be the intensification of the struggle for the united front of all toilers against fascism and the danger of war.**

Every Party organization will have to carry through a most careful analysis of our experiences since the Sixth Congress of the Comintern, to check up the policy of the Party, its tactics and slogans, from the point of view of the penetration of the Party's influence among the toiling masses and primarily among the working class, also from the point of view of the organizational consolidation of this influence, the political growth and training of Party cadres, and the ability of the Party to organize and lead the struggle for the defense of the interests and rights of the workers and all toilers. **Proceeding from the Open Letter and the 8th Convention decisions, this check-up of the entire work of the Party must be conducted from the point of view of the necessity of building up the united proletarian front and of bringing about trade union unity on the basis of the class struggle.**

At the plenums of the District Committees, Section Committees, unit meetings, etc., and at meetings of Party functionaries, the discussions should be carried on not only on the results of the work of the Party during the past five years, drawing lessons from this for forthcoming work, but there should also be discussions on the outlook for the growth of the Communist movement in the U. S. This should be done on the basis of the analysis of the economic and political situation in the country, the alignment of class forces, the changes taking place in those parties and organizations which have influence among the masses (Socialist Party, A. F. of L., etc.), the level of the mass movement, taking especially into account the all-round strengthening of the U.S.S.R. and its increasing international role.

While concretely analysing the strength of the existing fascist movements and formations, and the fascization of the rule of the American bourgeoisie through the N.R.A., while analysing the fascist methods of work and demagogy, the Party organization should discuss the question of how best to organize the struggle against fascism and fascization in accordance with the concrete conditions and from the point of view of building up the widest anti-fascist front of the toiling masses. The Party organization must carry on a wide campaign of enlightenment on the question of struggle for the united proletarian front as the most essential condition for victory over fascism. At the same time, we must carry on a concrete and persistent criticism of the social-democratic policy of conciliation with the bourgeoisie which is the cause of the splitting of the working class, and, consequently, of its weakening in the face of the class enemy.

The Party organizations must draw into this discussion and campaign the non-Communist workers (Socialist Party members, members of the A. F. of L., etc.). We must invite these workers and non-Party workers generally to the meetings for discussion of the questions on the agenda of the 7th World Congress of the Comintern and its significance for the entire working class.

All this preparation for the 7th Congress must be utilized for intensified recruiting of new members into the Party.

OUTLINE OF TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED IN CONNECTION WITH THE FORTHCOMING SEVENTH WORLD CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

1) **The general tendencies of capitalist development since the 13th Plenum of the Communist International.**

2) **The specific characteristics in the United States of the "depression of a special kind."**

From the old deal to the "New Deal."

The crisis of the "New Deal."

The bankruptcy of all theories of American exceptionalism (bourgeois, Lovestone, Trotzky).

To what extent and in what forms was the transition to the depression accomplished at the expense of the (a) workers, (b) farmers, (c) Negroes, (d) Urban middle classes, (e) Colonies.

Plundering the public treasury to subsidize the monopolies—Inflation—War preparations.

3) **The question of the relations between fascism and social-democracy.**

Before the advent of Hitler and subsequently.

4) **The crisis of the Second International.**

The present role of the Socialist Party of America (analysis of its various groups and tendencies).

The role of the reformist leadership of the A. F. of L.

5) **The concrete application of the Leninist principles of anti-war struggles in the present world situation.**

Present role of U. S. imperialism in relation to the war danger and to the peace policies of the Soviet Union.

The struggle for the postponement of war.

The struggle against the present chief war incendiaries (Germany, Japan, and the most reactionary circles of monopoly capital in all imperialist countries).

The struggle for the defense of the U.S.S.R. and support for its revolutionary policy of peace.

The struggle for the defense of Soviet China. Support for the anti-imperialist struggles in China.

6) **Our program of the revolutionary way out.**

The relation between the Socialist revolution in the U. S. and the colonial revolutionary movement in the Caribbean and South America.

7) **The significance for the U. S. of the Socialist construction in the U.S.S.R. and of the existence of Soviet China.**

The effects upon the revolutionization of the class struggle and the fight for Soviet America.

Bourgeois "planning." Socialist planning.

8) **The struggle for unity of action and for the unity of the working class.**

In the unions.
Socialist Party and Communist Party.
League Against War and Fascism.
Unemployed movement.
Farmers.
Negroes.
Youth.
I. L. D. and general struggle for civil rights.
Protection of foreign-born.
Cultural.

9) **Trade union work.**

The major problem of building the rank and file movement in the A. F. of L. unions, of winning the local organizations, of winning the decisive sections of the A. F. of L. membership.

Forms of organization and methods of work of the rank and file opposition in the A. F. of L.

Problems of work in the independent unions.

Problems of building the revolutionary unions.

Problems of work in the company unions.

10) **On the struggle against opportunism on two fronts.**

11) **The fascisation of the rule of the American bourgeoisie.**

The Roosevelt N. R. A. as a method of masked fascisation and war preparations.

The growth of more open fascist movements and formations.

12) **The specific characteristics of the growth of the revolutionary upsurge in the U. S.**

Strike struggles of a class war nature.

Sympathy strikes, general strikes.

Mass urge to trade union organization, especially semi-skilled and unskilled.

Movement from below for the united front.

Resurgence of unemployed struggles and of the movement for H. R. 7598.

Maturing forces for mass break-aways from the old capitalist parties and toward organized working class independent political action.

Significance of Communist Party vote increase in the last election.

Third bourgeois parties as a capitalist and reformist way of checking this process of mass break-aways from the old capitalist parties.

Our experience and policies in linking up the Communists more firmly with the mass movements and organizations for the purpose of directing them into channels of independent political action and revolutionary struggle.

13) **The allies of the proletarian revolution.**

Toiling farmers. Problems of penetrating their mass organizations and of unfolding the daily mass struggles of the toiling farmers under the hegemony of the proletariat.

Negroes—Negro proletariat. Sharecroppers. The problem of the organizational crystallization of our political influence. Our experience in the struggle for Negro rights and self-determination. The review of the Scottsboro struggles. The role of American imperialism in Liberia and in the West Indies.

Urban middle classes. Methods of work. Exposure of the reformist assertion of the decreasing role of the proletariat (Thomas).

14) **The special role of the youth and women in the**

struggle against fascisation and war.

15) **The political education of the armed forces of the bourgeoisie (Federal Army and Navy, State militia, American Legion, etc.). A thorough survey of the social composition of these forces and their commanding personnel.**

16) **Problems of Party Building.**

Recruiting.

Struggle against fluctuation.

Building of cadres.

The contents of work of the Party units.

Special characteristics of work in the factories and the special problems involved.

Concentration (methods and experiences).

The Agit-Prop Commission of the Central Committee has been instructed to immediately take up the organization of all available forces to collect the information and to build up the necessary outlines for these discussions.

Communist Plot To Incite U. S. Military Bared

Headquarters In New York Reported To Be Taking Its Orders From Moscow

Methods Revealed

Army And Navy Officers Ask House Committee For Punitive Legislation

12-19-34

By CLARENCE M. WRIGHT
Associated Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. — (AP) — Attempts by communists to spread dissatisfaction and even mutiny and rebellion among the nation's armed forces were reported today by army and navy officers to be causing real concern.

As a concrete remedy they asked the House committee investigating un-American activities to approve a law permitting punishment of those who urge any soldier or sailor to "violate his oath of allegiance."

Chairman McCormack (D), Massachusetts, reported that various remedies were being considered by the committee but none had been agreed upon.

The communistic army-navy campaign was described by Commander V. L. Kirkman of the navy as carefully planned and supervised from headquarters in New York City. Other witnesses have asserted the New York headquarters took orders from Moscow.

Propaganda Being Spread

"The present drive that is causing us concern," Kirkman testified, "takes the form of spreading subversive propaganda by organized groups among the organized forces in an endeavor to incite the personnel to dissatisfaction, disaffection, disloyalty, and in some cases actual sabotage."

He submitted a number of exhibits—leaflets and pamphlets purportedly from communistic sources and circulated in the navy—which, he said, "actually incite to mutiny, rebellion, sabotage, and assassination."

As to the methods of getting "propaganda" into the hands of sailors, Kirkman gave this detailed version of one system.

"Small groups of say two men and three girls will come aboard ship with the regular crowd of visitors and sightseers. Men of this group will circulate about the decks, stuffing their hand-bills into boats, behind ventilators, and so on, where members of the crew eventually find them.....

Girls Accost Sailors

"Meanwhile, the girls of the group—chosen for their good looks—will be picking out promising appearing enlisted men, engaging them in conversation with the object of making dates with them ashore and working on them there to convert them to the 'cause' and thus gain a recruit within the ship's company."

First attempts to "undermine the morale of the navy," Kirkman added, were noticed in 1930. But where only an occasional leaflet had turned up then

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Militant 'Negro Worker' Haunts Reformist Leaders

THE NEGRO WORKER, official organ of the International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers, for sale at 2162 Seventh Ave., New York City. Five cents.

Reviewed by
CYRIL BRIGGS

"THE Negro Worker," is well on its way to becoming a very disturbing, nay, tormenting "ghost" for certain Negro reformist leaders.

It was but two weeks ago that the Pittsburgh Courier had the magazine snugly shrouded and buried—"at the order of Moscow," of course. But, alas, the militant magazine, variously buried by imperialist oppressors and Negro misleaders alike, completely refuses to stay "dead." It has a disconcerting knack of regularly turning up in the very vanguard of the world struggle for Negro liberation, to confound the wish-fathered lies of the bosses and their agents. Its latest issue, dated for September, was received in this country just a few days ago.

In addition to a leading editorial which has an important bearing on the Courier's report of its death which, to quote a famous remark of Mark Twain, "was greatly exaggerated," the magazine contains much rich material on the conditions and rising struggles of the toiling African masses. In this is included a trenchant exposure of the development of fascist terror by the agents of British imperialism on the Gold Coast, West Africa, and of the heroic resistance of the Negro masses to the fascist attacks; an analysis of the bitter rivalry of the imperialist bandits for control of Abyssinia, and articles on the growing danger of a new world war, with reports of the anti-war and anti-Fascist struggles of Negro and white toilers throughout the world. The pretensions of Japanese imperialists of "championship" of the "darker peoples" are exploded in another article.

* * *

ITS leading editorial deals with the new sedition law in British West Africa, and the attempts of the imperialists to bar the magazine from the colonies. The Gold Coast sedition act and the attacks on "The Negro Worker" are doubly significant, both as an indication of the growing imperialist offensive against the colonial masses and of the co-operation of Negro misleaders with the imperialists, both at home and abroad. Not only have the imperialists tried to bar "The Negro Worker" from the colonies, but the Belgian imperialists have attempted to ban the printing of the magazine in Belgium, whither it moved after the Hitler regime drove it out of Germany. In this the Belgian imperialists are guided both by their own slave interests in the Congo, where there have been frequent uprisings during the past five years, and by the frantic demands of the British imperialists for the suppression of the magazine.

The attempt of the imperialist powers to suppress the magazine was the real, but unrevealed, source of the Courier's story that "Moscow had ordered the magazine closed." The Courier, true to its tradition of whitewashing every crime of the imperialists against the Negro people (Scottsboro, etc.) at once distorted the facts in order to slander the Communist International.

"The C. I. was betraying the struggles of the African peoples," the Courier wailed with a sudden "interest" in the liberation struggles of the African masses, and in the manner of Judge Hawkins of Scottsboro infamy shedding crocodile tears as he pronounced the death verdicts agains the innocent Scottsboro lads.

The Negro people were "being betrayed again by the C. I.," the Courier tearfully lied in an attempt to whitewash its imperialist masters and at the same time saddle their crimes on the C. I.

* * *

MEANWHILE, in London, Sir P. Cunliff-Lister, British Colonial Secretary, pays an unconscious tribute to "The Negro Worker," with the statement to a Gold Coast delegation which went to England to protest against the Sedition Act that "thousands of copies of this foul and obnoxious tract" (producing a copy of "The Negro Worker" which he angrily flung on the floor) were pouring into the colony. The hatred of the imperialists and their Negro agents is the best tribute to the effectiveness of the work of "The Negro Worker" in rousing the colonial masses and giving them guidance in their struggles.

A FEDERAL "ANTI-RED" LAW

Announcement by Representative Dickstein, indefatigable foe for many years of radical agitators in New York, and vice-chairman of the house nazi committee, that evidence of widespread communistic activity in the United States will soon be laid before high officials of the government, gives promise that the people of the country will be given for the first time a concrete outline of the rapid growth of radicalism in America during recent years.

In addition to government officials, leaders of the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor will be called before the committee for the dual purpose of submitting what evidence they have of subversive activities and of planning restrictive legislation.

Both the Federation of Labor and the Legion have vigorously protested against the spread of communism and other types of dangerous radical theories, but their efforts have been blocked by the ignorance and apathy of the majority of the people and the opposition of misguided and unwise persons fearful that progressive principles and the right of free speech may be endangered by efforts to repress the agitators, generally foreign born, who bore from within in their efforts to overthrow the governmental policies under which we have grown and prospered as a people.

Representative Dickstein emphasizes the fallacy of the claim that a threat to free speech is contained in the movement to stamp out radicalism in the United States in his statement that—

> We must once and for all distinguish between what is free speech and free press and what is not. I believe in free speech and a free press, but communism, which is a menace to this government, should not be permitted to hide behind the cloak of free speech, because they do not advocate change of laws by constitutional methods but by force.

Some of our formulas of government may have become antiquated and may be detrimental under modern conditions, but even should their eradication be delayed, which is far from probable, by the stern condemnation of dangerous radicalism, they will prove far less an obstacle to the development of the nation than the thousand and one "isms" of foreign origin will prove if they are permitted to gain a foothold in America.

It would be no more unwise for an individual to clasp a viper to his bosom than for the nation to condone the spread of communism within its borders. The effect would be the same, in one case resulting in the death of a single citizen and in the other the downfall of organized government, with a tragic loss of life, such as has been experienced in other countries.

There is no room nor need in soundly progressive and liberal America for destructive radicalism. The nazi committee of the house which is empowered to investigate all forms of subversive propaganda, has a vitally important task which it should attack with vigor and determination. It should receive the co-operation of every patriotic American having the welfare of the nation at heart.

FORD SCORES 'NEGRO WORKER' RUMOR

NEW YORK.—"Absolutely without foundation", was the comment of James W. Ford, Negro leader, concerning the rumor spread by certain newspapers that "The Negro Worker", organ of the International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers, had been closed down.

"The Negro Worker" is being hounded by the British Colonial Office," said Ford. "This office has gotten the Belgian government to forbid publication of the magazine in that country. Word of this has reached us via London.

"This is the second time that the magazine has felt the heavy hand of an imperialist government. 'The Negro Worker' was given out of Hamburg when Hilter came into power.

"This rumor that the magazine has been closed down 'on orders from Moscow' is absolutely without foundation. You will notice that the newspapers printing this slander are those that have consequently opposed the militant liberation struggles of the Negro people."

Ford was one of the founders of the international Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers and first editor of "The Negro Worker."

Nancy Cunard Defends Padmore Against Ford

Says Communists Expelled Padmore Without Trial and Ford Distorted and Doctored Padmore's Views to Justify It.

By NANCY CUNARD

London, November 15.

As editor of the anthology, "Negro," I wish to protest against the misquotation of an article therein by George Padmore, "Ethiopia Today." This is done by James Ford in the American Daily Worker, of August 22, which I have only now seen.

Ford's review called "Padmore Sups with Kings and Emperors" is full of distortions. Ford is even guilty of "doctoring up" several sentences. This is done with a purpose of course. It appears that because Padmore resigned from the Communist party in 1934 in protest against certain policies of the communist leaders in connection with the International Negro Workers Committee and the Negro Worker, of which he was editor, all means are now used to present him as having become an imperialist, a traitor of the Cause.

This campaign has been characterized by the most vicious and slanderous lies imaginable. Ford's article is merely the latest attempt at discrediting one of the most capable and honest young leaders that the colored revolutionary struggle for liberation has yet produced.

An Historic Review

Now, "Ethiopia Today" is not written as a study of what the communist regime might do for Abyssinia. It is not a communist thesis. It is an historical review of a country moving from feudalism to modernity.

As Padmore has said elsewhere "one cannot write history to fit into one's political theories." Facts as they are, past and present, are to be respected. Yet it seems that to write of these truthfully is to be labelled a counter-revolutionary by certain members of the Communist party. What shocking dishonesty!

Distortion and misrepresentation, as we know, are the favourite weapons of the capitalist press and anti-socialist reviewers (when more open lies are not resorted to). Look at practically any article or correspondence on the state of colonies in Africa in the British press and it will confirm my statement.

Examples of Ford's Distortions

Here are some comparisons of Ford's distorting manipulations of what Padmore actually wrote:

1. Ford accuses Padmore of saying that Japanese imperialists are the friends of the darker races. This is a lie and Ford knows it.

Here is what Padmore wrote (see page 617). "It is to be hoped that the Ethiopians have no illusions about the Japanese imperialists, who in their internal and external policies are quite as ruthless as the white imperialist nations. The Japanese ruling class, like all other capitalists, are no respecters of race, colour or creed, although it might suit their present needs to pose as the 'defenders' and 'champions' of the darker races. Their record, however, has been too dramatically written in the blood of millions of Koreans and Chinese for us to have any doubts about their true character."

No War Between Races

2. Because Padmore mentioned two historical facts, namely, "the Ethiopians defeated Imperial Italy in 1896 and the Japanese, Czarist Russia in 1905," Ford appeals to his readers to come to the conclusion that Padmore is calling for a war between the races. But let me proceed. Under the sub title "Praise of Bourgeois Rulers," Ford again accuses Padmore of loudly praising the Ethiopian and Japanese rulers.

This is certainly untrue. Although Ford has left out entire sentences and juggled with others to "prove" his assertion, the fact is, that Padmore in tracing the dynasties of the two empires mentioned what every intelligent person knows. Surely this is not praising emperors and kings! Rather, Padmore considers them autocrats.

Here is what he wrote "They (the emperors of Ethiopia and Japan) are both in their respective spheres important personages, **wielding such absolute power over** their peoples which in Europe it would have been difficult for the occidental mind to understand, were we not living in an age of fascist dictatorship" (emphasis mine—N.C.).

Ford certainly would not like to be praised this way.

Emperor No Liberator

3. Ford again tries to make out Padmore as saying that the Emperor of Ethiopia is a revolutionary or to use his own word "liberator." This is nonsense! After describing the various social strata of the population, Padmore said (see page 613): "Since wealth position and power are determined by the amount of land and serfs one possesses, the Church which has controlled over one-third of the land since the thirteenth century, and the feudal lords combine to form a mighty bulwark of reaction. It is against this formidable opposition that the Emperor, an enlightened monarch who favors the progressive modernization of his country, has to carry on a struggle. These reactionaries fear that any change away from their century-old forms of life will deprive them of their unlimited powers."

Empress Failed

Padmore further goes on to say on page 614, "During the life time of the Empress (Zanditu), Tafari tried to make innovations but found little support from his co-ruler, who was strongly under the influence of the reactionary elements, especially the clergy and foreign intriguers at the Royal Court. It was only after her death that he was able to launch far reaching reforms."

Anti-Clerical Struggle

One does not have to be a Marxist scholar to know that in all feudal countries a progressive regime, which does not necessarily have to be communistic, meets with opposition from the Church and feudal landlords. Ethiopia is no exception.

We see what is happening in Spain and Mexico today. Not without reason Padmore said on page 615, "In order to avoid the danger of open revolt and possible overthrow **by the reactionary elements** (emphasis mine, and which by the way Ford left out—is that an accident?), a danger not to be under estimated especially when one recalls the fate of Amanhullah, king of Afghanistan, the Emperor is not only adopting the policy of gradualism,' but at the same time has sent a number of students abroad to study at public expense. It is to these young men he looks for future leadership." Ford, however, reveals his true self when he says "Who doubts that some day Padmore himself will not be a part of this fascist set up?" This is a mean attack! I hope that others will read Padmore's article and compare it with Ford's distortions, so that they could draw their own conclusions on this pretence at a "review."

A Word to Browder

While on this subject of the raving and scandalous attacks on Padmore, I would like to ask a question: How is it that no answer whatever has been made to Padmore's "Open letter to Earl Browder, Secretary of the U.S.A. Communist party," which I read in the American colored press some months ago?

Padmore's letter certainly demands explanation. By the laws of common humanity a man has the right to defend himself when attacked.

As Padmore wrote in his letter the Communist International is supposed to have its tribunal at which every member has the right to be heard and to vindicate himself. Yet the only reply I have read is a continuation of the lies and calumnies which certainly does not impress any intelligent person. Does this suggest that in his case the party is incapable of justifying its procedure?

LYNCHBURG, VA.
ADVANCE

DEC 20 1934

SEDITION LEGISLATION

That there are communistic activities going on within the borders of the United States is not to be disputed. The extent of these activities, however, is a matter of considerable argument. In some quarters, there is a tendency to minimize their effect while in other quarters there is real apprehension that the government is in danger. Because some leaders are fearful of the subversive activities of groups of disgruntled citizens, there is now being seriously discussed a proposal to resurrect a sedition law that more than a hundred years ago was in force against those who sought and preached a change in the form of the American government.

The proposal for sedition legislation comes from members of the House committee which for some time has been investigating un-American activities. Representative Dickstein wants an act which would make it unlawful for "an American citizen to talk or write in any manner which could be construed as advocating that the existing order be terminated," and he assures the nation that such a law would be used only against communists and similar radicals.

If a sedition law were employed only against those who attacked the forms of the American government in an effort to bring about the establishment of a new order, there might be some justification for such legislation. However, there are in such laws a dangerous threat to the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press. As the Staunton News Leader very forcibly states, the measure proposed by Representative Dickstein "would sooner or later lead to an intolerable invasion of individual liberty by snoopers and spies."

"A sedition law is, in the first place," continues our contemporary, "a fallacious way to suppress subversive activities. There is ample authority for deporting foreigners improperly resident in this country and for halting propaganda by persons legally here through recognition of Soviet Russia. Much revolutionary literature has been aimed at military camps and schools, and there has been active propaganda in the army and navy, so far with little or no effect, because educational efforts have offset the silly claim of the propagandists. Subversive activities have been carried on for some time, too, among Negroes of the South and among laborers, particularly of foreign birth or extraction. Education and not dangerous suppressive laws is the answer to these radical preachments. Vigilance by commanders should serve to suppress subversive literature on naval vessels and at military posts."

During the administration of John Adams, a drastic sedition act was in effect. Perhaps the time justified the action of Congress in enacting such legislation, but the original purpose of the measure was greatly abused and many citizens who did not agree with national policies and were not afraid to voice their opposition were persecuted. There is no reason to believe that another try at sedition laws would not result in the same intolerable condition that followed in the wake of the first act. We believe that whatever benefits might accrue under such legislation would be more than offset by possible liabilities. At the same time, we see no real danger to American institutions at the hands of the bands of Russian Reds, Fascists, Hitlerites and others of like ilk who proclaim their political programs offer salvation to the people from all the ills that beset them.

Communist

Labor-1934

Unions. Strikes at.

Padmore Sups with Kings and Emperors

Daily Worker

Discussion on the Negro Question for the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International

8-22-34

New York,

By JAMES W. FORD

In "Negro," a book by Nancy Cunard, appears an article by George Padmore entitled, "Ethiopia Today—The Making of a Modern State."

In this article, Padmore strays a thousand miles from Communism, goes completely into the camp of the petty bourgeois nationalists, ignores the role of Soviet Russia as the friend of oppressed peoples and small nations, and falls headlong into the lap of Japanese imperialism which he hails as the friend of the "darker races." A few sentences from this article will suffice to expose Padmore's mockery of Communist political analysis, his stupidity and treachery. The following sentence sets forth Padmore's premise:

"It is less than ten years ago that Ethiopia suddenly emerged out of a condition of isolation. Since then, her orientation towards modernity and her relationship with the capitalist countries of the West has been so rapid, that she is today a full-fledged member of the League of Nations, and maintaining embassies in such important capitals as London, Paris, Rome, Berlin and Washington."

Make the latter part of this statement read: "Ethiopia today a full-fledged capitalist state, with embassies in the leading capitalist cities in the world," then we draw Padmore's logical conclusion: that the salvation of Ethiopia lies in the country becoming a bourgeois capitalist state.

The false idea of Japanese imperialism as the friend of the "darker races," is more fully enlarged upon by Padmore. He says that a commercial treaty has been made between Ethiopia and Japan, "an alliance which might have tremendous and far-reaching importance not only for Ethiopia, but for all **BLACK AFRICA.**" (Emphasis—Padmore's).

He develops the idea still further by the following words:

"Ethiopians, like the Japanese, are a proud and independent people jealous of their national freedom and conscious of the fact that they are the first non-European people since the Haitian Revolution to defeat the white race at arms—the Abyssinians over Imperial Italy in 1896; Japan over Czarist Russia in 1905." (Emphasis, mine J.W.F.)

Here one sees not only the complete smoothing over of the class relations but the stirring up of bitter race poison. Any one who knows anything at all about the Haitian Revolution knows that it was not a question of race against race. It was a struggle of the slaves, led by Toussaint L'Ouverture against slavery and the domination of the rising French imperialists over Haiti. In this struggle it so happened that whites were allied with blacks against France and in some cases blacks allied with whites to continue the enslavement of the blacks.

History also records the important fact that Toussaint L'Ouverture stopped sharp in his tracks and demanded that a group of Polish people (mostly immigrant workers and peasants who lived at that time in Haiti) should have protection as a national minority.

Or let us take the Russo-Japanese War. Has Padmore forgotten (?) that the Bolsheviki as early as 1905 fought against the invasion of Japan by the Czarist armies as an act of aggression against the Japanese people and an act against the interests of the Russian workers and peasants? Of course Padmore is aware of this act of internationalism on the part of the Bolsheviki.

Then why does Padmore issue the slogan "defeat the white race at arms?" This slogan covers up these facts and the principles of the class struggle and is of great value to the imperialists who are now stirring up nationalist chauvinist feelings in preparation for war. This slogan aims at splitting the ranks of the working class. Moreover it lumps all whites together, white workers with white bourgeoisie, and calls for "race war" instead of "class war." It is a treacherous slogan of nationalism.

Padmore carries this vicious idea still further when he says:

"Ethiopians, like the Japanese knowing that all other colored people are under the yoke of white imperialist domination, are suspicious of the white man." (Emphasis, mine J. W. F.)

What about the subjugation of the Koreans and Manchurians by Japanese imperialism (so-called colored races), Mr. Padmore? Are there no class divisions in Japan?

Praise of the Bourgeois Rulers

Padmore loudly praises the Ethiopians and the Japanese rulers for their thousand-year lineage and sees the present day rulers as the cream of the "great" past. He says:

"Ethiopians, whose history is one ranging over a thousand years, claim a line of sovereigns dating back to 4530 B. C. . . . with over 300 rulers including the Queen of Sheba."

"The history of Ethiopia is similar to that of Japan," says Padmore. "The latter has her 'Son of Heaven' and the Ethiopians their 'Lion of Judea.' These are the two most important personages in the two countries." The Ethiopians "swear fidelity to the Emperor, whose official title is Kadowawi, i.e. the Power of Trinity, Kings of Kings." This sounds like a monk extolling the virtues of the Pope.

The Emperor, the "Liberator" of Ethiopia

"The church, which has controlled over one-third of the land since the thirteenth century, and the feudal lords form a mighty bulwark of reaction."

From this premise, he begins to develop a "lesser evil" theory. He says, "it is against this formidable opposition [the church and the landlords, J. W. F.] that the **Emperor, an enlightened monarch, who favors the progressive modernization of his country, has to carry on struggle."** (Emphasis mine J. W. F.).

What utter nonsense! Is it not a fact that the Emperor, the church, the landlords and the whole ruling class stand on the backs of the Ethiopian masses? And is it not a fact that through them the foreign capitalists enslave the people of Ethiopia? Of course it is! The colonial and semi-colonial policy of imperialist nations in relation to oppressed peoples is built and sustained by the various ruling cliques. Let me quote from the colonial thesis of the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International:

"Where in the colonies imperialism is in need of a social support it first of all allies itself with the ruling strata of the previous social structure, with the feudal landlords and with the trading and money-lending bourgeoisie against the majority of the people.

"The bourgeoisie of China, India and Egypt [etc., Ethiopia—J. W. F.] is by its immediate interests so closely bound up with landlordism, with usury capital and with the exploitation of the peasant masses in general, that it takes its stand not only against the agrarian revolution but also against every decisive agrarian reform."

Who is this "liberator," the Emperor of Ethiopia that Padmore so loudly praises? He is bound by all kinds of ties with the feudal landlords, the church and in turn with the foreign capitalists against the majority of the people of Ethiopia. For this reason he is afraid of the revolt of the masses. Padmore unwittingly admits as much when he prepares the following excuse for the Emperor's army:

"In order to better cope with the problems of reform [suppress any rising of the masses—J.W.F.] the whole state apparatus has undergone drastic changes. A well-disciplined, centralized army, loyal and devoted to the person of the Emperor, is the only force capable of guaranteeing PEACE AND ORDER."

But the bourgeois rule must be secured by future bourgeois leaders and trained militarists. So Padmore says, "In order to avoid the danger of open revolt and possible overthrow . . . the Emperor is adopting a policy of gradualism, is sending young students abroad to be trained in the military sciences in France, Italy, England and the United States," and is also inviting young American Negro specialists to Ethiopia. Who doubts that some day Padmore himself will not be a part of this fascist set-up.

According to Padmore, Ethiopia is the last remaining independent black state in Africa not bound by any such machinations as the Firestone Company in Liberia, and he racks his brain in vain and hopelessly to find out how Ethiopia is to keep herself free from imperialism and international finance-capital. How can the rich natural resources, ores, minerals, raw products, etc., of Ethiopia be developed without flooding the country with foreign capitalist exploiters? There is no way out, concludes Padmore:

"Whether the Ethiopian ship will arrive at its destination safely, only history will tell."

But Padmore has his way out for Ethiopia. Despite his mouthing about the independence of Ethiopia from foreign domination, he is forced to admit the domination of foreign capitalists over Ethiopia and he sees in them a way out.

"A FEW CONCESSIONS have been given to foreign capitalists. A French company is working platinum mines; while an Italian company is exploiting potash deposits . . . Three Belgian companies are cultivating coffee, and a French syndicate is developing cotton. The only railroad is owned by the French-Ethiopian company . . . but the management is largely in the hands of the French."

The way to pursue this path according to Padmore, is by 'utilizing the deep-rooted jealousies and economic contradictions between these imperialist powers." Padmore tries to prostitute for petty bourgeois nationalists uses the proletarian internationalism of Lenin, who speaks about utilizing the contradictions of imperialist powers for the benefit of the revolutionary movement.

However, with the world set up as it is today, with the imperialists choking and strangling the Ethiopian masses, this idiotic talk about utilizing imperialist contradictions is the height of nonsense.

In the case of Ethiopia or any semi-independent country today, in the period of wars and revolutions, the contradictions of imperialism lead only to two conclusions (1) imperialist nations struggling to gobble up Ethiopia, and (2) the organiation of the masses on the basis of their economic misery and oppression to fight for the overthrow of bourgeois-imperialist domination. The path of independence and liberation for Ethiopia and the liberation of the masses lies in the latter road.

But Padmore contemptuously ignores the masses of Ethiopia; he completely ignores the path laid out by the Soviet Union; he ignores the significance of the growth of the revolutionary movements in China and India, and on the continent of Black Africa itself. The Chinese Soviets, the Chinese Red Army, the Soviet Revolution in China, these facts have no lessons for Padmore. "Semper novi quid ex Africa," concludes Padmore. Freely translated from Latin this phrase means: "New things always come from Africa."

Petty bourgeois nationalism leads only into the camp of the enemy. Only proletarian internationalism assures the victory of the proletariat, the liberation and freedom of oppressed peoples.

AFRICANS WILL HELP PADMORE

Amsterdam News

Black Students Refuse to Condemn Leader on "Sellout" Charges

8-4-34

Because they flatly refused to sign a statement denouncing George Padmore, recently ousted Communist leader of the Negro Trade Union Committee, a group of African students now being trained in Moscow for revolutionary work will soon leave the Soviet Union, The Amsterdam News was informed through an authoritative source yesterday.

Padmore, who resigned from the Communist Party in protest against the Comintern's (Communist International) alleged action in liquidating the Negro committee "in order not to offend the British Foreign Office," has threatened to carry his fight to the Negro masses of America. The former Communist is the author of "Life and Struggles of Negro Toilers," one of the documents upon which Angelo Herndon was convicted of inciting to insurrection and sentenced to an eighteen-year term on a Georgia chain gang.

The African students who have refused to denounce Padmore on the orders of the Comintern were sent to Moscow through the former trade committee leader, who has directed the colonial revolutionary work for the Communist Party for a number of years. They are expected to rejoin Padmore in Paris after they leave the Soviet capital. Because of the secret rolls maintained by the party, it is impossible to give the exact number of African students now being trained in the U. S. S. R.

The action of the African Communists is in direct contrast to that of the American Negro members of the party, who have bitterly denounced Padmore for his charges against the Comintern and have no-

Attempts To Bar Communists; Halts Plans For Federated Clubs

Daily Worker 10-5-34

The efforts to organize a federation of clubs and organizations here came to an impasse last Friday night, when representatives of about 25 clubs met at the call of a temporary Federation organization, for the purpose of organizing a permanent body. It seems that the presence of a white delegate in the ranks of the Communist organization, which answered the call, started the ball to rolling, and this ball developed into a mountainous sphere that all but wrecked the laudable efforts of a committee sent out to organize the movement.

Richmond, Va.

Horace H. Scott Heads Movement

The movement is headed by Horace H. Scott, who represents the powerful Astoria Club group, and he has been tireless in working towards the consummation of this idea of federating the clubs for a definite racial and civic work. Attorney J. Byron Hopkins was acting secretary, while Walter Quarles, who was elected as temporary secretary. The meeting was under way and headed towards permanent organization, when Comrade A. Holt, white Communist organizer arose and made a motion to go into a permanent organization.

The Pot Begins to Boil

The motion was seconded by Charles B. Case. Here the venerable F. H. Lightner, of Fulton, arose and vehemently protested against allowing Holt to make any motions for the body. Mr. Lightner expressed in no uncertain terms his aversion to white men's participation in colored affairs. The fiery little Attorney J. Byron Hopkins jumped into the fray at this point, and threatened to resign if Negroes "drew the race-line like the white folks hav been doing under our protests."

Communist Help Welcomed

Attorney Hopkins said that the idea of repelling the advances of Communists, when they are constantly prosecuting a program which recognizes the Negro as a man, wa spreposterous. "This meeting was called for all clubs and organizations, and I positively refuse to participate with a group that will discriminate against any organization which is driving toward the same goal we covet." Josephus Simpson, newspaperman, rushed to the defense of Attorney Hopkins, but he was stopped by Chairman Scott. In a few minutes the intrepid Simpson had secured the floor and he made an impassionated appeal for the recognition of all men, black and white, Communist or Democrats. Others who spoke were W. D. Jones, Leroy Ragland, and Mr. Case, who joined with Mr. Lightner in opposing the activities of the Communist.

Meeting Adjourns

Comrade Holt withdrew but his defenders persisted in their course. Attorney Hopkins pressed his resignation and the meeting adjourned without accomplishing its organization. The next step toward organizing a federation of clubs here has not been disclosed by the promoters. This is not the first effort which has failed to confederate these clubs here, it was pointed out by "old timers."

C. P. Birthday Marks Growth of Struggles Of the Negro Masses

One of Communist Party's Greatest Achievements Is Seen as Opening of Door of Revolutionary Movement Wide to the Negro People

By JAMES S. ALLEN

It was only recently that Negro workers in important numbers began to play an active role in the revolutionary working class movement in the United States. This does not mean that there were no Negro revolutionists or that there was no mass revolutionary movement among the Negroes. The Negro people have a rich and full tradition of struggle against the slave-owners, both old and new. But it was only in the recent period that any appreciable **proletarian revolutionary** movement developed among them. Thanks to the Communist Party, the long-standing struggle against plantation peonage, against insulting degradation and overwhelming oppression, is now being fought in a new way, in the closest alliance with the entire working class.

The fact that there were so few Negroes in the working class movement prior to the World War was in part due to the fact that there was as yet no very large Negro industrial proletariat. But it was also due to the inveterate opportunism of the Socialist Party which hindered a proper Marxist understanding of the Negro question. After the mass migrations of Negroes into industrial areas, particularly of the North, during and after the War, conditions were ripe for the rapid attraction of Negro workers into the revolutionary movement; but it was to take a number of years before other conditions were prepared, before the Communist Party itself should begin to overcome the harmful inheritance from the Socialist Party and turn its hand to a serious consideration of the problem.

At the present time, fifteen years after the formation of the Communist Party, we can say that undoubtedly one of its greatest contributions to the working class in this country is the fact that it has opened the doors of the revolutionary movement wide to the Negro people. It has had to overcome numerous subtle influences of the whole atmosphere of "white superiority"; it has had to overcome a deep distrust of white workers among the Negro masses, nurtured by centuries of oppression at the hands of the white ruling class and its supporters among the ranks of the Negro upper class. The Communists have established their position as the uncompromising champions of working class solidarity and of Negro rights, each inseparable from the other. Wherever one hears of white and Negro workers fighting shoulder to shoulder in a strike, for unemployment relief, for social and political rights, one may be sure that the Communists are leading that struggle. Scottsboro has become the internationally-known symbol of this achievement of the Communist Party. The penetration of the Party into the South, its rooting and growth there—in the heavy industrial center of Birmingham, Alabama, and in the textile centers of the Carolinas as well as in the plantations of the Alabama Black Belt — have shown conclusively that at last the struggle for Negro liberation has been taken to the bosom of the American revolutionary proletariat.

This, in itself, is a historic achievement which marks the end of a whole period and the beginning of another in the development of the revolutionary movement in this country. This achievement is arraying a mass of great revolutionary power against the onslaught of capitalism, against the Roosevelt drive upon the workers, against the gathering forces of fascism, against the American Negroes as an oppressed nation was here applied systematically for the first time. Following upon another period of indecisive action due to the opportunist policy of the Lovestonite leadership, there was passed, in 1930, after extensive discussion and

Communist International, held in 1928, deliberated upon the Negro question in the United States. The resolution on the question passed by the Congress was the first document in the world. It was able on the basis of its long experience, in overstanding Communist Party, to throw the deadening weight of opportunist heritage its back the orientation on the question, as far as the American Communists were concerned. It applied Leninism to the situation and found a clear answer to the question. The World Congress of the Communist International has to its standing analysis. Lenin's characterization of

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disagreement in the American Party, still another resolution, which laid down clearly and definitely the basic characteristics of the Negro question in the United States. This document remains today the basic and fundamental discussion of the problem, around which all of the activities of the Party have been organized, activities which led to the Scottsboro campaign, the Herndon victory, the formation of the Share-Croppers Union, etc.

Between the Sixth and the approaching Seventh World Congress of the Communist International a complete transformation has taken place in the working class movement in the United States in relation to the Negro. The International has been able to render inestimable aid in removing the false glasses of bourgeois theory through which we had been wont to gaze upon the Negro question. It has replaced these by a sharp and useful weapon, a clear and correct analysis of the nature of the question. If we wish to work correctly, we must know both the nature of the problem we are tackling and the method of working. We have learned, and are continuing to learn daily. But the principal barrier has been overcome—we are well on our way. The problems to be discussed now, in the 15th year of our Party and at the Seventh World Congress, are, as far as the Negro question is concerned, no longer a matter of fundamental principles—these have been settled—

seems that the presence of a white delegate in the ranks of the Communist organization, which answered the call, started the ball to rolling, and this ball developed into a mountainous sphere that all but wrecked the laudable efforts of a committee sent out to organize the movement.

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The fact that there were so few Negroes in the working class movement prior to the World War was in part due to the fact that there was as yet no very large Negro industrial proletariat. But it was also due to the inveterate opportunism of the Socialist Party which hindered a proper Marxist understanding of the Negro question. After the mass migrations of Negroes into industrial areas, particularly of the North, during and after the War, conditions were ripe for the rapid attraction of Negro workers into the revolutionary movement; but it was to take a number of years before other conditions were prepared, before the Communist Party itself should begin to overcome the harmful inheritance from the Socialist Party and turn its hand to a serious consideration of the problem.

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Lenin's characterization of

Unions, Strikes, etc.

A DEBATE was scheduled between the University of California at Los Angeles and the University of California at Berkeley, the subject to be, Is America Ready for Communism? This topic was chosen last December, but by the middle of March the faculty in Los Angeles had begun to worry. The debate was called off, and the debate manager, a young man named Bill Hensey, expressed at least the administration side of the question when he advised the debating teams that "communism cannot be discussed on this campus." At the University of Illinois a debate was also scheduled, the subject to be: The R. O. T. C., Compulsory, Voluntary, or Abolished—Which? The discussion was to have been under the auspices of the National Student League at the university. The Senate Committee on Student Affairs refused to permit the debate to take place. It is an interesting commentary on American college students, first, that such dangerous subjects were proposed for campus discussion, and second that, when the university administrations forbade them, a healthy protest was immediately voiced, with sarcastic references to Hitler, Mussolini, and the traditional American history of free speech. At Louisiana State University the student council voted to withdraw from the National Student Federation because of the inclusion of Negro students in the latter organization. Strong opposition to the withdrawal appeared in many quarters, the college paper and the local Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. being particularly vigorous in their protests. On February 27 the student council had a change of heart and rescinded its vote. It is only fair to say that the change in the vote was not only approved by the student body in general but unanimously supported by the faculty.

500 Delegates Return to Shops, Mines, Farms To Build Mass Party

Daily Worker 4-9-34

GROWTH IN SOUTH

Serious Work Will Put Communists in Congress

Browder States

Newspaper 4-9-34

By MARGUERITE YOUNG

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, O., April 8—The Eighth National Convention of the Communist Party of the United States adjourned last night after electing a new Central Committee and punctuating with still tumultuous applause a summary of the proceedings by Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Party. Praising the great gains reflected by the Convention, Comrade Browder also cited weaknesses as sharply as and even more concretely than he had done in his report to the opening session of the Convention. He flung out this challenge:

"If we make use of the tremendous opportunities revealed here in this Convention, in a short time we will be a mass Party. We will be leading serious daily struggles, and we will be seriously preparing the American workers for their revolutionary task."

Traveling homeward, chiefly in great buses, 479 delegates already were talking eagerly of what they will do first, back home, to meet Comrade Browder's challange. They were speaking thus, in fact, even as they left the final session in a Cleveland church around which guns had once been set up by police to greet the participants in a Scottsboro demonstration.

Calls for Communists in Congress Next Fall

Emphasizing anew the necessity for consolidation and extending victories in trade union work in revolutionary and in the American Federation of Labor, in the Negro liberation movement—all the tasks leading to winning the majority of the working class to the Communist program—Browder also again called for the election of some Communists to Congress next fall.

"I don't know whether I have a parliamentary deviation or not, but I really have an ambition to go to Congress," Browder said, accenting his call for serious Congressional election campaigns by an informal manner. "I think we can find five or six who ought to be convinced of the necessity of making really serious election campaigns. We must remember that large masses are swinging over to the Communist Party program, especially in elections."

Therefore his call for the election of some Communist Congressmen is "not Utopian," he declared. He said, "The only condition for success is a serious campaign."

In a report from the Credentials Committee, the Convention heard its own social composition analyzed —and this showed the Party's success in extending its roots in the basic industries and in the decisive sections of the laboring class of the United States. Of the 470 delegates, 233 were regular delegates, 121 fraternal delegates from Party districts, and 116 national fraternal delegates. They were 92 per cent proletarian in social origin, 3.4 per cent petty bourgeois and 1.2 per cent housewives.

38 A. F. of L. Members

A total of 38 delegates were American Federation of Labor union members, 18 Independent union members—a total of 64 per cent of the Convention holding union membership. There were 145 native-born, 88 foreign-born among the voting delegates. They came from the following industries: Steel and metal, lumber, auto, textile, mining, transportation, including 16 marine and 15 railroad representatives, agriculture, farming, needle trades, building trades, food, printing, shoe and leather, professions and office work. There were 214 men, 13 women among the regular delegates.

The largest group—65 per cent—were between 26 and 30 years old. Their Party membership varied in length from charter membership to several months—the largest number having joined since the Open Letter was issued last summer. Through the final session, as before, speeches by rank and file workers, particularly Negro, farmer and basic-industry representatives were mingled with the contributions of veteran leaders and representatives of brother parties of the Communist International in other nations.

Robert Minor, recent Communist candidate for Mayor of New York City, stirred the convention anew when he asserted that the Scottsboro case is to the working class what the Dred Scott case was in the chattel-slavery-abolition movement before 1861. Hailing the rapid spread of the Party's influence in the deep South—one of the most inspiring factors reflected throughout the Convention—Minor brought forth a burst of applause when he declared:

"We speak of the 'backward South'—but backwardness is a two-edged sword . . . The South is the weakest link in American capitalism."

In a recent district convention of the Party in the South, he said 92 per cent of the delegates had never belonged to a trade union—which shows the swift progress of Southern workers directly into revolutionary activities as they are roused to movement.

A Negro steel worker, in the Communist Party but a few months, told the Convention how Negroes among the 7,000 workers in his plant are surging toward the Communist program as he did. A Negro share-cropper reported likewise. The representative of the Communist Party of Ireland, Comrade Sean Murray, was cheered anew as he declared the unity of the revolutionary Irish in Ireland and in the United States. The delegates whistled and clapped as he announced that the year-old Communist Party of Ireland has won a place in and will win the leadership of a successful movement for liberation of the Irish workers both from British imperialist oppression and from their own capitalists'.

A spontaneous ovation broke out as Comrade Murray told how, under increasing Fascist attacks, the Irish Party stands and grows.

The convention reached new peaks of enthusiasm as it affirmed the nominations for the Central Committee and adopted resolutions of greetings to the Communist International and the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union, Cuba, Ireland, Canada, Mexico, Germany, China, Japan, Great Britain and the Philippine Islands. The Convention also adopted a resolution of greetings to the International Labor Defense and to Alfred Hiala, Farmer leader now imprisoned in Indiana "because he participated in one of the thousands of cases of mass resistance and the beginnings of revolt that is taking place on the Farm-side all over the country." They greeted, also, Phil Frankfeld, Pennsylvania unemployed leader who goes to prison shortly on a charge rigged up on the basis of his leadership of unemployed workers.

Browder called for a "higher level of leadership" both among the top sections and the rank and file of Communist Leaders. He commended the high political development reflected in the Convention discussions, but insisted that this be extended down through the ranks and that more concrete conclusions as to the means of struggle be drawn from correct observation and analysis of conditions. He remarked the growth of revolutionary experience of the Communist Party throughout its work and again cited the necessity for fusing this practice with continuous study of theory, for, he said, "only thus can we become Bolsheviks." He commended clarification of the Negro question accomplished in the convention, and demanded continued inner-party vigilance to remain "the Party of Internationalism, against all forms of chauvinism."

Anti-War Fight

In this connection he urged greater efforts, citing, for example the necessity for making the development of torture of the Scottsboro boys and of Ernst Thaelmann, German Communist leader, real issues with the masses of the working class throughout the world. He called for greater efforts in the movement to stop munitions shipments in the anti-imperialist-war fight, and repeated, "One of our central political tasks today is the struggle against Fascism," in which "the basic weapon is economic struggle and at the same time a fight to preserve and extend the civil rights of the workers and to rally all other elements suffering from the crisis and capable of being roused against Fascism." Again emphasizing the need for development both of the revolutionary trade union development of the opposition movement's work and revolutionary trade union work, and for development of opposition movements within the A. F. of L. he said:

"We still have to carry on the task of making the whole Party understand that unless we carry on stubborn and serious work wherever the A. F. of L. has developed, we will never succeed."

"The Convention revealed that we have a Party greater than ever," he said, "we already have forces capable of tremendous things."

The final singing of the Internationale brought such protracted cheers for Browder, that he finally lifted his hands to quiet them. The session broke up with individual and group cheers still breaking spontaneously throughout the Church's Auditorium.

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It is one of the most quiet, unobtrusive conventions this convention city ever has entertained. On the inside of their secret sessions there may be plenty of discussion of revolutionary technique, but there is no parading, shouting or exhortation on the street.

The 500 delegates are meeting in a renovated old residence on a third-rate business street on the edge of the downtown district. Between sessions delegates may be found in the "workers' book shop," freshly stocked with revolutionary literature, or at the "workers' school," upstairs next door.

There are no banquets, no parties, no convention frivolity of any sort in connection with this meeting of the representatives of the proletariat. This revolution business is a grim, serious matter with them all.

"What do you do between sessions? How do you amuse yourselves?" one delegate was asked.

"We sleep, of course," said the delegate, a lean, gray-looking man in a last year's overcoat. "We had a meeting in the morning, in the afternoon and until midnight. We were pretty tired."

Almost all the delegates are housed at the homes of Cleveland members of the party. A few of the leaders are staying at some of the cheaper hotels, but not many. A good many of the delegates left home, and they come from 41 states of the Union, with barely bus fare and money for meals. Some did not have even that.

There are a few young, pretty girls at the convention, a few men who look like wild-eyed revolutionaries and many who look complacently middle-class, negroes and whites of all nationalities, fraternizing as "comrades."

Niece of Slain Sharecropper at Convention

By MARGUERITE YOUNG

CLEVELAND, April 6.—An Alabama Negro girl, niece of a tenant farmer murdered by a sheriff and white gunmen for recruiting members into the Sharecroppers' Union, stood before the communist convention today telling how the Negro youth in Dixie are spreading "the news" of Communism. As she finished, another Negro delegate rose, far back in the auditorium, and flung high her voice. The tune was that of the ancient spiritual "Old Time Religion," but instead of the words: "It was good enough for Moses; it's good enough for me," this woman sang: "It was good enough for Lenin: it's good enough for me."

The speaker, Eula Gray, picked up the refrain. So did James W. Ford, recent Communist candidate for Vice-President, stepping forward on the presiding committee's platform. Back from the woman delegate in the rear came another stanza, and this time the whole convention sang the revolutionized spiritual.

"I am speaking for the youth at Tallapoosa County in the Young Communist League," Eula Gray said. She is a lithe, attractive girl her big eyes shining, her teeth white and flashing. Her dress is a green cotton slip, and she wears an old green sweater. "The Youth is 2,000 of the Sharecroppers' Union in the Black Belt, and they have become most active in the union.

Bad Dogs Don't Hinder Communists

"We, the youth, because we lead squads, organized groups to distribute leaflets. We suggested one way to begin. All went out together and put leaflets everywhere. The landlords couldn't understand how the leaflets were in such peculiar places. One of the youth girls—the landlord asked her was she out distributing them League things. She told him: 'What the hell difference did it make?' One of them asked the girl—he found leaflets in his kitchen—he had 'bad dogs' and he did not see how the leaflets were put there. I told him 'bad dogs' do not hinder the Communist Party."

To appreciate "bad dogs," one must know Dixie. They are a terror. But this 23-year-old Eula has withstood far more, as have many, many others who aid the swift work of the Communist Party below the Mason-Dixon line. They take it in their stride. They have built the Sharecroppers' Union, more than 3,000 strong, in Alabama, Kentucky, the Carolinas, and other deep South States. They have recruited hundreds into the Communist Party. They have taken the first steps toward uniting the Negro and white steel mill hands in a Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union local in the Alabama bailiwick of a mighty steel trust. New members have been flocking in, ever since the Scottsboro boys were tried, to join the International Labor Defense. There are 2,000 in the Birmingham district.

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But his name has become a symbol in the movement for Negro and white unity. Poems have been dedicated to his heroism and songs are chanted by Young Pioneers to their martyred comrade, Ralph Gray.

And Eula Gray told the convention: "We, the youth, must continue to spread the news. After the movement started in the Scottsboro case, 200 youths in the Black Belt had a mass meeting in the defense of the Scottsboro boys. We have seven units of the Y.C.L., 10 to 15 in each unit. . . . We have organized a class to sing songs in the League in the Black Belt. Our plans? We are working to draw in 100 youths in the next three months, to establish a National Students' League in the high school at Camp Hill and to build the Young Pioneers to draw up a program for National Youth Day, May 30, and hold mass meetings among the youth in all parts of the Black Belt. The schools in the rural route last year only had two months of school. It opened in January again in the name of the C.W.A., ran about two months, and it was closed. Now we have no school at all. The teachers taught this school in the name of the C.W.A.—have no pay yet and don't think to get any, or very little. . . . We call our units together, we suggest plans. And the youth takes a part in most everything. I think that is all I have to say—and long live the Communist Party!"

There are ten in Eula Gray's immediate family. They have one family treasure. Ralph Gray had an old shotgun. One of the bullets struck it on the stock. His kin have a habit of handling the gun, fingering the bullet nick.

Letter From Mississippi Describes Heroic Work of Organization in South

Active Among Negroes Despite Ferocious Terror of Southern Bosses and Landlords

Oxford, Miss.

To the National Communist Convention, Cleveland, Ohio.

Comrades:

It grieves us much not to be able to attend our great Convention, but we are forced to be satisfied with writing you a letter.

About August, 1932, the first Communist Party unit was started in the State of Mississippi by Comrade Landy, who made a short stop here in Oxford. I myself had just joined the Party two months before. I was chosen to be organizer. I knew precious little about the C. P. and nothing whatever about organizing activities. I did not know the word Jim Crowism, nor did I know that C. P. is illegal in Mississippi. I merely mention these facts because my unforgiveable ignorance was to cost me many a pain and was to some extent the direct cause of the movement being split up more than once. Of course, it's but natural that stool pigeons found their way into our organization without much trouble and before we could prevent it our town units was terrorized out of existence and has never dared to reorganize since. We have had several cases like that but have carried on just the same. Out of six units only three real active units are left, all of them in the country. We are really on the upgrade now but are going slow in order to clear the units of unreliable elements and are drawing in only tried out comrades from lower organizations.

The comrades in town are talking about starting up again but so far nothing has been done. The town comrades would have to meet some place in the country, since thugs are roaming the Negro section of town both day and night, breaking into the houses and lining the Negroes up on the inside. If they don't find anything, it makes them sore and they often beat up both women and children and take the men to the light plant where the current is applied to their innocent victims till the blood comes out.

In spite of all of that, some 1,000 letters have been sent to Gov. Miller of Alabama in behalf of the nine Scottsboro boys, several dozen to Judge Callahan and also an unknown number to Attorney-General Knight. Two hundred fifty protest postcards were sent to the U. S. Supreme Court, and other letters to different places.

Delegate to Farm Conference

In spite of police terror, K.K.K., American Legion and wealthy riffraff and rabble of all kinds, we held several meetings among the white farmers in an effort to get a delegate to the first farmers' national conference in Washington. However, it must be said we didn't get up enough money. Last November the comrades who, by the way, are all Negroes with the exception of three white, of which two are not active, got up enough money to send me to the Farmers' Conference. Right after I came back we got the Share Croppers Union started. About two months ago we sent a comrade to school in St. Louis and since that comrade has been back from school our organizing activities have resulted in doubling the membership of the Share Croppers Union. New members for the I. L. D. and C. P. have also been gained. However, it must be said that as yet the Party in Oxford is dangerously weak. The main cause for that is our inability to develop leadership among the comrades both in the units and mass organizations. Another setback is the tremendous illiteracy among the Negro masses of Mississippi, which makes it hard to sell literature. It is therefore to be expected that the discussion of the draft resolution of the Party has not been as fruitful as would or should be the case in the more advanced sections of the country.

However, we have studied the draft resolution with keen interest and while we give it our most hearty endorsement in its entirety, we wish to draw certain questions to be found on page seven of the draft resolution to your attention. It says in part about the out of town sections, "That closed guidance must be given them by the district center." We comrades in Oxford take it for granted that the district cen-

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SECTION ORGANIZER.

Communists.

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Negro Question to Be Taken Up Earnestly in Pre-Convention Discussion

IN PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION FORD DISCUSSES ANTI-WORKING CLASS INFLUENCES OF WHITE CHAUVINISM, NEGRO REFORMISM

Daily Worker

By JAMES FORD

(Organizer Harlem Section C.P.)

The pre-Convention is in full swing. There are many problems to be discussed. But for the moment I want to discuss only one phase of our work. It is: The growth of Negro reformism and its petty bourgeois nationalist influence in our Party, which places dangers before us in winning the Negro masses for our Party and for the national liberation movement of the Negro people, and in establishing unity between Negro and white workers.

3-3-34

This question has particular significance for our work in Harlem (as well as other parts of the country) since we have correctly characterized Harlem as the national and international center of Negro reformism. The struggle against petty bourgeois nationalist influences at this moment of sharpening class struggle, fascism and war, becomes on a par with the struggle against white chauvinism, in the sense that great responsibility rests upon the Negro comrades to combat this anti-working class influence.

White Chauvinism the Main Danger

One of the principle weapons of the white ruling class in carrying out its policies of jim-crowism, segregation, and the national oppression of the Negro people, is the ideology or philosophy of white chauvinism, that is, race prejudice. This idea of race prejudice springs from the false idea of "superior" races and develops into extreme nationalism. The white ruling class spreads the idea that the achievements of modern capitalism have been made because of the "superiority" of the so-called white race. The bourgeoisie goes further and tells the white workers that they, being members of the white race, are "superior" beings, "superior" to Chinese, Indians and Negroes and that they must treat these races with contempt; that the "colored" races are made by god to be exploited by the white race. However, the white ruling class has demonstrated that "race" does not matter, that white workers must be mercilessly exploited also. Nevertheless, the ideas of white chauvinism have taken root among sections of the white workers. It is the greater danger.

Social Fascist Enemies of the Negro People

The principle agency for extending and spreading race prejudice, white chauvinist tendencies into the ranks of the working class has been the leaders of the American Federation of Labor. The A. F. of L. leaders bar Negroes from the trade unions; in the South, the A. F. of L. leaders support the Ku Klux Klan against the Negroes; it has supported and consistently followed the policy of the ruling class, of jim-crowism, segregation, and of organized pogroms against the equality of the Blacks can deny.

Equally blameable is the leadership of the Socialist Party. The Socialist Party leaders oppose the slogan of self-determination for the Negroes in the Black Belt of the South, the highest expression of equality, because the white landlords will resist it. Then the fight for equal rights for Negroes is wrong because the white landlords will resist this also. Let the Negroes remain jim-crowed and segregated. Let the ideas of white chauvinism prevail. This is the logic of the Socialist Party leaders.

Chauvinism is the international policy of the Socialist leaders. They look upon the achievements of the "great white" race as something above the Negro race. Looking down upon the Negro people, the Socialist leaders see them as the "white man's burden," that the Blacks are made by god to be inhumanly exploited and that the tasks of the capitalists supported by them is to carry "civilization" to the Negro people. It is in this sense that Leon Blum, a leader of the Socialist Party of France, praises the "civilizing" influence of French imperialism in its colonies. They are against the effuality of the Blacks with the whites. They look down from their mighty "heights" upon the "untouchables," the Negroes, Chinese and Hindus.

It is in this sense that Karl Kautsky, the leading exponent of socialism of the Socialist International, speaks when he says: "Let the Blacks wait until the advent of socialism and the white proletariat will free the Negro slaves."

It was in this sense that the first MacDonald Socialist Labor government of England acted when it used bombs to kill and massacre Indian workers and when it sent troops into Africa to shoot down defenseless Negro women in 1929.

These agents of the white ruling class have developed the ideas of chauvinism to a very high degree. They are to be held directly responsible for the spread of chauvinism among the white workers. They have made the task of overcoming chauvinism a difficult one, but it must be fought against.

The A. F. of L. and the Socialist leaders are the principal cause for developing cleavage between the Negro and white workers.

Negro Reformist Enemies of the Negro People

At the opposite end of the pole so to speak, are the Negro reformists. They too are agents of the white rulers, among the Negro people. They help to antagonize the Negro workers against the white workers. In this period in which we are now their service to the white rulers, in addition to doing everything to further widen the gap between Negro and white workers, is to head off the Negro masses from Communism or revolutionary struggle against their principal enemy for their needs, the white ruling class.

This Negro reformist leadership has had a deadening effect upon the Negro masses since the Civil War. Since the Civil War the Negro people have been under the scourge of jim-crowism and segregation and have been misled by Negro reformist leaders in the unequal fight for national liberation, without betterment of their conditions. These Negro leaders have either pointed to heaven or to some far off distant future where the "troubles of the Negroes" will be solved.

The post Civil War leader of the Negro people (accepted by the white ruling class) was Booker T. Washington. His philosophy was the following: the Negro can only better his economic condition by becoming more "efficient" at a trade and subordinating any social or political aspirations he might have to this.

Booker T. Washington was able to sell this idea to the white rulers in the following way: "There is more profit and less waste in utilizing "efficient and trained Negro artisans" who would be educated in such a manner as to make them satisfied with the existing conditions such as disfranchisement, etc., than to use unskilled labor." For this service to the white capitalists Booker T. Washington got large sums of money for Tuskegee Institute.

From the Booker T. Washington philosophy sprang the petty bourgeois Negro Business Men's League of which he was the founder, and his successor at Tuskegee, Dr. Moton, is the present head.

The struggle against the Booker T. Washington leadership was developed by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois supported by other Negro scholars as William Monroe Trotter, both of whom were graduates of Harvard University and well educated, particularly, DuBois.

This fight was a fight of "Higher" education for Negroes versus the Booker T. Washington Industrial Education." It was fought bitterly. It resulted in the formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The social characteristic of this organization today is that of the petty bourgeois middle class. Of it we shall speak later.

Hatred Towards White Workers

The Garvey movement arose as a Negro nationalist bourgeois movement. By taking advantage of the unrest and resentment of the Negro masses against intolerable racial abuses and oppression, Garvey built up a program of Negro bourgeois nationalism and racialism. Garvey denied the principle of working class struggle against capitalism; he used the grievances which were grievances against white bourgeois capitalism to develop his nationalist movement. The program of Negro bourgeois nationalism was clearly demonstrated by the "get-rich-quick" schemes, such as stock companies, "Black Star Steamship Lines," "Negro Factories," etc.

From the very beginning Garvey was opposed to Negro workers joining or organizing trade unions and even after he went to Jamaica he opposed the trade unions of the Negroes, where there is no excuse to oppose joining unions because of the exclusion policies of white unions as in America and South Africa, since there are no white unions in Jamaica. But more of Garvey. My aim now is to give a thread of the role the Negro reformists are playing in hindering the development of class consciousness among the Negro masses and widening the cleavage between white and black labor.

Advocates of Segregation

With the development of the Negro intelligentsia, middle class intellectuals, a layer of small capitalist business men and bourgeoisie in America and Africa, as well as Negro bourgeois politicians, native chiefs, there has grown up a very substantial block of Negro reformists. They line up with the white bourgeoisie against the class interests of the Negro masses. This group supports "ghetto life," racial segregation; they are employed by white capitalists and philanthropists to work out separatist "ghetto" programs for the Negro masses in order to keep the ranks of the workers divided.

The Urban League has followed a vicious policy of creating hatred among Negro workers against white workers. The Urban League leaders tell the Negro workers: The white capitalists are your friends. They supply you with jobs; the white workers don't want you to have a job; you should accept a job even at lower wages than the white workers from your white friends, the capitalists. This is the counterpart of the policy of the A. F. of L. leaders. Today Kinckle Jones, a leader of the Urban League, is a high paid official in the government.

These leaders place the whole blame of the plight of the Negro people upon the white working class and free the white capitalist class of all the blame. This is the fundamental policy of the Negro reformists. It is not difficult for them to influence the nationalist tendencies among sections of the backward rank and file of the Negro people, especially since chauvinism has been raised to such a high degree by the A. F. of L. and Socialist Party leaders. It is not difficult for them to develop the hatred of the Negro people on nationalist lines against the white working class.

Crisis Increases Oppression

Meanwhile the economic crisis has not let up. The conditions of the Negro people become worse. The attacks upon the Negro people during this crisis are severe. The whole national oppression of the Negro people, jim-crowism, segregation, lower standards, discrimination by the N.R.A. and on jobs, discrimination in getting relief, increased lynchings are the outstanding expressions of the catastrophic conditions of the Negro people today.

The government has used all of its agencies not only to attack the living standards but to tighten its grip upon the masses in order to prepare the way for fascism and to prepare for war with their terrible effects upon the Negro people, examples of which we find in Austria and Germany where fascism exists. The Negro reformists are more and more the willing agents of the government in its attacks upon the Negro masses.

These savage attacks against the Negro people and lynch terror have caused the widest indignation among white and Negro workers and have brought them into militant struggle against oppression and lynching. The indignation of the masses against lynching, the revolutionization of the Negroes against the whole system of capitalism has caused great concern and fear in the ranks of the white rulers. They are therefore calling upon their willing tools, the Negro reformist leaders, to help them head off the Negro masses from Communism, from revolutionary struggle. This accounts for the feverish activities of the Negro reformists for the fake anti-lynch bills now before Congress.

Must Clarify the Negro Question in the Pre-Convention

Discussion

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By HARRY HAYWOOD

The XIII Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International characterized the present international situation as a period of a new round of wars and revolutions, and of the maturing of the objective prerequisites for a revolutionary crisis and world war.

What is the political significance of this analysis for the Negro question in the U. S. A.? What is its implications for our work among the Negro masses? Already the resolution of the XV Plenum of the Central Committee of our Party, in estimating the events in Tallapoosa County (Reeltown, Ala.) where Negro croppers and poor farmers resisted with arms in their hands, the attempts of landlords and sheriffs to expropriate them declared:

"The Negro question in the South is one of the most sensitive sectors on the home front of American imperialism, a point where revolutionary explosions are most imminent."

Must Fight Back Orgy of Fascist Lynch Terror

The fascist New Deal program of the Roosevelt administration directs its sharpest blows against the Negro masses and has resulted in an all-around strengthening of national and social oppression. The N.R.A. codes, with their differentials, legalize discrimination against Negroes in industries; the Farm Acreage Reduction Plan (cotton plow-under program) results in the further ruination of the Negro agrarian masses in the South. The "No-Plow" program of 1934, which proposes to take 40,000,000 acres of cottonland out of production, is a virtual death sentence for thousands of croppers and poor farmers and their families.

These attacks on the economic field are being accompanied by the wildest orgy of fascist lynch terror, persecutions, and lynch frame-ups. In the South, the capitalist landlord offensive assumes its most murderous and plundering forms.

The bold application of the Leninist program of the Party in the work among Negroes in these conditions of deepening crisis and sharpening national oppression, has led to a great advance of the revolutionary movement of the Negro masses for national liberation. The activities of the Party around the Scottsboro issue, the campaign against lynching, unemployed struggles, North and South, strike actions involving large sections of Negroes — St. Louis, Buffalo — the further development of mass struggles and organization among the Negro poor farmers and share-croppers in the Black Belt—all this has brought the Party forward as a leader among broad masses of Negro toilers throughout the country.

Thus there is taking place a progressive sharpening of all contradictions between the Negro masses and American imperialism. There can be no doubt but that the Negro question has become a major question in the political life of the country. The national revolutionary struggles of the Negro masses is already a powerful factor in the sharpening of the crisis of American capitalism, and, depending upon our ability in the further organization and leadership of mass struggles, it will become an important instrument in hastening the maturing of the revolutionary crisis in the United States. The mass movement around Scottsboro brought to light in the sharpest manner the extreme tension of class and national antagonisms in the South. It revealed the smouldering fires of national rebellion among Negroes, which may break out into the open at any moment.

"Even some relatively insignificant acts of the Ku Klux Klan bandits on the Black Belt can become the occasion for important political movements, provided the Communists are able to organize the resistance of the indignant Negro masses. In such cases, mass movements of this kind can easily develop into real rebellion. (ECCI Resolution 1930).

Negro Question Most Explosive

The Negro national question takes on extraordinary importance in connection with the developing war situation. There can be no doubt that the national revolutionary struggles of the Negro masses for land and freedom constitute an explosive sector in the rear of American imperialism, for to paraphrase the slogan of the Irish revolution: "America's difficulties are the Negro people's opportunity." The feeling of the Negro masses, today stronger than ever, to take advantage of the difficulties of American imperialism which would accrue from a war situation, will undoubtedly be an important factor in the next war. The fear of a blow in its rear from the national liberation movement of the Negro masses is already causing great concern to the imperialist national government. For some time, already, the War Department has been carrying through a policy of disbanding Negro regular army regiments as active combat units, and has ceased the recruitment of Negroes into the regular forces. It is significant that Mr. Charles Houston, N. A. A. C. P. leader, warned his imperialist masters of the dangers of defection of the Negro masses in the event of war. Mr. Houston, in the hearing on the Costigan-Wagner "anti-lynch" bill said:

". . . I think that you and the country both should know that there is grave disillusionment and deep distrust among large elements of the Negro population, especially in the South . . . And the time may come in an international crisis when the loyalty or disloyalty of one-tenth of the population may spell the difference between national success and national disaster; and that day unless sooner wiped out, the country may reap the lynching harvest."

Growing fascism carries with it a strengthening of white chauvinist propaganda among the masses in an attempt to disrupt the rising revolutionary fight of Negro and white toilers against the New Deal offensive at home, and for consolidating the "national front" for imperialist aggressions abroad. The existence of an oppressed and outlawed Negro nation within a country affords a convenient target for rising fascism in the country. The ferocious chauvinist lynch wave sweeping the country, is at the same time a cloak under the cover of which the forces of fascism are mobilizing, not alone against the Negro masses, but against the revolutionary movement of the whole working class. Just as Hitler used the Jewish question in the interests of German fascism, so his American counterparts are attempting to use the Negro question to promote fascist reaction in the United States. The ruling class South with its backward semi-feudal social structure based upon the violent plundering of the Negro masses and the degradation of the white toilers, with its Negro-baiting shibboleths of "white supremacy," "race purity," is a fertile breeding ground for rising fascism in the country.

The XIII Plenum of the E.C.C.I. places the fight against chauvinist ideology as a central task in the mobilization of the masses against growing fascism and the war danger.

"The Communists must daily and concretely expose chauvinism to the masses in every country and oppose it by proletarian internationalism; in the imperialist countries come out determinedly for the independence of the colonies, for the liberation of the dependent nations from all national oppression."

Expose Social-Fascists and Negro Reformists

In this connection, it is particularly necessary to carry through persistent exposure of the social-fascists—Socialist Party leaders, A. F. of L. bureaucrats, who are acting as the main social bearers of white chauvinism in the labor movement. Under the formula of the Negro question as a "pure" labor question, as opposed to an oppressed nation, they gloss over the national oppression of the Negro people by American imperialism and consequently reject the struggle for Negro rights. In practice, the counter-revolutionary activities of the Socialist leaders is best exemplified in their vicious sabotage of the united front around the Scottsboro issue and in the campaign against lynching.

The fight for proletarian internationalism for the unity of the Negro and white toilers also necessitates a more popular and persistent exposure of Negro reformism, "which takes advantage of national oppression in order to further its own bourgeois class aims."

Reformists in Desperate Demagogy

The Negro reformist leaders of all shades are feverishly working to halt the revolutionary drift of the Negro masses, to hinder the growth of working-class unity in the struggle against rising fascist reaction. Thus we see the new maneuvers of the N. A. A. C. P. leadership against the rising mass anti-lynch movement, as witnessed in the bringing forward of the so-called Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill, the increased demagogy on the field of economic struggles, particularly around the N.R.A. codes. In this way they are being more and more revealed as the chief social prop of imperialist reaction among the Negro masses—as the main enemy within the ranks of the Negro people.

Indicative of the present situation is the appearance of definite "left" reformist trends and movements, already in part characterized in the Draft Resolution for the Convention: neo-Garveyism, the petty bourgeois around the issue of jobs for Negroes, (Costigan, Baltimore, Negro Alliance, Washington, D. C. etc.) the movement for a united front of the darker races under the leadership of Japanese imperialism, known in some places as the Pacific movement (Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, etc.), the jim-crow nationalist movement for a 49th State (Chicago). These movements are particularly dangerous because camouflaged with anti-imperialist slogans while propagating the wildest, reactionary utopian ideas. However, much more material is necessary on these latest reformist trends based on the experiences of the comrades in the field.

National Rebellion on the order of the Day

The present situation in the Negro national liberation movement places on the order of the day the preparation and organization of the national rebellion of the Negro people as an integral part of the task of preparation of the American working class in the struggle for power. This means an energetic and bold putting forth of our full program, equal rights, confiscation of the land, self-determination, and the closest linking up of the fight for the specific demands of the Negro masses with every phase of the general fight of the whole toiling population against growing fascist reaction. It means the speedy overcoming of all weaknesses, and shortcomings in our work among Negroes on the basis of the line laid down in the resolution of the XIV Plenum of the Party, and the Open Letter of the Extraordinary Conference. In this connection, it is important to bear in mind the resolution of the C. I. (1930) on the Negro question, which states:

"Whether the rebellion of the Negroes is to be the outcome of a general revolutionary situation in the United States, whether it is to originate in the whirlpool of decisive fights for power by the working class, for proletarian dictatorship, or whether on the contrary the Negro rebellion will be the prelude of gigantic struggles for power by the American proletariat, cannot be foretold now."

Comrade Haywood Draws Lessons from the XIII ECCI Plenum for Our Work Among the Negro M

Communists.

Labor-1934
Unions, Strikes, etc.

Padmore, Fxpelled Renegade, Is Exposed By Ford as Servant of Imperialist Slavers

By JAMES W. FORD

George Padmore, who has been expelled from the Communist Party, has broadcast a statement which is a bitter attack against our Party and upon its program. This letter Mr. Padmore has placed in the hands of hundreds of avowed enemies of the Party and the Negro people.

The Communist Party is not surprised at the accusations of Mr. Padmore. We expect calumny and slander from our enemies; it is one of the gauges of the effectiveness of our work. We answer Mr. Padmore's statements, because we know that his attack will be seized on by every enemy of the liberation struggle, will be received with the greatest joy by the white lynchers, the Klansmen, the whole white ruling class, and will be used by them to try to drive the Negro masses away from the Communist Party. What better weapon can the white ruling class ask, than such a document as this from the hands of Mr. Padmore, slandering and vilifying the organization which they hate and fear because it stands fearlessly for the freedom of the Negro people?

So that the Negro people and the white working class may know the truth, we repeat once more the reasons for the expulsion of George Padmore from the Communist Party:

1) Padmore was on intimate terms with well-known spies and police agents within the ranks of the Party and other working class organizations. Although repeatedly informed of the fact that these associates of his were spies against the workers, he nevertheless refused to break with them.

2) Padmore's political views and activities around the question of Liberia were in a direction calculated to further enslave and degrade the already down-trodden masses of that country. Instead of being the "last stronghold of Negro freedom," as Mr. Padmore says, Liberia is in actual fact a vassal state of American imperialism. In this rape of Liberia, Harvey Firestone and other American capitalists have found their best allies and servants in the Liberian government officials. The government of Liberia, puppet of Wall Street, has been nothing more nor less than local policeman, slave-driver, land-thief and recruiter of forced labor for American imperialism. Mr. Padmore has rejected completely the Communist policy that Liberia and its native people must be freed in the process of bitter struggle against foreign imperialism and against those native forces which support imperialism.

3) Mr. Padmore has likewise rejected one of the fundamental principles of Communism — that the white working class and the oppressed colonial peoples and nations are natural allies in the struggle against the common oppressor, the ruling class. He claims that white and black can never understand one another. Thus he follows the policy of the ruling class, to whom the fear of unity between white slave and black slave is one perpetual nightmare. Mr. Padmore accepts, in effect, the idea of the white ruling class that between black and white there is an inherent and lasting antagonism.

In order to conceal his own desertion, his own treachery, Mr. Padmore charges the Communist Party and the Communist International with desertion of the Negro liberation struggle and treachery to the Negro people. Is it possible that the Communist Party can desert the struggle for Negro liberation, as Mr. Padmore charges? The fact is that the Communist Party can grow and conquer—and every true Communist knows this—only if it gives the most complete support to the liberation struggle of the Negro people. The struggle for the liberation of the Negroes, for full equality, is of the very texture and fabric of our Communist program. The cause of the emancipation of the Negroes from their special oppression is inextricably bound up with the cause of the emancipation of the working class. With Stalin, we say: **"For the revolution in the western world, the path to victory lies by way of a revolutionary alliance with the struggle of the colonial and dependent nationalities to throw off the yoke of imperialism."**

Mr. Padmore charges that I and other leading Negro Communists are Uncle Toms. Mr. Padmore simply cannot conceive of an organization in which, in contradiction to every accepted rule of capitalist society, Negroes and whites are on a plane of complete equality. The Communist Party is indeed proud of such leaders as Harry Haywood, William L. Patterson, Otto Huiswoud, Nzula of South Africa, Angelo Herndon, Al Murphy, who is the leader of 6,000 share-croppers in the Black Belt, and many others. Because we work in complete harmony with our white co-workers, with whom we share the leadership of the Party, Mr. Padmore concludes that we are sycophants and Uncle Toms.

Padmore, Servant of Slave-Drivers

But who is the Uncle Tom? It is precisely George Padmore, now serving the agents of American slave-rule in Liberia, now placing weapons against the Party in the hands of Klansmen and lynchers!

How low Mr. Padmore has fallen is shown when he makes in his "Open Letter" the vile threat to bring legal action against Comrade Huiswoud, another Negro Communist, for having written an article against him. He who once had pretensions to be a Communist, would go into the courts of the white rulers; he would ask that **they** vindicate him; he would bring his case into the tribunals of the oppressors; he would run whining to the slave-drivers and ask that they be the "impartial arbiters" of this dispute! Can submission to the ruling class go further than this?

Padmore Removed For Compromising

Mr. Padmore distorts facts in the most shameful manner. He says that the Communist International abolished the International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers, "in order not to offend the British Foreign Office." Such is Mr. Padmore's egotism, such is his self-glorification, that he believes himself to be the committee! He is removed, therefore the committee is abolished!

What is the truth? This committee was founded by militant Negro workers from all countries, and I myself took active part in its work from the beginning. It has never been abolished; on the contrary, it is hard at work today, and its organ, the **Negro Worker**, is being published as before. What is true is that George Padmore was removed from this committee because he no longer carried out the policy which the committee had set itself. Instead of a line of uncompromising struggle with all imperialism, with all forces that grind down the Negro masses, he passed over to a policy of compromise with imperialism and its agents.

Padmore says that after fifteen years, the Communist Party has been unable to make headway among the Negro masses. His wish is father to his thought; along with the white ruling class, Padmore sincerely wishes that this were so. But the thousands of Negroes joining the ranks of the Communist Parties, fighting for liberation under its leadership, give the lie to this accusation. Because the Communist Party lives, the nine Scottsboro boys were not sent to their deaths three years ago, but have become instead, not only here but the world over, the symbol of a fight to the death with the bloody oppression of the Negro people. Because the Communist Party lives, the Negro masses are in the forefront of the struggle for the liberation of Cuba from the rule of Wall Street. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the darker peoples in China, India, South Africa, are uniting and rising to throw off the yoke of imperialist oppression. In the face of all this, how absurd, how shameless, is the charge of Mr. Padmore, that the Communist International is deserting the struggle for Negro freedom!

Communist Deeds Speak

The Communist Party needs no defense as the champion of the oppressed Negro people. Its deeds speak for it. The very hatred of our enemies, the vilification we receive from the white imperialists, the lynchers, the Klansmen,—this is the finest criterion of the effectiveness of our work. The lynch-rulers see in us their worst enemies; we ask for no better recognition.

It is no accident that it is precisely at this time that Mr. Padmore, along with a number of other white and Negro misleaders, frankly deserts the program of full equality by struggle, and for the revolutionary overthrow of imperialism. The struggle grows sharper; the masses grow more determined and the oppressors more desperate; the fight draws closer to its climax, and the combatants now range themselves, decisively and unmistakably, on one side or on the other. Either they take uncompromising struggle for their path and complete equality for their goal, or they align themselves on the side of the oppressors and go down the shameful path of compromise and betrayal. This path of compromise and betrayal George Padmore has now chosen.

Mr. Padmore says that the Negroes of the world will be his judges. That is true. The Communist Party is willing to trust the judgment of the Negro toilers. We know what this judgment will be, for in increasing numbers, the world over, the oppressed Negro masses are joining the ranks of the Communist Parties, and putting their hope of freedom in its leadership and its program. The thin voice of a handful of misleaders, white and black, piping lies and slanders against the Communist Party, will be drowned out in the thunder of the march of the Negro masses and oppressed peoples, of the working class of all races, towards the final goal of freedom.

What Communists Are Doing to Ruin American Labor and the Government

By EUGENE ANDERSON

(Third Instalment)

(This is gathered from the report made by the United States Congressional Committee appointed in 1931 to investigate Communist propaganda and activities in this country.)

"Make my country another Russia" is the slogan of the children who are taken to Russia from various countries and given instruction in revolution and revolutionary tactics. Spellbinders do the teaching. The Atlanta Negro Herndon who was inciting to riot and revolution and was given a twenty-year sentence therefor, was one of the students in the Russian school of Communism, according to statements made. Children, barely sixteen, enthused over Communism, desire to smash the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts, who have other and different political ideas. The school also teaches picketing in strike areas, and the Communists pride themselves on ability to do a first-class job of it. They want fighting labor unions, not unions of peace and contentment. Here is one of the Ten Commandments of the organization:

Against the Police

"In case of arrest a young Communist League member must not give any testimony to the police which could be used against other comrades, even if the police tell him other comrades have already testified. A young Communist does not allow either police tricks or force to make him a traitor to his class comrades and his organization."

In 1931 the committee of Congress said it was impossible to ascertain even the approximate membership in the Young Pioneers of America or the Young Communist League. "It is evident that both organizations have been expanding rapidly throughout the country, in the past

few years," said the report, and their activities have increased proportionately."

Workers Schools Found

Workers schools were at that time located in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles —a dozen cities in all. A large number of newspapers were being published by the organization. Universities and colleges are infiltrated by the representatives of Communism, and opportunities for teaching the idea to the students is not overlooked. New York City is the clearing house for such activities throughout Latin America. Films are also used to spread communistic propaganda.

Baiting the Negroes

The Negroes are taught that their salvation is to come through the Communists—that things will be entirely different when Communists get control. To prove this, they give social functions where white women dance with Negro men, and white men dance with Negro women. Intermarriage is promised. They assure that there is no basis in science for the belief or claim that the Negro is in any way an inferior or backward race. The Negroes are sent in considerable numbers to the Russian school to be indoctrinated with these ideas. "The Liberator" is the name of a paper published to emancipate the Negro from every handicap, socially, politically, racially and economically. A league has been formed, known as the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, which means solidarity of fraternity between the races. This is meant to be a militant part of the revolutionary plans. All of which has a dictatorship for that class instead of the present plan of government.

Soldiers Won't Tolerate

The attempt to capture the soldiers of the United States was not meeting with success in 1931. The soldiers themselves took the agitators in hand when the army posts were invaded by the crusaders. The crusaders were beaten and warned to keep away from there. The literature was looked upon as treasonable, and the soldiers showed no sympathy for it. Three exceptions were found. Those three were court-martialed in Hawaii and sent to prison for three years, for accepting the doctrine. After their sentences were served, and they were dishonorably discharged from the army they became rank agitators for the Communist cause.

National Guard Is Easier

The National Guard is not so clean. The Communists seek to influence them to turn their guns on employers and their offficers. The Communists get admission into the Guard and serve as members in the machine gun units, using their influence from that vantage ground.

The Communists have been a powerful influence in discouraging military training in schools and colleges. The Communists pretend to want eternal peace, and they use hypocritical arguments against preparedness. They pretend, if caught, that the United States is a great imperialistic nation trying to get itself in condition to break down the Russian Government. They teach that capitalists are responsible, and they appeal to their friends and comrades and all others to turn their guns on capitalists as the enemy of mankind. Anybody who owns property is classed as a capitalist.

America's Mortal Enemies

The Communists are declared by the committee to be mortal enemies of the American government.

The United States Navy is declared to be as far beyond the reach of the Communists as the army, and will fight the Communist who tries to corrupt one of them. Three thousand messages have been studied by the Navy experts to decipher the codes, but without success. The messages have passed between the Amtorg Trading Corporation and the Russian Government. The Amtorg is supposed to be established in the United States for purely commercial purposes. The Navy experts, claiming to be the most capable in the world, have made no headway in decoding its messages. Nobody in this country knows what they mean, except the writers and receivers.

Russia's Experience

The Communist operations in Russia are enlightening. The city Communists considered themselves superior to the peasants in the country. They were consecrated to the destruction of class differences or distinctions, but the country peasants in Russia were afraid of the city workers and would have nothing to do with them. The city Communists looked upon their rural kin as dogs, not fit for anything but the exploitation that they condemn so greatly in the higher classes. They robbed the country people of their provisions, claiming they were collecting rents or penalties for counter-revolution, for taxes, etc. They pillaged the poor farmers. This was after the Communists had taken possession of the Soviet Government of Russia.

WHEELING, W. VA.
NEWS

AUG 15 1934

COMMUNISM IN THE UNITED STATES

The London Times of August 1 published a special report from one of its Russian correspondents. The article is headed "Communism in U. S.," and reads as follows:

"Riga, July 31.—The Executive Committee of the Comintern has decided to speed up Communist activities in the United States, particularly among farmers and negroes, by exploiting the possibilities created by the drought. Mr. Roosevelt's demagogy, his unemployment insurance plans, his housing programs, and the Agricultural Assistance Administrtaion are objects of special attack in the new program.

"The United States section of the Comintern recently held a congress—the first since 1930—to work out plans for more intensive work. It was attended by 233 delegates, of whom nearly half were non-Americans and 39 negroes. The congress elected a greater number of negroes to the central committee of the United States section, and decided to pay greater attention to illegal and semi-illegal activities at industrial works, with a maximum effort to develop and prolong 'the second strike-wave which began in March, 1934.'

"It is claim that whereas in 1933 the American section of the Comintern had 19,000 active members, it now has 24,000 organized from 338 'cells,' and that many members have been recruited since the United States recognized the Soviet Government."

That Communists have been active in the United States admits of no question. The serious labor riots at Detroit, Toledo, San Francisco, Milwaukee and St. Paul have all been traced back to Communist leadership. However, this is the first authoritative publication dealing with Communistic activities.

The London Times has no occasion to exaggerate the situation in the United States. Its Riga correspondent has no occasion to misrepresent Soviet activities in the United States, It can be assumed that the publication is substantially correct, and if correct, it indicates a situation of serious import.

THE JEW AND COMMUNISM.

The charge that communism in America gains material support from the Jews of the country is vigorously denied by Louis Ritten-berg, one of the outstanding Jewish leaders of the country, in a statement in which he points out that communism is universally opposed by his race because of its anti-religious tenets and its fundamental hostility to Zionism.

Mr. Rittenberg cites that in New York city, where 2,000,000 Jews live, only 2,000 are members of the communist party; in Chicago, with 300,000 Jews, there are only 250 members, while in other cities with large Jewish populations only negible numbers are communists.

To emphasize his position that the Jewish citizenry of the country constitute a bulwark against communism, Mr. Rittenberg holds that—

The communist party convention held in Cleveland last April, is probably the best argument against the charge that Jews are reckonable factors in the movement. The most representative delegates at that conclave were spokesman of miners, weavers, steel workers, railroadmen and other toilers employed in virtually "Jew-free" industries. All these leaders, commanding by far the greatest amount of attention, were native Gentile sons, some of them stemming from stalwart pioneer stock—biologically eligible even under the Aryan clause. The convention was undoubtedly dominated by such typically non-Jewish keymen as Earl Browder, general secretary of the communist party; Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker; William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Unity League; Robert Minor, Bill Dunne, Harry Heywood, William Patterson, James Ford, Max Bedacht and "Mother" Ella Reave Bloor.

Commenting upon Mr. Rittenberg's statement, the American Hebrew, leading American Jewish periodical, takes the position that "Jewish dominance in communist affairs in America is a fiction deliberately fomented by professional Jew-baiters who cloak themselves behind respectable Americans—well meaning citizens who fail to see that the bogey of communism has been pulled out of the skeleton closet in order to find justification for attacking the Jews, thereby diverting attention from misdeeds resented by public opinion." There is no more conservative and constructive element of American population than the country's millions of Jewish citizens. In their inherent traits they are fundamentally opposed to the tenets of communism. As against communism's opposition to religion, to the family and to private wealth, the Jew presents a deeply religious character, a unique devotion to family ties, and an unusual talent for the conduct of business and finance. It is unjust and unfair that the Jews as a whole should suffer from the conspicuous activity within communist ranks of a few of their number. The charges referred to by Mr. Rittenberg are due to the unfortunate and indefensible willingness of those to whom he refers as "Jew-baiters" to criticize at every opportunity an element of our citizenship that has contributed so much to development of the country and to the broadening of our cultural life.

Atlanta, Constitution 8-26-34

Communists.

Labor - 1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

PARTY LIFE

Young Negro Worker Reviews Work of Y C L in Black Belt

"Our Main Tasks Are To Build League and Spread Sharecroppers Union," He Says

I am speaking for the youth at Tallapoosa and the Young Communist League. There are 2,000 of the 6,000 members in the Sharecroppers Union in the Black Belt, and they are among the most active in the union. We the youth, through leaflet squads (organized groups to distribute leaflets), suggested one way to begin; all went out together and put leaflets everywhere. The landlords could not understand how the leaflets were in such peculiar places. One of the young girls was asked by the landlord while she was out distributing the leaflets. She asked him what the hell difference it made. One of them told the girl—when he found leaflets in his kitchen—that he had bad dogs and did not see how the leaflets were put there. I told him bad dogs do not hinder the Communist Party at all.

After the trial of the Scottsboro case, 200 youth in the Black Belt had a mass meeting in the defense of the Scottsboro boys.

We have seven units in the Black Belt of the Y.C.L., 10 to 15 in each unit. We have some new ones drawn in also. So we, the youth, must continue to spread the union. The youth gave entertainments to raise funds for the Y.C.L. Also we have organized a chorus to sing songs in the League in the Black Belt. The plan of work we are working on is to draw in 100 youth in the next three months; to establish a National Student League in the high school at Camp Hill; to build the Young Pioneers; to draw up a program for Naticnal Youth Day, May 30, and to hold mass meetings among the youth in all parts of the Black Belt.

On the question of school. The schools in the rural route last year only had two months school. They opened in January again under the C.W.A., ran about two months, and were again closed. Now we have no school at all in the rural route. The teachers who taught at this school in the name of the C.W.A., have no pay yet, and don't expect to get any, or very little.

Our main task for the youth is, 1) Strengthening the Bureau of the Y.C.L., 2) Build a mass League, 3) Spread the union among the youth.

We call our units together, we suggest plans, and we discuss the plan and whatever plan we think best, that is what the Y.C.L. workers participate in. And the youth take a part in most everything. That is all I have to say,—and long live the Communist Party.

Join the Communist Party

35 E. 12th STREET, N. Y. C.
Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
ITEM

JUN 6 1934

Grant School Use For Forum Talk

The New Orleans Public Forum will be allowed use of the Eleanor McMain High school Sunday afternoon for a public lecture, it was decided at a meeting of the Orleans Parish School board Tuesday.

Permission to use the auditorium for a series of lectures dealing with the present economic crisis had been rescinded following a meeting sponsored by the Forum in which Clarence Hathaway, national leader of the Communist party of America, had spoken.

Widespread protest by school groups, civic organizations and other groups followed. The lecture Sunday will be one of the original series planned by the Forum. Gayle Aiken, Jr., chairman of the Forum, will talk on "The Findings of Technocracy." Negroes will not be allowed to attend the meeting. The permit granted was for one meeting only.

Irish-American Workers Should Be Champions Of Negro Liberation, Says Murray at Farewell

1,000 WORKERS BID IRISH COMMUNIST LEADER ADIEU

NEW YORK. — Packing Irving Plaza, Thursday night, in a farewell demonstration to Sean Murray General Secretary of the Irish Communist Party, who has just completed a speaking tour in this country, more than 1,000 workers heard leaders of the American revolutionary movement stress the importance of winning Irish-American workers to the struggle of the working class in this country.

It was pointed out by Comrade Murray that one of the greatest obstacles to the struggle of Irish workers of other countries was the use of "antiquated weapons," reformist methods.

"We've learned," he said, "that it's necessary to get rid of these bows and arrows which are only hindrances in our fight and pick up the real weapons of Marxist and Leninist teachings."

Citing the similarity of the struggle of the oppressed Negro workers in this country and the Irish workers under the yoke of British imperialism Comrade Murray said, "I look forward to the Irish workers of America to stand out as the champions of Negro liberation."

He said that in Ireland they were meetng with fascism and were fighting it in "true Toledo fashion."

Comrade Murray brought home the fact that a set-back to the Irish working class, one of the oldest groups oppressed by imperialism, would be a defeat for the oppressed all over the world.

"Before I'm six months back in Ireland," he said, "I want to see a lot of O's and Mac's in the ranks of the American Communist Party."

Earl Browder, Secretary of the Communist Party in this country, greeted Comrade Murray and pledged solidarity with the Irish workers.

"The Irish Communist Party," Browder said, "has shown in its short life that it contains the capacity to catch up with the struggle's historical development. We'll have to spur ourselves a bit if we hope to make the revolution here before the Irish do," he said.

Comrade Browder said there has not been sufficient attention given the Irish question here and he was glad Comrade Murray had come here to remind us of this.

"When Comrade Murray pays us another visit," he said, "we want to be able to introduce him to several thousand Irish Comrades here."

A sum of $553.89 in cash and pledges to aid the Irish Communist Party in its struggles was raised.

James W. Ford, Communist Party section organizer in Harlem, pledged the support of the Negro toilers to Comrade Murray and pointed out that Negro masses too were engaged in a fight against British imperialism, citing South Africa and India.

Austin Hogan, active in the Irish Workers Clubs of this city, spoke and sang old traditional songs of Ireland. Chares Krumbien and Charles Newell also spoke.

Peadar Noonan sang an old Gaelic song. Sandy Hanna who fought with James Connolly, great Irish leader, sang Connolly's Rebel Song. Eula Gray sang two Negro Sharecroppers songs, and Deborah Martell, an opera singer, led several mass songs, Mike Gold also sang. The International Workers' Order orchestra played.

PADMORE SAYS REDS TOLERATE ONLY YES MEN

Ex-Editor of "Negro Worker" Explains Break with Party.

DENIES REPORT OF EXPULSION

Says Liberian Policy Caused Resignation.

PARIS, France (George Padmore, for three years editor of the Negro Worker, Communist organ, and author of "Life and Struggles of Negro Toilers," has issued a statement in regard to his recent break with the Communist International, in which he emphatically denies Communist press reports to the effect that he was expelled from the party.

An accusation that Mr. Padmore had taken an open stand with the Liberian government against the Liberian masses, was cited, in the reports of his alleged expulsion, as one of the causes of the action by international control commission of the Communist International.

Calls Charge Slanderous

Mr. Padmore refers to the published statements of his expulsion as slanderous, releasing, along with his denial, a copy of his written resignation from the party, which he states was sent to the New York headquarters of the party in March, before any action against him was taken.

Trade Union Dissolved

His resignation was largely prompted, Mr. Padmore declares, by the allegedly unexplained liquidation of the International Trade Union of Negro Workers, in which he was active, and in which connection he made the following charge:

Says Party Wants "Yes" Man

"Because of the absence of free discussion on questions affecting the political line of the international Negro movement . . . I feel that Negro comrades, especially those who display courage, initiative and intellectual capacities, are being systematirally reduced to the status of marionettes. Only "yes" men are tolerated."

Virginia U. Refuses To Let Negro Speak

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., May 18.—(AP)—Dean Ivey F. Lewis, of the University of Virginia, today refused permission for Richard Moore, negro communist, to deliver a speech in Madison hall, at the university, next Sunday. Moore was to have spoken on "The Right of Self-Determination" under the auspices of the Free Discussion Group, a student organization.

In announcing the ban on Moore, Dean Lewis said: "Our only reason is one of race and not of policy."

Members of the discussion group said they would transfer the scene of the speech to some colored church here.

THE COMMUNIST JONAH

The Negro seems to be the Communist Jonah. Whenever carrying him along proves burdensome or embarrassing, the Reds can always be depended upon to throw him overboard to the sharks. The American Communists have held on to the Negroes here so long because the race issue has been an excellent one on which to collect money. And even here they advocated a segregated district for the race.

Because of a desire to win American recognition, the Russian Reds gave up the idea of making a motion picture exposing the exploitation and mistreatment of the Negro during the past three centuries, and sent the disillusioned Negro players "back where they came from."

Now, in order to allay the fears of France and Great Britain with which Russia is allied even as was Czarist Russia before and during the World War, the Communist International, which has grown as tame as the Y. M. C. A., has expelled George Padmore. This militant Negro, as guiding spirit of the International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers and editor at Hamburg and Copenhagen of "The Negro Worker," was successful in doing what DuBois with his Pan-African Congresses and Garvey with his ridiculous U. N. I. A. failed to do: actually scare the imperialist powers with colonies in Africa and organize groups of black workers there. The authorities barred the paper from every colony but it got in just the same, arousing exploited blacks to a new appreciation of their lowly status.

Mr. Padmore was too militant for the imperialist powers squeezing gold out of black bodies. He had to go. The Russian Reds who once wooed world revolution have tossed him overboard. They must do nothing to offend the twin exploiters: France and England, with whom they have joined hands.

Mr. Padmore claims that "the international Negro work is being sacrificed at a time when we cannot afford to weaken the Negro liberation struggles ... some of the most devoted and capable Negro comrades are just being systematically exterminated or used as pawns in unprincipled intrigues against each other."

All of which sounds more like Czarist Russian methods than those of the "Emancipators of the world Proletariat!"

Ben, Jr., Comes From Lynch Court To LSNR Banquet

Browder, Ford, Others to Greet Herndon's Defender

NEW YORK.—Ben Davis, Jr., new editor of the Negro Liberator, will arrive in New York in time for the Sunday night banquet to greet him in his new post.

A letter sent from Atlanta, Georgia, to the present editor of the Negro Liberator, Maud White, stated that he was busy making the appeal to the Supreme Court on the Angelo Herndon case, and that he would be in town for the banquet, but would have to leave immediately after for a period of several weeks in order to secure the chances for appeal.

Besides famous writers who will greet Ben, Jr., at this christening affair, such as Agnes Smedley, Countee Cullen, Paul Peters, and George Sklar, famous leaders of the revolutionary movement, will also be there. Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist Party, William L. Patterson, national secretary of the International Labor Defense, and James W. Ford, of the Harlem section of the Communist Party will speak.

Irving Lansky, and Ad Bates, black and white dancers of the Red Dance Group, will do a Solidarity Dance, signifying the unity of black and white workers. Irving Lansky was formerly with the Charles Weidman dancers, and also with Ziegfield Follies. They will both perform with the cast of Stevedore at Lido Hall, 146th and 7th Ave., on Sunday, June 24, at the banquet to greet Big Ben, Jr. up from the South.

"Georgia's Reign of Terror"

The Telegraph has received from the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners a copy of a long and exciting article printed in the New York Post June 7, and we are asked to express an opinion as to whether a protest made by public spirited citizens throughout the country would stem the "brutality and injustice in Georgia." The article referred to is headed "Georgia's Reign of Terror Described by Fleeing Red."

Then an alleged Georgia Cracker is drawn out from among some crocus sacks under which he was smuggled all the way from Georgia by a kind-hearted Negro in a Ford. The article says that the "Cracker" would have or could have been given the electric chair for having secretly organized 150 Communists in Atlanta.

"Cracker" seems to have fanned up a little cyclone of his own when he reached New York. He complains that the papers didn't print anything about the "reign of terror" that he precipitated in Georgia. They were afraid, he says. The Telegraph must confess that the New York article brought the first news. We don't doubt that detectives were looking for agitators in Atlanta, but the Macon police and county officials had to be told what it was all about. They had heard nothing, and thought outside of the Talmadge and Pittman fracas, Georgia is enjoying a real calm, and has been doing so for some time.

A reading of the Georgia code, volume six, page 58, shows that five years is the shortest sentence for inciting to insurrection, riot, conspiracy, or resistance against the lawful authority, or against the lives of the inhabitants. Twenty years is the longest time. No mention is made of death sentence in the Georgia law.

Benjamin Gitlow was sent to the penitentiary from New York for the same crime that Georgia Cracker confesses. The Supreme Court of the United States says Gitlow was properly convicted of a felony right in virtuous New York, and was subject to fine or imprisonment or both. Justice Sanford rendered the opinion, and took occasion to say that the Communist manifesto is neither the statement of an abstract doctrine, nor a mere prediction that industrial disturbances and revolutionary mass strikes will result spontaneously in an inevitable process of evolution in the economic system. It advocates and urges in fervent language mass action which shall progressively foment industrial disturbances, and through political mass strikes and revolutionary mass action overthrow and destroy organized parliamentary government. It concludes with a call to action in these words: 'The Proletariat revolution, and the Communist reconstruction of society—the struggle for these—is now indispensable. The Communist International calls the proletariat of the world to the final struggle.'"

The court says the meaning is clear, and that the jury was justified in finding Gitlow guilty—Gitlow, the New Yorker.

We are asked to express an opinion in the matter. We don't think Communists or anybody else should be punished for trying to change the government. Communists and their kind ought to obey the laws of the government they have while trying to change them and the government. The only way evils in government can be corrected is through agitation, and even some revolutions have been glorified and the participants glorified.

But for the present and in view of the large majority of people both in Georgia and New York and other states who disagree with us, it would seem to be the wise thing for Georgia Cracker to come on back and take his medicine from the spoon of his own people, rather than risk himself to the New Yorkers who have done "horrible" things to their own kind, the very things which the New York Post is now so agitated about as having happened in Georgia allegedly, and which it has overlooked as having happened on its own doorstep. Georgia Cracker will probably find it a great privilege to be tried by one's peers. The Cracker's peers are among the hill billies who understand him better than would a New York jury—a New York jury which has been so wicked as to convict one of its own while it points an accusing finger at Georgia for even being open to suspicion that it may do it.

D.C.

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

LONGSHOREMEN THREATEN TO STRIKE AT NRA CODE HEARING UNLESS DEMANDS ARE MET

Journal and Guide
2-10-34
Norfolk, Va.

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A threat to say it with strikes and write their own code on the waterfront, was hurled into the midst of the NRA hearings here last week on a code for the shipping industry, by representatives of Virginia Seamen and longshoremen.

Calling the NRA code a "shipowners' code" rather than a code for labor, seamen and longshoremen frequently disturbed the dignity of the formal hearings which began last Wednesday, with declarations that labor would "not stand for this," and that the owners could not "put it over."

Although they have spent months trying to devise a plan for self-regulation, shipping operators were far from an agreement when the hearings opened. Little progress was apparent the first day, and the gloom was as thick as the wet Washington snow during the hearings Thursday.

Mr. Jeff Nichols Speaks

Under the proposed code, members of the shipping industry would be divided into four major groups, with appropriate divisional and sub-divisional code authorities whose activities would be coordinated by a general shipping council. This council would serve in an advisory capacity only and would consist of three members appointed by the President from the industry as a whole.

Jeff Nichols, one of the two delegates from Sewalls Point Local 1221, coal trimmers of Norfolk, Va., carved himself a niche in the hall of fame by delivering what was generally conceded to be the shortest and most pointed speech made during the entire conference. Advancing to the platform, Mr. Nichols faced the mike and made this very pertinent observation: "Mr. Administrator, plenty has been said here, but not enough has been done."

The other delegate representing the Sewalls Point local was Jimmy Jones. The threat to enforce their own code through the medium of strikes was made by Alexander Wright, also of Norfolk and one of two delegates representing the Marine Workers Industrial Union. The other delegate from Norfolk was H. Terry.

Strikes Threatened

"We are organized, and for one thing—trouble," Mr. Wright said. "We tried to write our code in ink. Now we are going to write it in strikes. There's no use in our being afraid to die, because we're not living. We'll just be thrown out to die under this plan, and we refuse to do it peacefully."

"Nothing in this code benefits the worker one bit. We noticed the shipowners disagreed with each other about everything—until they reached the labor section. They are all agreed on that. Well, we disagree. And we are going to write it in strikes. We're not going to wait another three months for an answer."

Wright was referring to the delay that has ensued since the first attempt was made last November to write a shipping code.

Separate Codes Deplored

W. H. Davis of the National Recovery Administration, said that self-regulation is a question of profound importance to the industry. He deplored as a "disintegrating suggestion" the idea that separate codes should be adopted for different branches of the industry.

"Men have been and still are being blacklisted for belonging to a [illegible] of their own choosing," said R[illegible] Hudson, New York, national [illegible]tary of the Marine Workers Inter[illegible]tional Union.

He added that strikes will be organized in a few weeks against certain ship lines for "intolerable conditions which the workers have suffered under long enough."

Demands Fixed Wage

His demands for labor include: One fixed weekly and yearly wage for every worker. Eight hour day. Wage increases if "inflation increases the cost of living." Equal pay for equal work, regardless of age, race or color. Right of every seamen, including Asiastics, to go ashore in every port. No blacklisting.

Right to belong to any union. Right to strike. Right to select its own representatives on any code or other board or committee. Sixty cents per day per man minimum food allowance on ships and 50 cents per meal allowance when the ship does not provide meals, this allowance to be increased if inflation increases living costs.

Graft and racketeering whereby longshoremen in New York are forced to pay certain union and employment leaders money in order to get and keep jobs were described by Howard J. Farmer, New York, representing the International Longshoremen's Association. He demanded a code set-up whereby boards elected by longshoremen "and nobody else" would conduct employment offices with a rotary system of hiring.

He repeated a charge made by other witnesses that in anticipation of this code, "steamship companies have commenced cutting wages."

General.

Labor—1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Textile Strife Area Widened As Mills Move Into South

(This is the second of two stories on the history of the cotton textile industry and the labor troubles to which it has been subject.)

By RADER WINGET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—(AP)—The theater for industrial warfare widened when cotton textile mills moved south.

Expansion was caused by many diverse factors. Cheap and unorganized labor and a desire to be close to the source of raw material have been pointed to by many authorities as leading factors.

Labor Ignores Unions.

Small mills are recorded as operating in Georgia and South Carolina as far back as 1790, and one mill is said to have been operated on James island near Charleston, S. C., in 1787. About 1880 there were many small mills through the south, and higher prices on finished material brought dividends.

The employer in the south was little hampered then by trade union activities or industrial and social legislation. Labor was content and difficult to organize.

Southern public officials in many cases voted financial aid to new mills, and higher New England taxes were escaped. Because of the living habits of workers, they could be housed cheaply at company expense, with smaller pay as a result, and the typical system of southern mill villages grew.

Long Hours Common.

A century ago, working conditions in textile mills were inhuman as judged by today's standards. Hours as high as 93 a week obtained in some cases, with 66 and 72-hour weeks not uncommon. Children and women were employed in the mills, day and night.

Many individuals and organizations fought these long hours and the low pay. In Fall River, Mass., in 1850, workers struck for a 10-hour day. They lost . . . a 60-hour week was too short for the production schedules of those days.

But the fight continued, and hours were reduced in Massachusetts from 60 to 58 in 1892 and from 58 to 56 in 1909. But in 1912, the law reducing hours to 54 weekly for women and children brought a strike. The men were afraid they would be reduced to 54 hours, too, with a corresponding weekly pay cut.

The south obtained perhaps its worst taste of industrial warfare in 1929 and 1930 when a concerted drive for unionization under various banners was started. Outstanding were strikes in Elizabethton, Tenn., Danville, Va., Gastonia, N. C., and Marion, N. C., along with smaller and shorter strikes, for better wages and working conditions. There were killings, kidnapings and clubbings.

But over the years, conditions favorable to the manufacturers led mills south until today two-thirds of the approximately 450,000 cotton textile workers normally employed are in southern states.

In the last few years, workers have complained most of long hours, low pay, "stretching" workers out to cover more machines, speeding up production, and non-recognition of the union. Disputed, too, has been the

The Textile Strike

VARIOUS sources estimate the number of Negroes employed in the textile and allied industries as ranging from eight thousand to nearly eighteen thousand. In general, there has not been any formally declared policy of excluding Negroes from the textile labor unions. Therefore the current strike directly affects the Negro. Of course the effects of any such labor crisis as the present one are inescapable for any citizen, although they will affect some more than others.

Latest information is that 200,000 or more textile workers seem to have obeyed the union order destined to make 650,000 workers idle in 22 states. Union leaders claimed early this week that 300,000 would be out by Tuesday night. This crucial conflict between labor and industry should be watched. Its outcome will have importance for all of us. One important angle to be considered is that labor is demanding in this strike greater power in the New Deal setup. It behooves the Negro to further bestir himself to win just treatment by organized labor. If labor gets what it wants, non-union labor will fare hard. That has long been evident. It will be an even more pronuonced fact in the months and years to come.

New York Times

SEP 20 1934

NAZIS STRESS OUR STRIKE.

Papers Play Up News of Concentration Camps.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—Huge page-wide banner headlines in the German press told the German public yesterday that concentration camps are being established in America for strikers and "insurrectionists," and that men and women, whites and negroes, are being confined in the same camps near Atlanta.

The headlines fairly shouted the grim satisfaction which Germans find in the idea that the United States, whose President is already hailed in some circles as the first "Nazi fuehrer of America," has taken another leaf out of the Nazi book, thereby sanctioning Nazi practices by imitation.

In this connection, some Nazis recall with a chuckle that Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, in charge of Nazi cultural training, said only recently: "Germany is decades ahead of the rest of the world."

Germans are convinced that social unrest in America, as manifested, they hold, in numerous and bloody fights which are attracting increasing attention here, will force the United States more and more into fascist direction.

President Roosevelt's experiments in trying to solve economic difficulties by "tinkering" with the currency are condemned as futile and dangerous, but his increasing expansion of government control over business through the NRA and similar institutions is viewed as adaptations of Nazi practices which, in America, fall short of success only because they lack the foundation of Nazi "weltanschauung," involving blind obedience and subordination to the fuehrer.

THE NEGRO LOOKS ON.

Mobs—armed and unarmed—battle with National Guardsmen and officers of the law in the Southland; opposing political forces clash in New Orleans and throughout the State of Louisiana. Governors, disturber over the loss of life and blood threaten to declare martial law. It is indeed most singular and unusual that not once in these riotous political and labor disturbances has the Negro appeared in the headlines. Many residents of the North had no idea there could be bloodshed and lawlessness in the South unless the Negro played a provocative part.

Prejudice functions very much like a two-edged sword. It cuts both ways. Race prejudice has eliminated the Negro as a political factor in New Orleans, Louisiana. He has been robbed of his franchise and right to assert his citizenship. Now the white people of the State are engaged in depriving each other of the ballot and political office. The Negro has been the victim of race prejudice in the textile mills which have refused to hire him as operatives. So in the present serious labor and political conflicts in Dixie the Negro sits on the sidelines and watches the white folks kill, injure, curse and cheat each other.

Dalton, Ga., N. Ga. Citizen
September 20, 1934

FOR NEGRO EQUALITY

Southern textile workers have every reason now to revise completely the attitude toward the negro masses, carefully instigated by the Southern capitalists and landlords.

The ruling class has for years stirred up hatred against negroes. They, said the capitalists, are "inferior". The white workers were lined up against the negroes in the name of "race purity" and other such bogeys.

Now the class war between the textile bosses and the workers has reached a high point in the South. The Southern bosses and their hirelings in state offices are shooting down white workers. Nine workers have been murdered already in cold blood. Hundreds have been wounded, many seriously. The bosses, who in the past have sought to divide the working class by playing white against negro workers, are now threatening to bring negro workers into the mills to replace whites.

The negro workers, however, cannot be transformed into scabs so easily, even though many negro leaders may advise such a course with the tricky promises that the strike offers the negroes an opportunity to secure jobs in an industry previously closed to them.

Negro workers, on the contrary, are actively supporting the textile strike. Two incidents are typical. Negro tobacco workers in the Greensboro area have voted to contribute $1 per week out of their meager earnings to aid the textile strikers. Negro share-croppers around Huntington, Alabama, have likewise decided to give direct material aid to the strike.

These are straws in the wind which show the growing class solidarity between the negro and white toilers in the South. They show the possibilities for a fighting alliance between the negro and white workers against the white ruling class which lynches negroes and now murders white strikers.

The lynching of negroes in the past, their exploitation and persecution, has been inseparably connected with the greed of the white landlords and capitalists for profits, and with their desire to keep the toiling masses, negro, white, divided in order to insure continued boss-class rule.

The white workers, now that they see the murderous policies of the white bosses in the present strike and the loyal support of the negro workers, should join with the negroes in a fight against persecution, Jim-Crowism and lynching. They should fight for full equality for the negro workers, in the first place, in the textile mills.

One of the demands of the present strike should be the right of the negro workers to all jobs, and at the same wages as other workers. Such a fight by the textile strikers would do much to advance the unity of negro and white workers in a common struggle for improved conditions.

If any Southern textile worker has doubted heretofore that at least some of the chief fomentors of this strike were avowed Communists, whose real objective is destruction of our form of government, here is indisputable evidence. The picture at the top of this column also affords evidence of the part New York negro Communist agitators are playing in prolonging the industrial conflict.

The Georgian does not believe Southern mill workers wish to follow any such leadership.

TEXTILE WORKERS RETURN TO PLACES IN GEORGIA MILLS

Constitution 9-25-34

Military Headquarters Busy Mustering Out Troops as General Camp Sees Danger Over.

Atlanta Ga.

Thousands of textile workers returned to their cotton mill jobs Monday as Georgia withdrew its national guard from strike areas.

Four companies of guardsmen, however, remained on duty at Shannon, Ga., where Colonel L. C. Pope, in charge of the soldiers, sent 400 pickets back to their homes. He told the pickets the guardsmen were there to preserve order and prevent intimidation of workers who wanted to return to their machines.

Adjutant General Lindley Camp received authorization from Governor Talmadge by telephone from Chicago for the withdrawal of troops and military headquarters here became overworked with proceedings for the withdrawal.

General Camp said more than 1,000 troops would be "off duty" by nightfall, and plans for the entire withdrawal of the 2,100 troops by midnight last night had been made.

Disorder at Augusta.

Augusta was the scene of disorder when the workers were told they must await the return of second shifts before they could be re-employed. Police made four arrests before the union leaders took the workmen, who had reported for duty, to the city stadium for a mass meeting.

The disorder at Augusta was followed by a statement by F. H. Pope, president of the Augusta textile union, in which he termed the action of the mills as a "complete lockout."

Approximately 1,000 workers were present at the opening of the Riverside mill in Augusta, but many left when the president of the plant told them only workers on the pay roll before the general textile strike began would be admitted.

In Atlanta, the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills opened Monday morning. One shift only was worked. Previously, the Atlanta Woolen Mills and the Peidmont Cotton Mills in East Point had reopened with troops on guard.

The Exposition Cotton Mills in Atlanta and the Whittier mills at Chattahoochee both announced they would reopen this morning. Two shifts will be worked at the Exposition and one shift at the Whittier, officials said.

Other mills in the Atlanta section are expected to reopen this week, but none was ready Monday to announce the day when spindles would start humming again.

Quiet in Atlanta.

All was quiet in the Atlanta area.

At Macon, the Bibb mills, which opened last week under special guard protection, sufficient workers were re-employed to complete crews at the No. 2 mill for one shift. The management said they had enough help for the No. 1 mill and at the Payne mill.

Bibb plant strikers were told that only one shift would resume operation at the present, the management advising workers to register for employment.

The Willingham mills and the Southland Knitting mills resumed operations last week, but the small plants of the Adams-Swirles and Atlantic mills, also at Macon, did not reopen.

Ralph Gay, strike organizer at Macon, was told by the strikers who were not re-employed Monday of the Bibb Company's statement, and Gay said he would notify officials of the union at Washington.

Newspaper estimates placed the number at work in Macon at 1,800, with 1,500 idle.

The United States Rubber Company plant at Hogansville, near LaGrange, normally employing approximately 1,000 persons remained closed, but the Callaway mills reported that 5,000 workers in the six plants of the company returned. The only mill remaining closed in LaGrange was the Dixie mill, generally employing about 500.

Parade of Pickets.

A parade of pickets, estimated at 2,500, through the streets of LaGrange Sunday, followed the clearing away of their tents. The pickets shouted "We are burying the stretch-out." There had been no disorder at LaGrange during the strike.

Other cities reported:

Rome—All textile mills, except one, operating. Meeting of workers and management preceded announcement this mill would resume operations at 6 a. m., Tuesday.

Gainesville, Thomaston, Carrollton. All mills unaffected by strike, operating as usual.

Atco—Goodyear Chemwater mills operating as usual. Troops on duty early in day.

Griffin—All 13 mills operating.

The Goodyear mill at Rockmart, Ga., continued operation with same crew that had been on duty. No new workers employed.

Columbus—Eleven textile plants and two hosiery mills operating.

In his message to Governor Talmadge suggesting troops withdrawal, General Camp said:

Camp's Report.

"All mills reopened. There is intense feeling among all workers, union and non-union. Men returning to work are jealous of jobs and resentful of past conduct. In my opinion it becomes now a matter for local peace officers who should be able to stop fist fights caused by this feeling and I am planning to withdraw all troops today that can reach their home stations before 12 o'clock tonight.

"Receiving many telephone calls asking troops be allowed to remain but can see no necessity for continuing."

Adjutant General Camp said many employers had advised him that no deduction would be made from the salaries of employes for the time they had been on active duty durng the textile strike as members of the national guard.

General Camp praised this attitude as a "fine exemplication of public spiritedness." The guardsmen called out a week ago were being returned to their home stations and mustered out Monday.

"Many employers of national guardsmen have notified this office they would pay salaries of their employes while they were on this special strike duty," Adjutant General Camp said. "We think this is very commendable, a fine exemplification of public spiritedness and is most gratifying."

GREEN RAPS TALMADGE FOR CALLING OUT TROOPS

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, telegraphed a strongly worded protest to Governor Talmadge, of Georgia, against his declaration of military law in strike centers.

"The use of state troops supplied with federal equipment against the workers and in support of mill owners is most amazing and truly disappointing to those who earnestly sought to be your friends," Green said.

"No one acquainted with the development of freedom, justice and liberty in Georgia believed that a governor would ever be elected in that sovereign state who would arrest women, herd them in a barn in a concentration camp, deprive them of their civil liberties when a misdemeanor charge was the most severe that could be lodged against them. It would seem that chivalrous men of Georgia would rise up and vehemently protest against such treatment being accorded Georgia women.

"Such action on your part is shocking to one's sense of defency and fairness. It appears from your action and from your indefensible use of the militia of the state of Georgia that the occasion of the textile strike served to reveal your true attitude of hostility to labor and favoritism to mill owners.

"Evidently you are allied with the mill owners' property interests and the favored few as against the workers' human interests and the masses of the people."

Gorman made public 45 telegrams received from local union officers charging discrimination in as many places and involving 57 mills and more.

The complaints ranged from allegations of outright lockouts to use of employment cards and the selection of non-unoin workers to man reopening mills. One said unionists were being evicted from company houses.

Gorman said the reports would be filed with the textile labor board as soon as it is appointed, or earlier with regional labor boards of the various districts.

Strikers Finding Jobs Are Scarce

Constitution 9-26-34

Union Chiefs See Lockout In Failure Of Employers To Reopen Immediately

Montgomery Ala

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 25.—(AP)—Charges that a mayor helped kill pickets at his own mill, and threats of a resumption of the strike because of "anti-union discrimination," today heightened bitterness in the Southern textile industry.

In addition to charging discrimination at scores of mills which have reopened, union leaders also sent up the cry of "lockout" as 146 mills in the two Carolinas remained closed, along with some in other States.

J. Dooley, union leader at Roanoke Rapids, N. C., claimed widespread discrimination and intimidation against union members, and announced a strike vote would be held unless a number of practices laid at the doors of the mills are stopped immediately. W. L. Manning, head of the Rosemary chain, countered with the contention his officials did not even know who were union members and who were not.

The Roanoke Rapids Mills, employing some 4,000, remained largely idle, although some departments operated.

At Anderson, S. C., two witnesses told a coroner's jury that J. Dan Beacham, mayor of Honea Path, manager of the Chiquola Mill there, was among those firing at unarmed pickets during a clash the first week of the strike in which seven were killed.

Witness after witness at the inquest had testified that the pickets were unarmed, that several of the victims were shot in the back as they sought to evade the melee, and that shooting came from inside the mill.

J. A. McGaha, who said he was not a picket, said Beacham fired a pistol at him as he sought to leave the scene after a fight broke out among officers, mill workers and pickets wielding sticks.

The coroner's jury late today held that Honea Path policemen or non-strikers killed three of the seven strikers slain in the riot at Chiquola mill.

The jury reported that the four other slain strikers died of wounds inflicted by "an unknown party or parties."

Coroner J. Roy McCoy, of Anderson County, announced he would issue warrants at once for the three policemen and non-strikers named by the jury's report.

Testimony in the two-day inquest was concluded this afternoon.

Demobilization of troops in North Carolina and Georgia, which had seen 2,000 and 2,300 on duty, respectively, was nearing completion, but two dozen companies—the exact number was kept secret throughout the strike—remained stationed at South Carolina mills. Most of these were in Greenville.

Exact figures for Georgia were not available, but indications were all mills were running or would re-open shortly.

The Associated Press survey in South Carolina showed 62 plants still closed, 29,700 workers idle; 129 plants running employing 54,256 workers. North Carolina, 84 plants idle, with 32,145 workers out; 435 running with 120,775 workers active.

Alabama reported 65 mills, employing 30,000, would be operating by tomorrow, leaving 17 closed, with 10,500 idle.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

WHAT DOES THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR MEAN TO THE AMERICAN NEGRO?

Gary American

What has the American Federation of Labor to offer the Negro for his participation in the union, in an effort to bring to union labor the recognition for which it is now maneuvering? There are a few colored workers who seem to be benefitted from being allowed to join unions, to do some work that is remunerated by the better wages paid mechanics. These isolated cases are being held up as examples of what would obtain if Negro workers, generally, would support the efforts of the union in its walk-outs, strikes and boycotts. 3-30-34

This argument may seem consistent, but in form and conduct, nothing can be further from the truth. In the first place. the few Negroes who are permitted to join the unions and paricipate in the larger wages, are only accepted and tolerated because of their own superior efficiency or the favorable attitude and demand of the employer. Under a plan of definite union recognition, a manager or a boss determines who shall have jobs, and it is to be remembered that blood, assocations and acquaintance have always been causes for preference. On these grounds, the Negro would be the last to be sent out to a job and the first to be taken off. This condition has been all too true in the past.

Gary Indiana

If certain elements in the labor group in America had this privilege in Gary, with the shortage of work, as has been the case for the past four years, hardly a Negro worker would be left in the Gary steel mills to see this day.

It is to be remembered that the American Federation of Labor has eliminated Negroes from labor in every concern where it was possible. It is to be noted, in the case of the CWA work, that white carpenters, painters, plumbers, etc., who were employed at reasonable wages, and getting fair time, were able, through union recognition, to quit their jobs, and get on at union prices with the government, while dependable carpenters and painters of color, who were good, reliable citizens, were ignored. Some of them had previously belonged to the union, but on this occasion they were denied recognition, so that larger numbers of white mechanics might have employment at a large attractive wage.

We ask only this question: Can a colored laborer expect to be put on a job by a man over whom he has no control, in preference to the relatives and friends of that man? It must be remembered that this circle broadens and broadens until the Negro stands as only a black fringe on the outer edge of the great masses of white workers. If the union is recognized in America, the Negro may expect to be the last to be employed in any acceptable position.

NEGRO AND UNION LABOR.

Spring is here, according to the calendar. So is prosperity here, or it is just around the corner, if deductions are to be made based on organized labor's offensive. From 1929 up to the fall of 1933 strikes were few and far between. The American Federation of Labor was more concerned in securing employment for the many thousands walking the streets than in demanding increased wages and shorter hours. But now that the wheels of industry are beginning to turn with more regularity and celerity, and prospects appear bright for a marked improvement in business conditions, union labor becomes more restless and agitative. "Strike, strike!" is the battle cry.

Dr. Will W. Alexander, speaking at Howard University on March 2, said: "There is no future for Negro workers in this country as a group of workers; they must become a part of the working group. The Negro worker in this country must be encouraged to become more class conscious and less race conscious."

Another speaker was recently quoted as saying that the Negro should grow more race conscious. Maybe he needs to become more race conscious and more class conscious. It is absolutely certain, however, that the Negro worker in this country must become a part of the working group; that is if permitted to do so. To date the consideration and treatment accorded him by organized labor has not been very friendly or reassuring.

Because of this known unfriendly policy of organized labor, the race watches the present drama between capital and labor with mixed emotions. It has doubts as to whether the Negro would fare better if the automotive industry were unionized. Would the hundreds of black workers on Henry Ford's payroll and those employed in other plants profit if the American Federation of Labor had its way to bring about the complete abolition of the company union?

Organized labor is against the company union and sees no good in it. But what has organized labor done to aid Pullman porters in their ten-year fight to form a brotherhood under the protecting wing of the American Federation of Labor? How much cooperation have Pullman conductors given their Negro co-workers? Aside from lip service, what have engineers, firemen and other railroad men done to bring into their camp a group, which, before the depression, numbered 10,000.

If colored Americans are cool and suspicious toward organized labor it is not because they want to be but because past experience has made them so.

COAL OPERATORS IN TWO SECTIONS RENEW OLD FEUD

News

West Virginians Say North Group Seeks To Assume "Role Of Dictator"

4-12-34 Birmingham Ala.

MINES IN FOUR STATES MAKE EXEMPTION PLEA

John Lewis And Hurley Hurl Charges, Counter Charges At Each Other

WASHINGTON—(AP) — The long standing feud between Northern and Southern soft coal operators flared up anew Wednesday at NRA hearings on new wage rates with producers from the West Virginia "smokeless" fields, claiming their Northern competitors had assumed "unwarranted dictatorship."

For decades Northern and Southern operators in the vast Appalachian fields, stretching from central Pennsylvania to Tennessee, have fought for rail advantages.

Wednesday their feud concerned wage differentials. Since negotiations on wage rates for their code started last Summer, the South has maintained it was entitled to lower wages. The code, as finally approved, gave the South a basic wage of $4.20 as compared with $4.60 for the North.

Under the new scale ordered by NRA, the South would pay $4.60 and the north $5. That scale was approved in wage contracts with the United Mine Workers of America by the Northern and high volatile Southern groups. The basic wage also was approved by the smokeless operators, but they were unable to agree with the union on piece work rates.

Speaking for the smokeless group, W. A. Richards Wednesday challenged the statement of Charles O'Neill, spokesman for central Pennsylvania coal producers, that declining production in central Pennsylvania has brought about a decline in tonnage per man. Richards quoted statistics of the Bureau of Mines which he claimed proved the contrary and showed that expanding production in the Southern smokeless field was accompanied by a fall-

ing off in the daily production per man.

Richards criticized the part taken by O'Neill in drafting the wage scale approved by Recovery Administrator Johnson.

"If Mr. O'Neill had spent as much time investigating earnings under his own rates as he did trying to fix the rates for smokeless, his own miners would not have their present depressed earnings," Richards declared.

"The olive branch that Mr. O'Neill holds out so lovingly to smokeless is not an olive branch but a mailed fist of unwarranted dictatorship and it has no place in a code of fair competition."

America's only woman coal operator, Miss Josephine Roche, of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company of Colorado, opened Wednesday's session of the NRA coal wage hearing with an unqualified endorsement of the seven-hour day and higher wages for soft coal miners.

Speaking for the Northern Colorado Coal Producers Association at an NRA hearing, Miss Roche termed the administration's order establishing the shorter day and increased wage scales in the industry as "a sound and constructive step."

She called on the administration to remove all wage differentials between the mines of Northern and Southern Colorado, asserting "there is no sound basis to justify in the long run any differential between those groups."

The NRA hoped to conclude Wednesday its turbulent hearing on the new higher wage and shorter hour schedule for the soft coal industry.

Despite strong opposition by bituminous operators there appeared little prospects of immediate revision of the schedule. Both miners and operators speculated on the possibility of repercussions from the charge Tuesday by John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, that Patrick J. Hurley, former secretary of war, sold out the union for "30 lousy pieces of silver."

Hurley, a former miner, had accused the union of responsibility for the current strike of the Progressive Mine Workers of America in southern Illinois.

As counsel for the Sahara Coal Company and the Wasson Coal Company in Saline County, Ill., Hurley demanded retraction of Lewis' charge, and contended he had "done more for the United Mine Workers and received less" than had Lewis who, he said, "always has his ample abdomen close to the pie counter."

Charles S. Keith, of Kansas City, appealed to the administration for exemption of mines in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Kansas from the new wage and hour scale, contending its enforcement would result in closing the mines and throwing 16,000 miners out of work.

Both sides were intent Wednesday on Lewis' prospective presentation of the union's side of the controversy. His castigation of various operators has frequently enlivened the proceedings.

The prospective termination of the hearing Wednesday still leaves the outcome a matter of conjecture. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, who imposed the seven-hour day and a higher wage scale on the soft coal industry when the code wage and hour provisions expired March 1, is in Florida fishing with President Roosevelt.

Just when he will act to grant any exemptions economically justified at the hearing was uncertain. Meanwhile, mines are shut down in various states and miners are on strike in others in protest against their employers' refusal to sign.

Wagner Hits Obstructionism Of Certain Large Employers

WASHINGTON, April 15.—(UP) The attitude of many large employers toward labor is hindering industrial peace and recovery, Chairman Robert F. Wagner of the national labor board, charged tonight on a report showing a mounting wave of strikes throughout the country.

There were 218 strikes in March involving 139,000 workers, compared with 78 involving 56,000 in February, Wagner reported. Strikes settled in March were 189, compared with 51 in February. In each month 90 strikes were averted by the national and regional labor boards.

Since their creation, the labor boards have received 2,643 disputes of all kinds involving 1,375,253 workers, Wagner said. Cases pending on April 1 totalled 717.

Commenting on these figures, Wagner said two points stood out:

"First is the fact that the majority of employers and employes continue to make increased use of the boards. Second is the fact that a minority of large employers, whose following has not diminished, persist in an attitude which does not make for industrial peace and constitutes a heavy obstacle in the way of the work of the boards.

"The necessity of dealing with the situation, which was pointed out in a report to the president last February, is even more noticeable today."

Wagner, democratic senator from New York, did not elaborate on his charges, but previously he had made his position clear. He feels that many large employers are resisting organization of labor, in violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the labor provisions of the recovery act.

The senator's assertion that "the necessity of dealing with the situation . . . is even more noticeable" was viewed as a renewed appeal for enactment of his bill to strengthen recovery act guarantees of the freedom of labor to organize, virtually outlaw company unions and set up a permanent labor board.

Recovery Administrator Hugh Johnson has indorsed the plan for a permanent "supreme court" to handle labor disputes, but the administration's attitude on other sections of the bill remains uncertain. Employers almost universally have denounced the measure, claiming it would lead to union domination of industry. Clarification of the administration stand is looked for after an expected early conference between Wagner and President Roosevelt.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.
EXPONENT

APR 1 - 1934

AUTO INDUSTRY UNION

In view of what appeared to be a stern deadlock in the automobile industry's labor question, and the position of the American Federation of Labor in the agreement that followed, the whole status of the union in that important industry is being scanned with interest. Some observers predict that the labor understanding reached at that time will create more dissension in labor ranks than between labor and capital.

Under the present set-up in Detroit and other automobile centers, the American Federation of Labor is organizing the automobile workers into federal unions. These federal unions are really industrial rather than craft unions, in that membership is open on similar terms to all employed in the automobile industry.

Control over a federal union is exercised directly from the A. F. of L. headquarters in Washington, with some degree of local autonomy. In craft unions, on the other hand, local control is apt to be paramount with only loose supervision from the national headquarters of the union concerned.

Also, dues in a federal union are apt to be low, with the intention of enrolling as many members as possible. There are extremely low initiation fees, or none at all. Many of the craft unions have high initiation fees and relatively high dues, partly to restrict the benefits of unionism to those who have made sacrifices for the union in the past, partly to build up a war chest to maintain union scales of hours and wages.

The unions which make up the American Federation of Labor are composed chiefly of skilled and semi-skilled workers. About one-half of the A. F. of L. membership is in the building trades and in transportation. The A. F. of L. explains this situation by saying that organization is more difficult among the unskilled than among the skilled.

Also, there are few negroes in A. F. of L. unions. Some of the unions ban negro membership openly, others covertly. Women workers are similarly scarce in A. F. of L. unions. Again the Federation insists that organization on a large scale is all but impossible among negroes and women.

Such industrial or quasi-industrial unions as exist within the A. F. of L. are mostly in trades where there is little variation in skill among the workers. In the automobile industry, however, there is wide variation in skills. Many of the automobile workers—such as machinists, tool and die makers, blacksmiths—are claimed by the unions in those callings. After a federal union in the industry has passed through the initial stages of organization, the craft unions may insist that its members within their jurisdictions affiliate with them. Conversely, if many machinists, for instance, remain in the federal union instead of in the machinists' union, many of those now in the machinists' union might desert to the federal union.

Any such situation would naturally strengthen the company unions in the different automobile plants. If the federal union keeps its dues low, it cannot build up a large strike fund. If it imposes substantial dues, it might drive its members into the company union. As it is, a company union with expenses defrayed in large part by the employer can offer the worker many benefits which trade unions can offer, if at all, only by imposing high fees. And presumably the company union will draw no color nor sex lines.

Textile Strike In Georgia Reveals Negroes Went to Aid Of Women Held On Bail.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 22.&—(ANP)—Two white women, Mrs. Leah Young and Miss Annie Mae Leathers, held since the recent textile strike, on charges of circulating insurrectionary literature, were released last Tuesday under bonds of $1,000 each, said to have been signed by a colored business man.

Originally, their bonds were set at $5,000, but the solicitor general yielded to the demand for reduced bonds. The women are represented by John Geer, colored lawyer.

The two white women are the last of more than a dozen alleged Communists recently rounded up by the police here to obtain their release.

Eight colored men and women seized are free under bonds ranging from $300 to $1,000.

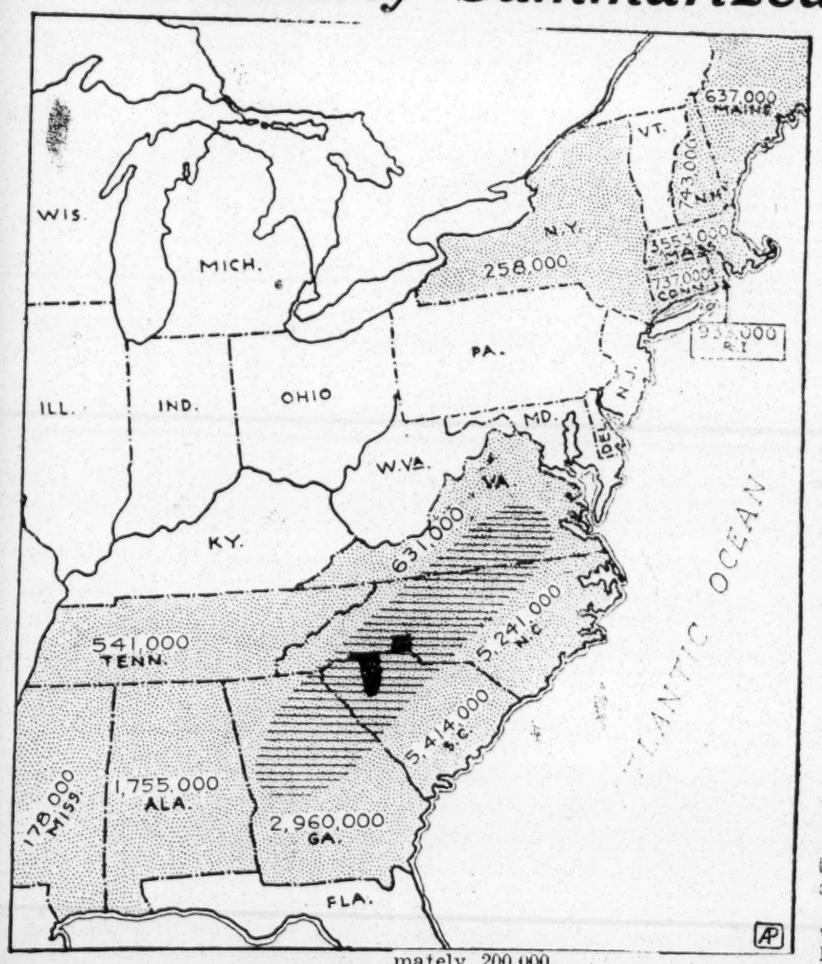
Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

General

Textile Strike Situation Is Briefly Summarized

Telegraph and News



This map shows the concentration of the nation's cotton textile mills in southern and eastern states. The figures in states shaded by dots indicate the number of spindles active in these states as of July (the average is 60 spindles per worker). The more heavily shaded strip extending from Virginia to Georgia is the Piedmont, the South's most highly industrialized area. The two black dots are Gaston county (North Carolina) and Greenville county (South Carolina), two of the largest concentrations of the textile industry in the South. 9-2-34

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—Here is the textile strike picture at a glance:

Industries affected: cotton textile, woolen and worsted, and silk manufacturing. Macon, Ga.

Workers affected: 407,000 in cotton textile, 103,000 in woolen and worsted and 150,000 in silk industries; total actually employed 660,000. Textile workers already unemployed approximately 200,000.

Mills in each industry: Cotton textile 1,281; woolen and worsted 500; silk 1,000; total, 2,781.

The issues: Labor's demands for a 30-hour week with no reduction in wages; graduated wage scales based upon skill required in various operations; uniform limitation of machine load, recognition of United Textile Workers as collective bargaining agency for textile employes; and creation of arbitration board with power to return binding decisions.

Industry's contention that increased labor costs under NRA; a 100 per cent jump in cost of raw material; a 4.5 cents a pound processing tax and a slump in demand for cotton goods make a further increase in overhead impossible.

Who's who in the strike picture:

Lloyd Garrison, chairman of the national labor relations board—young, forceful and determined, who refuses to abandon hope of a settlement.

George A. Sloan, chairman of cotton textile code authority, and head of Cotton Textile institute—suave and erudite, who asserts industry will not be "threatened or coerced" into granting labor's demands.

Francis J. Gorman, chairman of strike committee—transplanted Britisher, tireless and nimbleminded, who says the strike will not be called off until "substantial concessions are granted."

The scene:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia, and all other states in which may be located cotton mills.

States likely to be most affected because of the following distribution of cotton textile workers:

Alabama 25,000; Connecticut 20,000; Georgia 55,000; Massachusetts 71,000; New Hampshire 14,000; New Jersey 5,000; New York 5,800; North Carolina 92,000; South Carolina 70,000; Pennsylvania 8,000; Rhode Island 20,000; Tennessee 8,000; Texas 4,500; Virginia 7,700.

The zero hour: 11:30 p. m., local time, Saturday, in all affected areas.

Southward Move Of Cotton Mills Widens Industrial Warfare Field

This is the second of two stories on the history of the cotton textile industry and the labor troubles to which it has been subject.

By RADER WINGET

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—(AP)—The theater for industrial warfare widened when cotton textile mills moved South.

Expansion was caused by many diverse factors. Cheap and unorganized labor and a desire to be close to the source of raw material have been pointed to by many authorities as leading factors.

Labor Ignores Unions

Small mills are recorded as operating in Georgia and South Carolina as far back as 1810, and one mill is said to have been operated on James Island near Charleston, S. C., in 1787. About 1880 there were many small mills through the South, and higher prices on finished material brought dividends.

The employer in the South was little hampered then by trade union activities or industrial and social legislation. Labor was content and difficult to organize.

Southern public officials in many cases voted financial aid to new mills, and higher New England taxes were escaped. Because of the living habits of workers, they could be housed cheaply at company expense, with smaller pay as a result, and the typical system of Southern mill villages grew.

Long Hours Common

A century ago, working conditions in textile mills were inhuman as judged by today's standards. Hours as high as 93 a week obtained in some cases, with 66 and 72-hour weeks not uncommon. Children and women were employed in the mills, day and night.

Many individuals and organizations fought these long hours and the low pay. In Fall River, Mass., in 1850, workers struck for a 10-hour day. They lost. . . . .a 60-hour week was too short for the production schedules of those days

But the fight continued, and hours were reduced in Massachusetts from 60 to 58 in 1892 and from 58 to 56 in 1909. But in 1912, the law reducing hours to 54 weekly for women and children brought a strike. The men were afraid they would be reduced to 54 hours, too, with a corresponding weekly pay cut.

Union Moves Bring Strife

The South obtained perhaps its worst taste of industrial warfare in 1929 and 1930 when a concerted drive for unionization under various banners was started. Outstanding were strikes in Elizabethton, Tenn., Danville, Va., Gastonia, N. C., and Marion, N. C., along with smaller and shorter strikes, for better wages and working conditions. There were killings, kidnapings and clubbings.

But over the years, conditions favorable to the manufacturers led mills south until today two-thirds of the approximately 450,000 cotton textile workers normally employed are in Southern States.

In the last few years, workers have complained most of long hours, low pay, "stretching" workers out to cover more machines, speeding up production, and non-recognition of the union. Disputed, too, has been the schedule of lower pay in the South than in the North.

The death blow was given the child labor practice by the signing of the cotton textile code, effective July 17, 1933. The code established minimum wages and maximum hours. More workers were hired.

Labor says these advantages have not been great enough. Capital says it can do no more.

Negroes in Textile Strike

THE striking textile workers would do well to consider seriously the proposals of the **League of Struggle for Negro Rights** for cementnig the solidarity between the Negro and white workers.

Both workers

Reports from the South show that in many places Negro workers are engaged actively both in spreading the strike and in solidarity actions against the terror. In addition in several places they have voted to give material relief to the textile strikers (Carolina tobacco workers, Alabama share-croppers, etc.) 9-19-34

To further strengthen such solidarity between the white and Negro workers it is necessary for the white workers to consider the persecution and brutal exploitation of the Negro masses and to give strong and direct support to the fight of the Negro masses for equality. It is with this aim that the textile strikers should adopt as their own the following demands of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights: New York

1) All jobs in the textile mills, without exception, to be open to white and Negro workers alike; the fight against the stretch-out, which carries with it the hiring of thousands more workers, should help to provide for the entrance of Negro workers into all jobs in the mills.

2) Abolition of the differential between wages in Northern and Southern mills.

3) The inclusion of outside workers, cleaners and helpers (now largely Negro workers) in the minimum wage schedules established in the strike settlement, with a maximum of 30 hours a week as for other textile workers.

4) Abolition of segregation and discrimination in housing, transportation, etc.

5) Abolish the so-called "colored" locals in the U.T.W.; admit the Negro workers to all locals of the union on the basis of full equality with the white workers, with the right to hold all offices.

6) The election of Negro workers into local, regional and national strike committees, and the placing of a Negro textile worker on the national executive committee of the union.

The Communist Party urges all textile workers, and in the first place the white textile workers, to fight for these demands as proposed by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. Such a stand by the textile strikers would strengthen the bonds of solidarity in the workers' ranks and increase the chances for a 100 per cent victory in the strike.

For Negro Equality

SOUTHERN textile workers have every reason now to revise completely the attitude toward the Negro masses, carefully instigated by the Southern capitalists and landlords. Daily Worker

The ruling class has for years stirred up hatred against Negroes. They, said the capitalists, are "inferior." The white workers were lined up against the Negroes in the name of "race purity" and other such bogeys. 9-10-34

Now the class war between the textile bosses and the workers has reached a high point in the South. The Southern bosses and their hirelings in state offices are shooting down white workers. Nine workers have been murdered already in cold blood. Hundreds have been wounded, many seriously. The bosses, who in the past have sought to divide the working class by playing white against Negro workers, are now threatening to bring Negro workers into the mills to replace whites. New York,

The Negro workers, however, cannot be transformed into scabs so easily, even though many Negro leaders may advise such a course with the tricky promises that the strike offers the Negroes an opportunity to secure jobs in an industry previously closed to them.

Negro workers, on the contrary, are actively supporting the textile strike. Two incidents are typical. Negro tobacco workers in the Greensboro area have voted to contribute $1 per week each out of their meager earnings to aid the textile strikers. Negro sharecroppers around Huntington, Alabama, have likewise decided to give direct material aid to the strike.

* * *

THESE are straws in the wind which show the growing class solidarity between the Negro and white toilers in the South. They show the possibilities for a fighting alliance between the Negro and white workers against the white ruling class which lynches Negroes and now murders white strikers.

The lynching of Negroes in the past, their exploitation and persecution, has been inseparably connected with the greed of the white landlords and capitalists for profits, and with their desire to keep the toiling masses, Negro, white, divided in order to insure continued boss-class rule.

The white workers, now that they see the murderous policies of the white bosses in the present strike, and the loyal support of the Negro workers, should join with the Negroes in a fight against persecution, jim-crowism and lynching. They should fight for full equality for the Negro workers, in the first place in the textile mills.

One of the demands of the present strike should be the right of the Negro workers to all jobs, and at the same wages as other workers. Such a fight by the textile strikers would do much to advance the unity of Negro and white workers in a common struggle for improved conditions.

The Strategic South

THE strike situation in the South is growing more tense. Daily Worker The employers and their government machinery are getting ready to strike another bloody blow at the strike. Every available National Guard regiment is being mobilized for instant action. Gangs of hired thugs and deputies are being formed by the employers, with the full support of the Governors in the Carolinas and Georgia. 9-18-34 New York 9-34

The South is getting ready for more spilling of workers' blood. This is Roosevelt's South, his party and his most loyal supporters. In the shedding of Southern workers' blood it is Roosevelt who is responsible.

They are striking at the South because they think that in this way they will smash the unity of the textile battle lines.

The employers are not slow in seeing that the U. T. W. officials made very little strike preparations in the South. The employers, though disagreeably surprised by the tremendous sweep of the textile strikers' militancy, still think that they will be able to crack the Southern workers first with terrorism and trickery.

Thus the fight in the South is becoming more and more strategic.

* * *

ESPECIALLY important is the question of the unity of the workers, of organized with unorganized, Negro and white. The employers will surely try all their old tricks of dividing the workers with the poison of race hatreds and other divisions.

But they will do this only the better to rob and exploit each section of the working class separately. White and Negro workers belong together in solidarity, each assisting the other to win better wages and working conditions.

The mass marches and picket lines must be increased. To slacken on the mass picketing for one minute would be to weaken the strike and encourage terrorism.

The flying squadrons, pulling out the lower mills, still have their work to do and must not under any circumstances be allowed to slow down.

The Southern Worker, P. O. Box 576, Concord, N. C., the paper of the Communist Party in the South, which rallies the workers for effective struggle, needs support. Rush it aid!

Keep the mills closed. The terrorism of the employers and the government can be met by the mass organization and picketing of the workers.

NEGRO IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

A constant reader of The New York Age inquires: "How do you account for the Negro's small showing as operatives in the textile industry?" Age

When reference is made to "small showing", it means that out of 814,371 operatives employed as skilled or unskilled workers in principal textile industries—only 7,238 or 0.9 are Negroes. Exclusion of the race from silk, woolen and worsted, and the cotton mills is as rigidly observed in the North as tne South.

Of the 302,501 cotton operatives, 2,805 are colored; of the 134,006 in knitting mills, all are white except 884; in the woolen and worsted mills, 101,587 are white and 234 are colored; in the silk mills, 122,440 are white and 330 are colored. 9-15-34

The qualifications for membership in the United Textile Workers of America are: "Any person actually working in a textile mill is eligible to membership," while "any person engaged in the industry is eligible to membership" in the American Federation of Textile Operatives. "Any man or woman employed in the silk industry in any capacity is eligible to membership" in the Associated Silk Workers. New York Times

As nothing specifically is said about one's eligibility being determined by race, perhaps it would be jumping at conclusions to allege rank color discrimination. The question propounded by constant reader, therefore, is respectfully referred to President Green of the American Federation of Labor and his associates. Why foreigners are permitted to come to this country and work in the textile mills as is the case at Passaic, N. J., and other textile centers, while American--born are denied the right to work should make interesting and informative reading.

Labor-1934

General

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Time for Sclidarity.

Reaction of the high moguls of the textile industry in Dixie towrad poor whites who were practically all of the strikers in that section should convince the workers of both races in the South that their salvation lies in joining hands and not in racial friction Of those slain during the recent nationwide textile strike, most were in Dixie. Violence toward union workers was most pronounced in the South with strikers being shot in the back by police or beaten up without recourse. President Green of the American Federation of Labor wrote hot protests to Southern governors on their apparent favoritism shown toward mill owners.

10-5-34

For many years the poor whites in Dixie have aided the law in forming posses to track down and murder, legally or otherwise, Negro suspects. The strike and violence, following in its wake should show him that he has been only a tool, that the mailed fist he aided in keeping Negroes subdued has and will turn on him whenever he "gets out of place" and tries to dictate to the moneyed interests controlling Dixie economically and politically.

It is naturally to the advantage of business interests in the South to keep the Negro and white laborers at war with each other. Neither group is powerful enough to fight both the other and economic subjugation. The energy that should be expended in a quest for better living conditions and wages is burned up in racial hates and prejudices.

Obviously if the Negro and laboring whites in Dixie were to forget color and combine their forces to fight for a better deal economically, the magnitude of their united numbers and strength would command instant recognition from those who sit on the golden thrones of Big Business.

Such a union is what was advocated at the annual meeting in Oklahoma of the National Association of Colored People and has long been the policy of the Communists. It is both sensible and essential if either group would break the shackles of economic slavery.

This should be a psychological time for a capable leader to begin such a union, for if the workers in industrial centers cannot at this moment see the need of organization in the face of what has happened during the textile strike, then they should never raise their voices in protest against any maltreatment at the hands of mill owners.

Capitalists First Kept Negro Down, Now Hit Whites

Courier 10-6-34

Baltimore Pa.

Aftermath of Cotton Textile Strike Sees Dixie Manufacturing Interests Using Same Tactics On Whites That They Used On Negroes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—(ANP)—Reports reaching this city since the calling off of the nation-wide cotton textile strike, disclose with amazing clearness that the same interests which use an "iron fist" to insure the economic degredation of the poor Negroes in the South. are equally as ruthless against the poor whites when their power is challenged.

When Negro cotton pickers, sharecroppers, miners, lumberjacks and whatnot attempt to take a stand against the intolerable conditions under which they suffer, they find themselves arrayed against not only the owners, but the police and military power of the State, and the poor whites, who are used by these latter agencies to help "keep the Negro in his place."

But there are comparatively few Negroes in the cotton textile industry, and most of them are not organized. The great bulk of the labor, skilled and unskilled, is monopolized by poor whites.

During the recent strike, the poor white union workers were shot down ruthlessly. Whereas in many sections of the country, the police and national guard detachments sought merely to preserve peace and to protect property, the police and soldiers in the South were put on the side of the owners. Twelve of the 14 deaths recorded were in the South. Pickets, recruited from the ranks of the striking white unionists, were shot in the back. At Honea Path, S. C., seven deaths were recorded, fifty per cent of the strike mortality. A coroner's jury learned from one youthful striker that in one instance a policeman fired three times into the back of a striker. Others gave corroboratory evidence, also to the effect that the first shot of the battle was fired by non-strikers into a group of unarmed pickets.

In Georgia, the "poor white" strikers were forced into concentration camps in the same manner that Jews were herded by Hitler's forces in Germany. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, was forced to telegraph Gov. Eugene Talmadge the following protest:

"Evidently you are allied with the mill owners, property interests and favored few as against the workers' human interests and the masses of the people.

"This is the position you have assumed through your public utterances and your amazing use of the military powers of the State in the textile strike.

"In the name and in behalf of all of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor and of labor generally throughout the United States, I register my solemn protest against your uncalled-for and in my opinion indefensible use of military powers during the recent textile strike."

Even after the termination of the strike the southern mill owners and the military united to "punish" the strikers. When strikers sought to return to their jobs at Gastonia, N. C., they were met by bayonets. At Concord, N. C., 200 strikers who returned to work were told that their jobs had been filled The strikers held a mass meeting and then paraded to the courthouse. threatening to occupy and hold that building until the mill owners capitulated.

Francis J. Gorman, vice president of the textile union, has announced that President Roosevelt will be appealed to to force the textile manufacturers to abolish discrimination in employment.

"The outrageous cases of discrimination from various parts of the country, particularly from the South, is in itself a defiance of the administration and the findings of its board," Mr. Gorman said.

The union official went on further to denounce the manufacturers whose business, he said, had been saved by the administration but who were ungrateful and wanted to take everything for themselves and give nothing to others.

Ordinarily these white workers who have been shot down and are now being denied jobs because they belong to unions, join police officers and national guardsmen in the South to whip Negroes into line They are now in the position of having these forces of iron move against them, their families and their livelihood.

Macon, Ga. News
September 22, 1934

Reds Behind Unrest

There can be little doubt that the fire on the Morro Castle, which cost the lives of 155 persons was started by Communists. Three other fires on other ocean liners, and an effort to blow up the Morgan line dock at Galveston, lend confirmation to this charge.

The Evening News would be less than fair to the conservative and intelligent public opinion of this community if we did not give all the available facts on any given issue, and we are passing along, for what it may be worth, an editorial from The Atlanta Georgian, which quotes, in turn, from The Daily Worker, of New York, which describes itself as "Official Organ Communist Party, U. S.

A., (Section of Communist International)". The editorial from The Daily Worker reads:

"Southern textile workers have every reason now to revise completely the attitude toward the Negro masses, carefully instigated by the Southern capitalists and landlords.

"The ruling class has for years stirred up hatred against Negroes . . . Now the class war between the textile bosses and the workers has reached a high point in the South . . .

"These are the straws in the wind which show the growing class solidarity between the Negro and the white toilers in the South. They show the possibilities for a fighting alliance between the Negro and the white workers against the white ruling class which lynches Negroes and now murders white strikers.

"The lynching of Negroes in the past, their exploitation and persecution, has been inseparably connected with the greed of the white landlord and capitalists for profits, and with their desire to keep the toiling masses, Negro, white, divided in order to insure continued boss-class rule.

"The white workers, now that they see the murderous policies of the white bosses in the present strike and the loyal support of the Negro workers, should join with the Negroes in a fight against persecution, Jim Crowism and lynching. They should fight for full equality for the Negro workers, in the first place, in the textile mills.

"One of the demands of the present strike should be the right of the Negro workers to all jobs, and at the same wages as other workers. Such a fight by the textile strikers would do much to advance the unity of Negro and white workers in a common struggle for improved conditions."

On this The Atlanta Georgian comments as follows:

"If any Southern textile worker has doubted heretofore that at least some of the chief founders of this strike were avowed Communists, whose real objective is destruction of our form of government, here is indisputable evidence.

"The Georgian does not believe Southern mill workers or the Negro workers of the South wish to follow any such leadership.

"The public calls on both employers and employes to get together with the President's mediators and end this strike.

"It can benefit nobody.

"It can—and does—menace the well-being of everybody, not only those involved in it but all Americans.

"This is one time of all times for capital and labor to work shoulder to shoulder for real recovery.

"The nation, gradually emerging from the depresson, is staggering under the additional and senseless burdens imposed upon it by the wild "brain-trusters" at Washington

"The textile strike, thus far, has provoked less interest than the Morro Castle disaster—for obvious reasons. But if it continues and spreads it may prove a vastly greater tragedy. The Morro Castle horror brought death to a few score and grief to a few thousands. The strike can affect the welfare of every man and woman and child in the United States.

No one believes for a moment that any considerable fraction of the strikers in the South have any idea of the sinister influence the Communist party in this country has been using in stirring up unrest, but we repeat that we would be less than fair to all concerned if we did not pass along this information, and permit the strikers, and those who want to work, to draw their own conclusions.

There is reason to believe that the present strike will be amicably settled, but it is important that we should know the background if trouble breaks out again.

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

General.

THE NEGRO WORKER AND THE STRIKE WAVE

WITH a wave of strikes, many of them attended by violence, sweeping across the country, what position shall the Negro worker take?

Certainly he, like his white fellow worker, has grievances aplenty. Prices have skyrocketed while wages have lagged. The disparity between the two is wrecking the NRA and threatening the New Deal. General Johnson prophesied earlier in the spring that unless there was a boost in wages equal to the price rise, labor would retaliate.

Granting all of this, we imagine that the Negro worker will move with his cutomary caution: a caution bred of bitter experience. We surmise that he will join with his white fellows in demanding higher wages, shorter hours, better working conditions and the right of collective bargaining, where he has assurance that he will be given a square deal, treated with fairness and equality, accepted as a fellow toiler.

Judging by the past (which is all we have to judge by) the black worker will strike as readily, stay out as long and picket as regularly as anybody else, but all of the time he will want to know that he is not being made the "goat" to be cast aside; discriminated against by the white union when the battle is won. White labor has been in the habit of doing that. Some unions have been fairer than others with Negro members. Perhaps the others have undergone a change of heart after the vicissitudes of the depression. Perhaps, when they have gained their objectives, they will not ditch their Negro members and force them to scab in order to live.

STEEL UNION FLAYS PEACE BOARD PLAN

Strike Threat Mounts Despite Industry's Acceptance; Resentment Fanned By Johnson's Radio Attack

COMPANY UNIONS ARE UNDER FIRE

Insurgents Will Take Case Directly To Roosevelt In Demand For Recognition Of Bargaining Provisions

By Herbert Little
Post Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The steel industry's plan for a board of outsiders to meet its labor crisis today intensified instead of eased the strike threat and increased demands for enactment of the Wagner labor disputes bill by congress.

Some of the steel workers themselves oppose the plan; and, of greater immediate importance, some of President Roosevelt's closest labor advisors are prepared to warn him against it as virtually outlawing any but company unions in the mills.

The plan, apparently, is entirely the work of Gen. Hugh Johnson, National Recovery Administration administrator, and the steel industry, although Secretary of Labor Perkins and Senator Wagner (D., N. Y.), chairman of the national labor board, were delegated by the president to co-operate toward a settlement.

Johnson indicated pride in the plan; Secretary Perkins and Senator Wagner have not approved it.

Unofficial information filtering from the guarded room where Gen. Hugh S. Johnson was seeking a settlement indicated today that union leaders have rejected the government's mediation board proposals.

If the mediation proposal is rejected, union leaders plan to demand presidential intervention.

The conference included both factions of the steel union—the conservative group headed by Mike Tighe, international president, and the liberal, or rank and file group, headed by Earl J. Forbeck and William Spang.

Demand Conference

The unionists, it was said, will demand President Roosevelt call a joint union-employers meeting "for clarification of employe representation for collective bargainings"

Johnson's mediation proposal made yesterday and accepted by the Iron and Steel Institute, (employers) provides for creation of an impartial board of three with power to arbitrate all disputes.

It specified that members must be appointed by the president "from outside the industry." This feature was said to be particularly objectionable to the union.

Efforts of the unionists to see Mr. Roosevelt were doomed to temporary failure. He boarded the yacht Sequoia at noon for a week-end cruise down the Potomac.

Issue Heated Statement

"We are done with you and your Iron & Steel Institute boards!" raged the rank and file committee headed by Forbeck in a statement addressed to Gen. Hugh S. Johnson earlier today.

Johnson drew down the wrath of the rank and filers when in an address last night he answered earlier criticism of his efforts by saying:

"To paraphrase an Indian-fighting colonel of my early service, Old Greaser Hughes, 'I have worn enough skin off the part of me that fits into a saddle, or used to, riding over the flat lands of Texas and the hills of Arizona, to make half-dozen such critics as they."

Go To President

Retorted the rank and file committee:

"We, the undersigned steel workers who have just listened to your refined spech full of hell and bluff, denounce you for making such damnable statements over the radio, using your government position and the national radio to call us steel workers who criticise your schemes as just so much skin off a saddle.

"Tomorrow we go to the president and place before him an honest, straight forward plan for a settlement.

"Having seen the president who saw the steel magnates earlier this week, we shall go home to our lodges prepared to fight for that pure recognition of the right of collective bargaining that was sworn."

Johnson maintained he had no intention of arguing with the labor representatives. He said he would simply explain the plan in detail and then leave it up to them to decide whether they would strike or not.

'Insult To Intelligence'

He feels that the industry has yielded as much as can ever be expected. The plan, he said, is practically my prescription for ending the bitter trouble over the steel code.

But the rank and filers were unappeased. They came to Washington determined not to accept what they chaarcterized as the "junk" given to auto workers in the creation of a similar board for that industry.

The board plan, they said, "insults

PERKINS NAMED TO SEEK PEACE IN STEEL MILLS

Roosevelt Pins Hopes On Woman Secretary Of Labor; Arbitration Board Will Be Appointed If She Fails

CAPITAL-LABOR DIFFERENCE SHARP

New Note Received From Institute Fails To Clear Waters; Union Chiefs Express Optimism After Conference

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The delicate task of bringing peace to the steel industry was entrusted today to the nation's first woman cabinet member, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

Miss Perkins' task was that of reconciling proposed compromises submitted by the Amalgamated Assn. of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the Iron & Steel Institute.

Failing to achieve this by informal conferences, she is expected to recommend to Presidnt Roosevelt that he name an arbitration board under provisions of the new labor settlement bill.

Appointment of an arbitration board is certain in any event but the administration is striving for advance agreement on how it shall proceed.

The knotty dispute was placed in Miss Perkins' hands by the president who directed after a White House conference with labor leaders that she represent him in seeking to effect a compromise.

New Institute Message

Almost immediately after the secretary assumed charge of the problem a new communication was received from the Steel Institute, but the differences between capital and labor remained so sharp that it was hardly believed they could be reconciled except by a presidential arbitration board.

The major disagreement concerns representation of workers in collective bargaining with management. The union wishes workers to vote on who shall represent them. The organization getting a majority of the votes would then represent all workers in a given plant. The management is willing to hold a poll on sentiment but wishes minority groups to be represented by the organization of their choice.

Neither side has shown any disposition to yield on the point. Miss Perkins was expected to confer further today with President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, President Michael Tighe of the steel union and other labor representatives.

Conferences also are expected with the Steel Institute.

Chief reason for optimism concerning removal of the strike threat which has hung over the industry appeared to be in the conciliatory mood of both sides. Both Green and Tighe emphasized that the union had every hope of settling the matter amicably.

If Miss Perkins is unable to work out a satisfactory plan President Roosevelt is empowered to name a three-man arbitration board which would take over the dispute.

This body would have direct powers to force a settlement of most of the issues, but the union, if dissatisfied, could still resort to a strike.

In naming Miss Perkins to represent him, Mr. Roosevelt said he hoped that "some method will be found to adjust all the points that are in controversy and to preserve orderly relations wthout sacrificing any principle that is involved."

* * *

Attempt Made To Bomb T. C. I. Pumping Plant

Recurrent violence in the Red mountain ore strike area turned to attempted sabotage against company property early today when a dynamite bomb exploded at a pump house of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. near Oxmoor.

Aside from shattering windows in the brick structure that houses the pumping machinery, there was no damage, T. C. I. officials said. The explosive apparently was planted about a foot from a corner of the building.

The machinery pumps water for boiler supply at T. C. I.'s Ishkooda ore mine about three miles away. The Ishkooda mine is one of the six ore shafts that have been closed down in this district since the ore workers walked out May 4.

Efforts to end the strike continued today, with C. L. Richardson, U. S. department of labor agent, acting as mediator.

George R. Coles, vice-president of the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, expressed optimism this morning at the outlook for probable settlement.

"Things look better than at any time since the strike began," the union leader stated. "There are still a number of issues to be cleared up, but we are progressing."

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our intelligence."

Jake Etinger, Weirton, W. Va., leader, said that after conferring with Johnson:

"We are going back to the White House and this time we are going to stay right there until we see the president. We want to find out whether section 7-A of the recovery act (the guarantee of collective bargaining) is a damn fake or the

To that Johnson said:

"This plan implements the labor sections of the steel code and clears up furtive suspicions that the managements are trying to avoid section 7-A."

Inasmuch as most of the union leaders are in Washington, it was indicated they would meet here tomorrow to chart a course instead of in Pittsburgh as scheduled.

The strike is set for June 16. Rank and filers say the call has been sent out but Tighe denied this, saying a union referendum would be ordered before a final decision.

A walkout would affect between 100,000 and 250,000 workers.

There was a possibility that the union might advance some counter proposals to the arbitration board plan today. What these might be they did not suggest and it was highly unlikely that the industry would agree to any substantial change in the settlement offer.

Tighe said he was "hopeful of an early settlement." This, however, was before Johnson's address and the angry response of the rank and filers.

See Union's Destruction

Steel men feared Johnson's provisions for elections under company union plans only would lead to destruction of the Amalagmated union's long standing organization. The prohibition against "interference" by either employers or labor organizations was seen as a possible ban against any of the normal organizing activities of unions. On charges that employers have discriminated against or discharged any union men, the proposal specifies that the new board of three must first determine whether the workers have had opportunity to have their troubles settled under the company union's set-up in the plant involved. This use of the company union as a measuring rod of fairness caused alarm among the labor men.

Another provision which startled the men was that employers as well as "a substantial percentage" of the workers or a company union committee could propose amendments of the constitution of the company unions.

Still another would forbid the board from going into charges of interference, restraint or coercion in company unions elections held before last Jan. 1. Most of the company unions were formed from June —Weirton Steel's was formed three days before the recovery act was signed—to December. And the sweeping prohibition against the proposed board's labor representative having any present or past interest in or partisan relationship "in or toward any labor organization whether national or local" would practically eliminate everyone who has any labor experience, they felt.

INJUSTICE, NOT REDS, STIRRING UP WORKERS

Arthur Evans, eminent and well known representative of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Birmingham, Ala., quotes southern opinion as being considerably apprehensive over Red agitators among the black workers of the South. There need be no surprise over the headway made by the Red agitation in the South. Any idea of freedom, from whatever source it comes, will always make headway among an enslaved people.

Let the industrial South take the heel of oppression off of the necks of the poor people, both white and black, and the Red spirit and the agitators will go out of business for the want of employment. Just so long as the people are ruthlessly murdered, subjected to peonage and revolting farm conditions, robbed of their rightful pay on plantations and denied their civil and political rights, just so long will the Reds make headway in the South.

Black men, like all other men, will find interest in any organization, whether it be red or blue, that promises them better opportunities for life and livelihood for themselves and dependents. They want to live as other human beings and there need be no surprise that they have at last decided to join somebody or something that will aid them in breaking out of the industrial, economic and political prison house of the oppressors.

The black man believes in the American Constitution; the trouble is, the American Constitution does not believe in the black man. The black man stands for law and order, the security of life and the conservation of property, but law and order do not stand with the black man.

It is neither strange nor unseemly that a race of people which has been so long cheated out of its constitutional rights should find common cause with those who advocate a program which offers them something better than they have. The black man has found that those who are referred to as the Reds and Communists and whose very doctrine disavows the principles of the Constitution receive better treatment than he receives for subscribing to the Constitution.

The South has the power to crush out Red influence in its midst. To accomplish this purpose they need neither sword nor gun; the only implements of war required are justice, equality of opportunity and a man's chance in the political scheme of life. The South has the remedy for the evil of which it complains. Treat black men like human beings; stop robbing them, stop debauching their wives and daughters, and stop stealing the proceeds of their labor through the process of overcharging.

Give them fair trials in the courts of justice; give their children a chance to be educated by the proper allotment of funds appropriated by public taxation for school purposes. In general, reverse the entire social and economic scheme of the South toward the black man and the influence of the Reds will find no place in their loyalty and devotion. It is injustice, not the Reds, that is stirring up the workers of the South.

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General

Negro Workers Will Play Great Role in Coming Struggle of American Labor

Harry Haywood Tells of Conditions of the Negro Workers

By J. M.

"THE coming great steel strike—which has been merely postponed, not smashed—will find in its front ranks the Negro workers.

"So will every great struggle—provided only that the Communist Party, the revolutionary unions, the oppositions in the A. F. of L., know how to take up boldly the militant struggle for equality for Negroes. If we do not blink over these demands of the Negro workers, and if we bring the white workers forward to demand the rights of Negroes, the strength of the workers in the tremendous struggles to come will be increased manyfold."

This was Harry Haywood speaking, with burning enthusiasm, of the part the Negro workers will play in the wave of strikes about to break over the country. Haywood, general secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, has just returned from a tour in which he had the opportunity to talk with workers of many cities and many trades.

Terror in Ford's Domain

"When I hit Detroit," said Haywood, "I found a campaign of terror against the Negro masses. Newspaper were screaming about a 'Negro rapist and slasher' who was supposed to be cutting and attacking white women. The police were making continual round-ups of Negro workers. The superintendent of schools—paid $18,000 a year out of money colected from white and Negro tax-payers—made speeches attacking the Negro people. As a climax to the reign of terror, James Victory, a Negro world war veteran, was framed.

Ferment on Chicago South Side

"From Detroit, I went to Chicago. There is a tremendous ferment going on among the Negro masses on Chicago's South Side. As was to be expected, I found the Negro reformists active. The Urban League is starting out with a program for organizing Negro workers into Jim-Crow unions. These misleaders attack the American Federation of Labor for its Jim-Crow policy. But how do they attack it? We know that the jim-crow policy of the A. F. of L. has its source in the top leaders of the A. F. of L.—the Greens, Wolls, Lewises. These men serve the ruling-class. The Negro misleaders treacherously represent the jim-crow policy of the A. F. of L. as stemming from the rank and file. By this means they try to keep the Negro workers from taking their places side by side with the white workers in the labor movement.

HARRY HAYWOOD

"Well, in Chicago the American Consolidated Trades Council, which is an organization of Negro plumbers, mechanics and building trades workers, started a fight for admission of Negro workers in these trades into the A. F. of L. The A. F. of L. officials gave them the run-around, so the Consolidated finally established itself as a bona fide union and got a charter from the state. They are now taking in white workers also. The Trades Council has been conducting a fight for the right of Negro workers to work on all jobs in these trades, particularly public works projects. When the Wendell Phillips High School was built in Chicago, right in the heart of the Negro neighborhood, no Negroes were taken on. The Council organized actions around this, with the support of the Trade Union Unity League and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. They threw a picket line around the school and had a demonstration. They demanded shorter hours for the white workers on the job, with no cut in pay, and the

LSNR Leader Recounts Struggles for Equal Rights in Country

right of the Negroes to any job on the building. The city bosses mobilized hundreds of police—but as a result of the demonstration a number of Negroes got jobs on the High School.

L.S.N.R. Fights Chi Jim-Crow

"The League of Struggle for Negro Rights in Chicago has drawn up a city ordinance to enforce the right of Negroes to work on all jobs and against all forms of Jim-Crowism: on the beaches, in restaurants, hotels, theatres and so on. They are setting out on a campaign to get thousands of signatures of whites and Negroes for the bill, and it will be presented to the City Council on June 27.

"In Kansas City, Mo., police smashed the headquarters of the Communist Party, arrested A. W. Berry, a Negro comrade who is section organizer, and tore up the leaflets advertising my meeting. The Relief Workers' Protective Union had organized for the continuation of C. W. A. jobs, uniting whites and Negroes on this issue. The police and the city government raised the 'red scare' in order to conceal the issues of bread and butter.

"A conference I attended in St. Louis adopted a proclamation for the rights of the Negro people.

Bosses Used Negroes As Scabs

"I visited Gary, too, the scene of the great steel strike of 1919. In that strike, Negro workers were brought up from the South. The A. F. of L. misleadership refused to organize the Negroes, and the bosses were able to use them as strike-breakers. Immediately after the strike. Jim-Crowism was strengthened all down the line—Jim-Crow schools came in. The Negroes were relegated to the lowest jobs in the plant. All this was a real lesson for the Negro people—and for the white workers.

"The response of the workers to the building of a mass L. S. N. R. is tremendous. Many new branches have already been set up. The workers are also enthusiastic about building the Negro Liberator. The banquet to be given Ben Davis, Jr., this Sunday night at Lido Ballroom, 146th St. and Seventh Ave., is talked of all over the country, not only in New York.

"We are going to see an increase in activity by the Negro reformists. The Urban League, the N.A.A.C.P. misleaders, and others will work their heads off to keep them from joining with the white workers. Can the militant left-wing organizations win the Negro masses in spite of this? It is up to us. We've got to formulate clearly our demands for Negroes **in every struggle.** We must draw Negro workers on to the strike committees and into leading positions. At the same time the left-wing unions, all groups of militant workers, must show their faces in the fight for the rights of Negroes, for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon."

Build the Negro "Liberator"

THE blows of the Roosevelt "recovery program" of bloody attacks on strikers, wage cuts, crop reduction and denial of adequate relief to the unemployed millions, are directed with especial vehemence against the Negro toilers.

Under the N.R.A., the so-called "minimum wage" set by the N.R.A. codes, have become the standard wage in many industries. The Negro workers, however, are deprived of even this minimum starvation wage. The N.R.A. code authorities have authorized a lower, jim-crow, sub-human wage for the Negro toilers. This is particularly so in the South, where white workers are being paid a lower scale than in the North, with a still lower scale for Negroes. Under the "traditional differentials," upheld by Roosevelt in his infamous decision several weeks ago against the Alabama Negro and white mine strikers.

Hand in hand with these attacks on the economic field, there is proceeding an increasing fascist lynch terror and chauvinist incitement against the Negro masses. Frame-ups of Negroes are notoriously increasing. Violation of Negro civil and constitutional rights and the use of the courts as frame-up instruments have been sanctioned in the decisions of the Alabama and Georgia State supreme courts upholding the lynch verdicts against the innocent Scottsboro boys, and the vicious sentence of 18 to 20 years on the Georgia chain gang against Angelo Herndon, heroic young Negro organizer of Atlanta unemployed workers.

The worsening conditions of the Negro masses has been most successful in increasing oppression and ditions of ALL workers, Negro and white, where the Negroes are than in any other section of the country. The fight against Negro oppression and persecution is have the active, energetic support of every revolutionary worker and of all persons and organizations opposed to lynching. Every support should be given the drive to raise a sustaining fund of $10,000 for the paper, and to the building up of a mass following of Negro and white workers around the paper.

In this struggle, a powerful "Negro Liberator" can be a decisive factor.

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

General

Negro Workers Will Play Great Role in Coming Struggle of American Labor

Harry Haywood Tells of Conditions of the Negro Workers

By J. M.

"THE coming great steel strike—which has been merely postponed, not smashed—will find in its front ranks the Negro workers.

"So will every great struggle—provided only that the Communist Party, the revolutionary unions, the oppositions in the A. F. of L., know how to take up boldly the militant struggle for equality for Negroes. If we do not blink over these demands of the Negro workers, and if we bring the white workers forward to demand the rights of Negroes, the strength of the workers in the tremendous struggles to come will be increased manyfold."

This was Harry Haywood speaking, with burning enthusiasm, of the part the Negro workers will play in the wave of strikes about to break over the country. Haywood, general secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, has just returned from a tour in which he had the opportunity to talk with workers of many cities and many trades.

Terror in Ford's Domain

"When I hit Detroit," said Haywood, "I found a campaign of terror against the Negro masses. Newspaper were screaming about a 'Negro rapist and slasher' who was supposed to be cutting and attacking white women. The police were making continual round-ups of Negro workers. The superintendent of schools—paid $18,000 a year out of money colected from white and Negro tax-payers—made speeches attacking the Negro people. As a climax to the reign of terror, James Victory, a Negro world war veteran, was framed.

Ferment on Chicago South Side

"From Detroit, I went to Chicago. There is a tremendous ferment going on among the Negro masses on Chicago's South Side. As was to be expected, I found the Negro reformists active. The Urban League is starting out with a program for organizing Negro workers into Jim-Crow unions. These misleaders attack the American Federation of Labor for its Jim-Crow policy. But how do they attack it? We know that the jim-crow policy of the A. F. of L. has its source in the top leaders of the A. F. of L.—the Greens, Wolls, Lewises. These men serve the ruling-class. The Negro misleaders treacherously represent the jim-crow policy of the A. F. of L. as stemming from the rank and file. By this means they try to keep the Negro workers from taking their places side by side with the white workers in the labor movement.

HARRY HAYWOOD

"Well, in Chicago the American Consolidated Trades Council, which is an organization of Negro plumbers, mechanics and building trades workers, started a fight for admission of Negro workers in these trades into the A. F. of L. The A. F. of L. officials gave them the run-around, so the Consolidated finally established itself as a bona fide union and got a charter from the state. They are now taking in white workers also. The Trades Council has been conducting a fight for the right of Negro workers to work on all jobs in these trades, particularly public works projects. When the Wendell Phillips High School was built in Chicago, right in the heart of the Negro neighborhood, no Negroes were taken on. The Council organized actions around this, with the support of the Trade Union Unity League and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. They threw a picket line around the school and had a demonstration. They demanded shorter hours for the white workers on the job, with no cut in pay, and the

LSNR Leader Recounts Struggles for Equal Rights in Country

right of the Negroes to any job on the building. The city bosses mobilized hundreds of police—but as a result of the demonstration a number of Negroes got jobs on the High School.

L.S.N.R. Fights Chi Jim-Crow

"The League of Struggle for Negro Rights in Chicago has drawn up a city ordinance to enforce the right of Negroes to work on all jobs and against all forms of Jim-Crowism: on the beaches, in restaurants, hotels, theatres and so on. They are setting out on a campaign to get thousands of signatures of whites and Negroes for the bill, and it will be presented to the City Council on June 27.

"In Kansas City, Mo., police smashed the headquarters of the Communist Party, arrested A. W. Berry, a Negro comrade who is section organizer, and tore up the leaflets advertising my meeting. The Relief Workers' Protective Union had organized for the continuation of C. W. A. jobs, uniting whites and Negroes on this issue. The police and the city government raised the 'red scare' in order to conceal the issues of bread and butter.

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The worsening conditions of the Negro masses has been most successful in increasing oppression and fronting the oppressed Negro masses, the campaign to build the Negro Liberator, national organ of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, takes on additional significance. This campaign should have the active, energetic support of every revolutionary worker and of all persons and organizations opposed to lynching. Every support should be given the drive to raise a sustaining fund of $10,000 for the paper, and to the building up of a mass following of Negro and white workers around the paper.

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General Strikes

The general strike is the way of suicide for organized labor. The history of every attempted general strike proves this.

It was true in Sweden and in England where attempts were on a national scale. It was true in Winnipeg and in Seattle, where attempts were limited to local communities. Few other attempts are of record, an argument in itself of the unwisdom of the general strike.

In every case organized labor suffered a set-back lasting many years.

This is true in part because the basis of organized labor is the union contract and any union which engages in a sympathetic strike can do so only by breaking its own contract with the employers. It destroys thereby what it has obtained, in most instances, by long and painful processes.

As an institution which for over 50 years has supported the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively, the Scripps-Howard newspapers feel free to remind organized workers of this fact in any general strike and to spell out the reasons why such strikes cannot succeed.

An example of labor relationship with which we are particularly familiar is that between newspapers and the Typographical union. With each union the newspapers have contracts. These contracts specify certain things. They specify wages, hours, working conditions and payment for overtime. They specify that the unions shall supply competent men and define such competence. The list of specifications is long and it is designed to be to the mutual advantage of employers and employes. It is arrived at by collective bargaining. Relations are not always harmonious, differences occur, sometimes strikes and sometimes lockouts, but, yet, the Typographical union wouldn't think of operating in any other manner and a vast majority of American publishers would never propose that this regular, well ordered system be abolished.

It is all based on the idea of contract, on the idea that so long as it is lived up to by both sides, each party is obligated to it and what goes on elsewhere cannot affect it.

Several million organized working men in this country are parties to such contracts.

A sympathetic or a general strike runs counter to this whole system. It destroys this relationship between employe and employer and the destruction cannot quickly be repaired.

At the same time something else is destroyed. In the case of a strike in a single industry, part of the public is likely to be sympathetic with the strikers, part indifferent, part hostile. This depends largely on the merits of the dispute or on the public's understanding. In the case of a general strike, however, the public is certain to be wholly hostile. The public, indeed, is made a direct part to the conflict. It obeys the first law of nature. It fights to save itself.

Which is why modern history has yet to record a successful general strike.

Defend the Negro Masses

ENERGETIC, militant response should be the instant reaction of every organization of workers, intellectuals and anti-fascists to the joint appeal issued by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, the International Labor Defense and the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, for a broadening and intensification of the fight for the freedom of Angelo Herndon and the Scottsboro Boys, and for the defense and national liberation of the oppressed Negro masses.

The savage persecution of the Negro masses is a measure of the oppression of the whole toiling population. It is no accident that the growing fascist lynch terror and frame-ups against Negroes are accompanied by an increasing use of troops against strikers and the unemployed, by fascist manhunts against militant workers on the West Coast, the ruthless trampling under foot of the vital democratic rights of the people, white and black, in a hideous attempt to drown in blood the struggles of the working class and its allies against hunger, fascism and imperialist war. These attacks derive from a common source: the determination of the capitalist class to maintain at all costs its tottering rule of oppression, plundering and murder.

The toiling masses, white and Negro, have a common enemy. They must build a united front of joint struggle against that enemy, forging the weapon of militant unity in the struggle for their immediate demands, for unemployment relief, for better conditions on the job, for decent wages, for the right to organize in unions of their own choice, and for complete equality for Negroes in all parts of the country, for the right of the Negro majorities in the "Black Belt" of the South to decide and control the form of government in that territory, and for the revolutionary overthrow of the jim-crow capitalist system of permanent mass unemployment, of hunger, misery and imperialist war.

In this fight, the Communists and the revolutionary trade unions must play a leading role. Into every shop, organization and neighborhood, they must carry the message of the fighting solidarity of Negro and white toilers, organizing Emergency Conferences in every city, and mighty nation-wide demonstrations on August 22 for the freedom of the Scottsboro Boys, Angelo Herndon, Ernst Thaelmann and all victims of capitalist justice. They must organize mass violations of all jim-crow laws and practices designed to humiliate and isolate the Negro masses. They must rally even broader masses of the white population to the defense of the oppressed Negro people and for the national revolutionary-liberation struggles of the Negro masses in this country, as well as active support for the revolutionary struggles of the colonial masses in Africa, Haiti, the Philippines, etc.

Cooks, Waiters Are Better Organized Than Porters

Lemus Thinks They Can Be Depended Upon for Strong Unions, but Not Waiters or Porters

By BIENZI B. LEMUS
President, Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees

NEW YORK — Many workers are so enthusiastic over the drastic punishment provided by Congress in the new rail labor law to prevent officials from interfering with the unions that they have overlooked the penalty provided for their failure to maintain unions.

Only employees can organize and keep unions. If they do not, there will be no unions with which the rail managers can interfere. Therefore, unorganized employees will be at the mercy of the managers, and the law imposes no penalty on the companies because their employees won't organize.

The colored laborer is not a potential union man, except when associated as a laboring man with a white man. If this were not true, A. Philip Randolph's Pullman porters would not have had to depend upon the proceeds of benefits to which stage stars have donated their services and the collections from washerwomen enthused by oratory at a mass meeting.

Board Is Costly

A labor union pays its own bills from the monies received from joining fees, dues, and assessments. Colored workers do not generally want to pay these. The heart of the new rail labor law is the system of judgment on grievances in dispute. The judge is the national railroad board of adjustment, consisting of thirty-six persons, half appointed by the railroads and the other half chosen by labor unions.

The unions must pay the salaries of their half of the board, and half of the expense of the national board headquarters at Chicago. This is a minimum item of $200,000 a year. Imagine Pullman porters and dining car waiters paying out their share of this amount steadily, though they are just as able as brakeman or trackwalkers. My dining car cooks, even dishwashers, would pay, but waiters and porters, never.

If we go in for the national board, maintenance of the unions to get the benefit of the law would be imperative, with no penalty on the managers for our failure to perform our duty.

300,000 AFFECTED BY STRIKE IN SOUTH

Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama To Bear Brunt of Textile Walkout in Dixie

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 28.—(AP) Approximately 300,000 workers, their families and the communities in which they live would be affected by a general strike in the south's cotton manufacturing industry.

While mills are scattered throughout 11 southern states, the greatest economic effect of such a close-down would be borne by the Carolinas. Here are concentrated a vast proportion of the south's 19,500,000 spindles, 372,000 looms and 68,000 knitting machines. Here are 752 of the south's 1,292 mills.

Practically all these are located in the Piedmont—a 100-mile strip running from Virginia to Georgia—which in the past 15 years has become the south's most highly industrialized area, and the center of the nation's textile manufacturing.

The south as a whole contains more than two-thirds of the nation's total spindles, the Carolinas almost one-half, and southern cotton mills in recent months have consumed approximately four-fifths of the total domestic cotton production, according to government figures.

In the Carolinas are approximately 200,000 textile wokrers, mostly sons and daughters of the hill-billy and the tenant farmer, gradually gathered into the mill centers in the past 30 years until they have become a type of their own. They are largely of pure Anglo-Saxon descent, and regimentation in the mills has not dimmed their spirit of independence. Wrongs or fancied wrongs draw quick reaction, yet they are frequently strongly loyal to employers.

While they still live in what are called mill villages, they are not the mill villages of a few years ago. Some have become towns in their own right—for instance, Kannapolis, N. C., is a town of about 25,000 solely dependent on one mill—or have become integral parts of incorporated communities.

Gaston county, North Carolina, probably contains the largest textile concentration in the world. There the mills are the life blood. All centers about them. Scene in 1929 of one of the bitterest capital-labor disputes in industrial history, Gastonia has been booming in the past 18 months. Merchants have described every day "as like Saturday." Asked what a general strike will mean to them, they merely reply:

"Well, it depends how long it lasts and how it turns out."

Just what the textile industry means to the economic life of the south is not an easy question. Its ramifications go far beyond the actual mill contacts. Mills running full time do not mean business is good, but certainly indicate it is better.

Greenville county, South Carolina, is another great textile center. The same situation applies. Since the textile code went into effect, the sheriff there has applied for the right to employ more deputies.

The following table, compiled from government reports, newspaper estimates and records of the Southern Textile Bulletin, gives latest approximate figures on the industry in the south:

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Labor - 1934

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General.

The Longshoremen's Strike

LONGSHOREMEN in the west and southern gulfport towns, striking for decent wages, fighting heroically for bread and butter for their wives and kiddies, have won the admiration and respect of the toiling population throughout the country.

They have repulsed police and gangster attacks in Lake Charles, Louisiana. They have tied up ports of Houston, Galveston and Beaumont tighter than a drum. They have stopped the unloading of coastwise cargoes at Corpus Christi. They have tied up shipping along the whole of the West Coast.

Indeed, the longshoremen are well on the way to winning their demands.

But in order to clear the path ahead of them, in order to assure themselves a victorious conclusion of the strike, the longshoremen must know the hidden enemies within their ranks. They must isolate these enemies and drive them from their midst

These enemies are Joseph P. Ryan and the leaders of the International Longshoremen's Association officials of the American Federation of Labor.

Never was a more brazen strikebreaking scheme concocted than the one devised by these gentlemen

Joseph P. Ryan is now in the gulfport region. Before he left New York he told newspaper men that he was going South to "lead the strike."

But what he is actually doing in the South is revealed in the May 4 issue of the Houston Labor Journal, a weekly paper advocating the principles of the A. F. of L.

Week after week this so-called labor paper urged the dockers not to strike. But now that they have gone on strike over the heads of the A. F. of L. leaders, the editors of the Labor Journal became frantic in an attempt to break the strike.

The leading editorial of the May 4 issue of the Labor Journal says: "**The shippers and steamship companies were the first to suffer, but in the end the heavier burden will fall on the workers themselves. Strike benefits are a poor substitute for a regular income.**"

Think of it! Such a statement coming from the mouths of those who claim to be the leaders of the struggles of the working class!

But that's not all. The worthy A. F. of L. editors openly advocate open shop policies on hte Houston docks.

"The spectacle of union workers idle and facing want because of a strike that might have been avoided, while non-unionists in the same work, draw regular wages, and are satisfied invites insidious comparison," says the editorial.

And then the editors go on to compare:

"The workers of certain companies, notably the Southern Steamship Company, who are not affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association, are not affected by the strike. They retain their jobs, draw regular pay and, to all appearances are satisfied."

Here's the strikebreaking policy of the leaders of the A. F. of L., not as someone imagines it, but coming straight from their own mouths and printed in their own paper.

They say that the men on the Southern Steamship docks are satisfied. This is a lie. The workers on these docks would be striking today against the miserable conditions if the shipowners and the A. F. of L. officials had not been successful in keeping them in an unorganized condition.

Joseph P. Ryan is now in the South to help the local officials to further disorganize the dock workers, to break the strike. His agents are trying to break the strike on the West Coast.

Don't let him do it, longshoremen. He will pose as your leader. And then he will betray you. The official paper of the A. F. of L. in Houston, shows what these so-called labor leaders are up to.

Set up your own democratically elected dock committees. Elect a broad rank and file strike committee in each port. Do not allow Ryan or other officials of the A. F. of L. to act as your spokesmen.

Drive these fakers from your ranks. Take the situation in your own hands. You will win through rank and file control of the strike.

As a result of the strike probably 300 men who had jobs are now without jobs. Probably half of those jobs are filled by white men, reducing the ranks of the white unemployed and increasing the ranks of the colored unemployed.

Since there is general unrest among waterfront workers along the entire Atlantic and Gulf seaboard it is reasonable to say that the members of the Marine Workers Industrial Union had some just grievances. It would be hard to find any group of industrial workers today who have not some just grievances.

It would be extravagant to say that the leaders of the Norfolk strike are all tactless and miserably misleading the men involved. But it is not apparent that all recourse to reasonable arbitration, all resort to efforts at amicable adjustment were exhausted before action was taken that must surely bring great hardship to many of these men who have been steadily employed for many years.

When waterfront workers in the Norfolk area began to pull away from the conservative International Longshoremen's Association and identify themselves with an organization formed and directed by persons who had been active in Communistic leadership it was apparent that labor troubles of a serious nature were in the offing. It is of record that the leaders of the 'longshoremen's locals in this area have been extraordinarily successful, even during the recent years of economic stress, in maintaining fairly satisfactory wages and working conditions—not ideal, of course, but reasonably fair and offering reasonably sure prospects of steady improvement.

The 'longshoremen's locals have never lost a bout with their employers. It will require many years of much more tactful leadership than was exhibited in the matter of the recent strike for the Marine Workers' Industrial Union to establish sufficient prestige in this community to prevent a strike from being a tragedy.

A Strike While The Iron Was Hot

JAMES W. FORD, Communist leader, and Vice Presidential candidate on the Communist ticket in 1932, scathingly denounced the "prevailing order" in a May Day address in Norfolk, and on the following morning the Marine Workers Industrial Union, an organization of water front freight handlers, walked out on strike.

Whether Mr. FORD had anything to do with calling the strike we do not know. We do know that the mass meeting which he addressed was arranged by the Marine Workers Industrial Union, and the gentleman who presented Mr. FORD to his audience, was the principal figure in what followed.

MR. FORD

In telling the workingmen about their wrongs and injustices Mr. FORD used all the arts and devices of the skilled propagandist in working them up to fever heat. He pointed out to them wherein their leaders in this community—those outside of the Communist party—had "betrayed" them into the hands of their persecutors. His harangue was punctuated with such verbal monstrosities as "Negro leaders of the Moton type are only stool pigeons of the bosses. They are not interested in the problems of the workers."

He assailed everybody and everything as being opposed to the interests of the working people, in true Communistic fashion. If he did not set the stage for the drama that was enacted the next morning, his appearance here was a strange coincidence.

INDUSTRY-UNION FIGHT LOOMS THIS SUMMER

General Strike In Steel Is Threatened; Johnson, Perkins Fearful Of Epidemic

BY JAMES COPE

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Threats of a finish fight this Summer between industry and labor unions—with the battle lines extending across the nation—stirred the capital Friday.

News of deaths in Toledo—where troops fired on strikers in savage rioting—came on the heels of a threat of a general strike in steel unless employers recognize the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told newsmen things looked "very ominous indeed." Some government officials reluctantly agreed.

Hugh S. Johnson has warned of the danger of a possible epidemic of strikes; so has Frances Perkins, secretary of labor.

From Senator Wagner (D., N. Y.) came an assertion that passage of his labor disputes bill, now in Congress, was urgent. This would strengthen the hand of the National Labor Board and strike at company-dominated unions. Indications were that Senator Walsh (R., Mass.), chairman of the labor committee, would report it to the Senate soon, in somewhat revised form. It has aroused much opposition by industry. Chances of its passage this session have been considered problematical.

Secretary Perkins hoped Charles P. Taft, son of the late President William Howard Taft, would succeed in stopping the strife in Toledo. She named him special mediator.

It was around the question of unionism that labor leaders and some government officials feared a finish fight. Unions, pointing to NRA provisions guaranteeing workers the right to organize without coercion, have collided in many cases with employers whose interpretations of the law have differed from those of labor leaders.

Steel Men Won't Back Down, Says Chief

PITTSBURGH — (AP) — Warning "there is no question of our backing down," Michael F. Tighe, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, predicts a strike next month which will cripple the nation's steel industry.

The gray-haired veteran of the mills says "The workers themselves decided our course at their convention a few weeks ago. Their resolution calls for a walkout unless recognition is granted by the middle of June, 1934. We have no choice but to carry out their order."

Tighe pointed out that no definite date had been set for a strike and reiterated that local lodges have been warned against any "premature walkouts." The date, he added, will be fixed June 16.

The Amalgamated announced several days ago that "union recognition" demands have been served on between 150 and 200 leading steel masters.

A 10 per cent pay boost was recently granted by the manufacturers, bringing the wage level to approximately a par with the 1929 scale.

Open Shop To Stay, Says Bethlehem Head

NEW YORK—(INS)—The nation had before it Friday a definite statement that the steel industry will continue to maintain an open shop, and, as a result, the threat of a country-wide strike of steel workers appeared to be growing.

Here in New York, Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, declared the policy of the open shop was a fundamental one with the manufacturers and that it would be maintained at all costs.

Grace spoke at the evening session of the American Iron and Steel Institute after a day in which other steel executives had threatened to shut down their plants next month rather than negotiate with the amalgamated delegates.

Grace was presented with the annual Gary medal for outstanding achievement in the industry. He said:

"We have been criticized by organized labor because of our open-shop beliefs and for the establishment of our employes' representation plans, but I believe I voice the opinion of everyone within my hearing when I say that we shall continue to maintain the open shop in the steel industry and by so doing insure to the employes the recognition and reward for individual effort as against the closed shop where all men are equal."

T. M. Girdler, chairman of the Republic Steel Corporation, and W. A. Irvin, of the United States Steel Corporation, made the threat to close down steel plants next month rather than negotiate with the Amalgamated.

Schwab Quits As Institute Head, Praising Code

NEW YORK—(AP)—The American Iron and Steel Institute accepted the resignation of Charles M. Schwab as its head Thursday night, after vigorous efforts on the part of the membership to persuade the steel magnate to change his mind had failed.

Mr. Schwab explained he felt it imperative to conserve his health by withdrawing as much as possible from business affairs. He is 72 years old.

"My state of health my age, my inability to take any active part and the good of the institute make me feel this step is imperative," he said in his letter of resignation.

He has been head of the institute since the death of Elbert H. Gary in 1927. He still retains his chairmanship of the board of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

When he returned last month from Europe, where he had gone to rest, he made the statement that "as president of the Iron and Steel Institute I am behind President Roosevelt in everything he does."

Thursday in an address to the institute he praised the steel code and said that "the greatest accomplishment of all the legislation we have witnessed in the last 18 months has been the fostering of self-government in industry."

The institute has taken no steps to elect his successor.

WHERE SOUTH IS FORTUNATE.

The labor disturbances which have culminated during the last week in violence in Minneapolis and Toledo emphasize the fortunate position occupied by the south in understanding the value of co-operative relations between industry and labor.

During the past year there have been sporadic outbreaks of this nature in every section of the country, with the exception of this section. Here the only disturbance has been in the coal mines in Alabama and that is largely attributable to outside sources.

It is unfortunate that in some sections labor, the chief beneficiary of the federal recovery program, should have been responsible for so much discontent during the period in which the country has been steadily forging ahead. Capital, industry and business have generally and willingly assumed the heavier loads made necessary by the various codes but, in a few notable instances, labor has not co-operated in the same spirit. This may be said also, in some instances, of industrial leaders.

But both in industry and labor this has been the exception and not the rule.

Undoubtedly the rank and file of American labor is willing and desirous to help out in the program for national rehabilitation, but this spirit has been all too often nullified by the unwise leadership of men who have been more selfish than patriotic.

The condition of labor has been almost revolutionized during the past 12 months. Millions of men and women have gone back to work. Hours of labor are far shorter than they have ever been before, and the standard of wages has been definitely raised. Sweatshops and other abominations have disappeared and the families of the laboring people of the United States now have greater opportunity to enjoy life and to have the comforts and even the luxuries than they have ever enjoyed.

The outstanding labor leaders of the country realize the progress that has been accomplished by the working man and woman under the Roosevelt program, and it is to their credit that they are co-operating in a wise and far-sighted manner in the attempt to prevent disturbances which can accomplish no good, but which must damage the cause of all labor.

It is not surprising that the labor of the south, practically entirely American-born and imbued with the American principle of fair play, should have refused to follow such radical leadership as has brought on serious trouble in a few places.

Negroes in Textile

THE approaching general textile strike brings sharply before the workers the necessity of unity and solidarity of all workers in the industry. The Gorman-MacMahon machine has followed for years a policy opposed to this unity. They have split up the Negro and white textile workers by their Jim-Crow.

Daily Worker

The fact that a few months ago there were only 12,000 Negroes in the entire industry is in itself a glaring evidence of the discrimination practiced against Negro workers in the industry—a discrimination shared in by the employers and the U. T. W. national officials alike.

The U. T. W. has set up Jim Crow locals, called Colored locals, where the Negro textile workers are segregated, and where the white officials of the U. T. W. give the orders.

The Gorman-MacMahon machine also discriminates against the more than 400,000 women in the industry, who are kept out of official positions.

Of the seventeen national officers of the union, not one is either a Negro or a woman. Neither a woman nor a Negro was even nominated for office by the MacMahon machine or by the so-called Lovestoneite or Socialist Party leaders who were delegates to the convention. There was not one Negro delegate at the U. T. W. convention.

The rank and file must at once put a stop to such discrimination. If the union is to present a solid, unified front against the employers, if the demands are to be won, this Jim-Crow policy must be wiped out.

The rank and file textile workers must go on record against any discrimination against Negro textile workers. The employers will not hesitate to rush Negro scabs into the mills. The way to prevent such action is for the white textile workers to take a clear cut stand against discrimination and for equality. In this way the Negroes can be made among the best fighters for the victory of the strike.

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

General.

COMPANY UNION COERCION WILL BE PROHIBITED

Post

Labor Board Construes Famed Section 7-A In New Cases

10-4-34

By Scripps-Howard Alliance.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—A series of decisions by the National Labor Relations board has described the character of the company union movement in America and illustrated the limitations imposed by congress upon such organizations.

In recent cases, as in many other instances that have not reached the NLRB the company unions were set up when employers saw their men swarming into unions of the A. F. of L. type, under the protection of the recovery act.

Section 7-A of that act provides among other things:

"No employe (under a code) and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing."

Insurance Plan Used

The Wagner labor dispute bill, introduced in congress last spring, proposed to outlaw company unions entirely. The bill failed, however, and the substitute resolution, No. 44, which was adopted made no specific mention of company unions. It has fallen to the lot of Chairman Lloyd K. Garrison and his colleagues on the NLRB, therefore, to determine when and where a company steps across the deadline of non-interference fixed by 7-A.

A study of the board's recent decisions sheds much light on the subject.

The most recent ruling was in the case of Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., of St. Louis. Here the board found that the company had initiated, fostered and financed a union, and that this "constitutes an unlawful interference with the self-organization of its employes."

In this as in some other cases the matter of insurance played a major part.

Outside Union Barred

The company had made a practice of paying half the cost of one-year term insurance for employes. A year ago it announced that this insurance would be available thereafter through a new organization, the Ely & Walker Employe and Management league.

This league, it developed, was a company union. Membership was limited to employes who agreed that the league would be their "sole and only means of representation in collective bargaining." The NLRB found that when new employes were taken on, each had joined the league before the rival A. F. of L. union's offices could contact them during the first day of employment.

The board inferred that league membership was in effect made a condition of employment in violation of the law.

The company was ordered to withdraw recognition from the league as a collective bargaining agency, and to negotiate in good faith with the real union, on pain of having its Blue Eagle removed and of subjecting itself to possible prosecution.

Union Disqualified

If at some future date the league can show that it is no longer financed by the company and membership in it no longer encouraged by the company, the board indicated its decision might be modified—presumably by ordering a secret ballot to determine which union the employes actually wanted to represent them.

In the North Carolina Granite Corp. case, the board's decision was even more drastic. The board ordered flatly that the company union be disqualified to serve as an agency for collective bargaining — without any provision for possible future recognition.

In this case the board found that the company had failed to bargain collectively with a bona fide union when the latter represented a large majority of the employes, had discriminated against union members, bribed a union officer, and "by these and other unlawful tactics" induced many employes to join the company union.

Election In Kohler Case

The Kohler Co., of Kohler, Wis., scene of a violent strike, was the subject of a third type of decision. The board said the company sought by "deliberate design to influence the allegiance of the employes and to interfere with their free and unhampered self-organization with section 7-A guarantees." But instead of outlawing the union fathered and financed by the company, the board ordered a secret ballot to determine whether this group or the rival A. F. of L. union was the real choice of the men. The alleged company union won.

The board, in ruling, accepted an argument that "even though many employes were undoubtedly led by the company into joining the association (the company union), other employes who joined may, in fact, have done so without being affected in any way by the company's desires, with the result that as to them the association may be their free choice for the purposes of collective bargaining."

No Union At All

The use of insurance as a lever to induce enrollment in a company union was illustrated again in the Davidson Transfer & Storage Co. case from Baltimore.

Here an agent for group insurance gave a company executive the idea of organizing an "employes' association." The association was formed, the employes called in, and in the general manager's presence each was asked to say whether he wanted the association or the rival Teamsters and Chauffeurs union to represent him.

This the board construed as undue influence.

Its investigators found, however, that while the Teamsters and Chauffeurs union claimed to represent a majority of the men, it had actually never represented more than about one-third. So the board concluded that, while it would be improper to recognize the company-fostered union, the other group also was ineligible since it spoke for a minority. So the men will do without any collective bargaining agency for the present.

Strike Bitterness Maintained By Many Lockouts

Advertiser

Most Plants Resume As Discrimination Against Union Men Is Charged

9-25-34

Appeals Planned

Montgomery Ala.

Labor Boards Will Study Cases Where Operators Refuse To Hire Strikers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—(AP)—Lockouts in many mills and vehement charges of employer discrimination against unionists today prolonged the bitterness of the great textile strike, now officially ended.

A majority of the industry's factories reopened and welcomed the strikers back to their jobs but a large number continued idle. Some mill owners bluntly told strike participants that their jobs had been filled.

Francis J. Gorman, national strike leader, asserted that all cases of discrimination would be carried promptly to the labor relations board which President Roosevelt is to appoint soon to adjudicate labor disputes within the industry.

"The most serious cases of discrimination," he said, "come from the South and there is strong evidence of a preconceived design not to reemploy some of the workers. These cases will be taken up immediately."

Labor Boards To Act

Meanwhile, it was announced that regional labor boards were ready to receive the discrimination complaints. They will act pending appointment of the group which is to serve as a permanent tribunal under the settlement plan advanced by the Winant mediation board.

Lloyd Garrison, chairman of the National Labor Board, issued instructions to the regional groups to assume jurisdiction temporarily. He expressed hope that the permanent board would be named quickly, and added his force would assist it in getting organized.

Elsewhere, a coroner's jury delved into the circumstances of a battle at Honea Path, S. C., in which seven were killed, half the death toll of the entire strike. From a youthful textile worker it received a statement that in one instance a policeman fired three times into the back of a striker.

Others gave corroboratory evidence, and the concensus of the testimony was that the first shot of the battle was fired by non-strikers into a group of unarmed pickets. One picket said he and his colleagues "took an oath" not to carry any weapons.

68,170 Laborers Idle

An Associated Press survey in the Carolinas showed 68,170 still idle, despite the termination of the strike, and 182 mills still closed. A total of 526 plants were operating, including 58 which reopened today.

At Concord, N. C., 200 strikers were told that their jobs had been filled. A hundred more in Lincoln County, N. C., were given the same message. At Roanoke Rapids, in the same State, 3,500 were informed that they must go through a process of being "re-hired" before they could go back to work.

The Concord strikers held a mass meeting and then paraded to the court house, threatening to occupy and hold that building until the mill owners capitulated. At Augusta, Ga., workers in two big mills were told that the plants were to be put on a one-shift basis. Strikers who were refused jobs held a protest mass meeting.

All Strikers Banned

The Hampton Company reopened its plants at East Hampton, Mass., with National Guardsmen still on duty. The concern flatly refused to rehire anyone who had participated in the strike. The mill was operated by employes who remained on duty during the walkout.

Demobilization of the thousands of militiamen who guarded mill property in a half dozen States proceed slowly but definitely. It was generally predicted that several days would pass before all could be mustered back into civil life.

Scattered, minor disturbances were reported from several mill centers, including a fist fight between workers and strikers in Philadelphia which resulted in the arrest of fifty. Dispatches told of arrests in fewer numbers at numerous other points.

Union leaders still awaited an expression of the attitude of mill owners toward the settlement proposed by the Winant board and approved by President Roosevelt, on the basis of which the strike was terminated.

George A. Sloan, president of the cotton textile institute, reiterated today that all mill owners had not yet received copies of the Winant report, and the views of industry as a whole could not be obtained for several days.

What the FERA is Doing for the Unemployed

L. S. Molette, Fort Valley, Georgia, Appointed First Supervisor Under Adult Education Program in August. Illinois and Maryland Making Strides.

By EDGAR G. BROWN

Georgia

L. S. Molette, Fort Valley, Ga., was appointed the first supervisor of the country under the Adult Educational Program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration August 21. Mr. Molette has for a number of years been director of state extension work. Before coming to Georgia he was a teacher at Tougaloo College, and is a graduate of Jackson College, Miss., and Hampton Institute.

Supervisor Molette's headquarters are at Principal H. A. Hunt's Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School. Last year 42 colored teachers were engaged in this adult educational program in Georgia.

10-13-34

215 at Institute

Supervisor Molette had 215 in attendance at the 1934 fall institute at Forsythe and Albany preparing for FERA educational work for the coming school year in all the counties of Georgia.

October 1 to 6 the FERA conducted a similar training course for 50 more teachers to direct the 20 nursery schools to be set up through the State of Georgia for children from 2 to 5 years of age; child care, diet, exercise, and story telling will start these little tots toward a sound mental and physical foundation.

Illinois

Dr. Mark C. Penny, director of the FERA's educational program in Illinois, has approved for the second year seven full-time colored teachers at $100 per month, for the Olivet Baptist Church, Chicago, the Rev. Dr. L. K. Williams, pastor.

Choir Leader Teaches

Professor Smith, the Rev. Mr. Williams's choir director, is one of the teachers in this project. Like many choir directors he had been employed but without salary for several years, until the organization of this new project in 1933 by the FERA.

Mrs. Williams, the pastor's wife, is a member of the history class. There are also teachers for courses in typing, shorthand, recreation, and many classes for illiterates.

Nearly six hundred persons were in attendance at one time or another during the past year. Work was carried on right through the summer and stopped only for a week during the special institute for the teachers conducted one week in August at Bethesda Baptist Church under the supervision of the Rev. G. H. Martin, associate pastor, and a Colgate graduate.

Mrs. Smith, the wife of Dr. S. W. Smith, a deacon of the Church, is the Rev. Mr. Williams's administrative assistant, and during the past year directed the Educational Vespers every third Sunday evening. Martin Hayes Bickham, Ph.D., of the University of Chicago and Illinois FERA Administrator, was the first speaker on this program.

136 Teachers in Chicago

There are in Chicago 136 colored teachers under FERA, directed by A. C. McNeal, the teacher counsellor, a Yale graduate and the head of the local branch of the NAACP.

The classes are conducted at Baptist Methodist, Congregational, Presbyterian shrines and the undenominational Metropolitan Community Church, Cosmopolitan and Progressive Churches; the Southside Boys' Club, YMCA, YWCA, George Cleveland Hall Library, Southside Community House, and other institutions which take the responsibility of providing classrooms, fuel, lights, and other services.

Plant care, physiology, psychology, African history, philosophy, political science, economics, public speaking, basket and rug weaving, power machine sewing, painting, music, French, Spanish, and a special course taught by a native African in tribal morality and ethics, to mention some of the classes I saw under way during my last visit.

* * *

Aid for Unemployed High School and College Graduates

Aid for young men and women who are being graduated from colleges and high schools with no apparent chance of getting jobs is planned by the FERA, Aubrey Williams, assistant FERA administrator, last week told the twentieth National Recreation Congress.

"Before winter is under way," Mr. Williams said, "we hope to put through a definite plan for the use of the time of these boys and girls."

One hundred colored leisure time program builders, headed by E. T. Atwell, were in attendance at the Wardman Park Hotel where the sessions of the National Recreation Congress were held.

Maryland

Last winter there were 1,500 of the 4,000 colored inhabitants of the country's famed Annapolis, base of the U.S. Naval Academy, on the relief rolls. Work relief director Meyers pointed out there were only a little over 300 during the month of September. Why? They have gotten jobs on the farm and PWA ship building projects over at the Naval School.

Jobs, Not Charity

"They'd rather work than be on charity," was his opinion, but these remaining few have done a good job for the community—though the work had to be spread out a lot in order that no man exceeded his budget. The schools have experienced a big physical improvement from this new work relief policy of the FERA.

R. H. McCann, administrative assistant to Superintendent of Schools Fox, took time out from his lunch period to go with me on a flying trip around the county, in order to point out the improvements on the forty colored city and rural schools.

* * *

The CWA started it and the FERA work relief labor made possible the addition of two modern boys' and girls' rest rooms at the Stanton Elementary School, a fine brick edifice of three floors, with eight teachers and a woman principal. A $2,500 athletic field for the Wiley Bates High School, comparable in its appointments to the white high school three blocks away, was another result of this program.

All But 3 Rated "A"

All but three of the colored rural schools now are given a class A rating with modern buildings, freshly painted, and with commodious newly erected sanitary trigger lock outhouses. "We believe we have the finest colored and white rural and city schools of any county in Maryland," said Mr. McCann.

He did not stop there but told of the effort by the organization of a group of fellows who always played "hooky" into a special safety squad with honor arm bands to go out and bring in the delinquents and those foolishly kept from school by their parents or their own waywardness. Mr. McCann stressed, too, the fact that everyone was sold the idea of a good conscientious full day's work. "It has gone over great with the colored teachers," he said. "They take it as the big opportunity they have been given to help their race."

As a special incentive to the teachers in the rural schools who do exceptional work and maintain a high average over several years, get an education." the school authorities reward them by promotions to the schools in the city.

Morgan Grads Apply

A proposal has been made to agument the personnel of the county probation office by the use of specially equipped persons who may be employed under the FERA educational program in order to conduct a campaign to get every child of school age in school. Three colored graduates of Morgan College, Baltimore, have been the first to make application for jobs to teach in the drive to wipe out illiteracy, which is also part of the FERA's 1934 schedule here as elsewhere.

It certainly reflects great credit on the type of public spirit and leadership which Principal Butler has given during his fourteen years at Wiley Bates High School to cite the fact that the parents of the pupils who come from miles around have gotten together and chartered their own bus and that they pay for it with chickens, hogs, vegetables, and other farm products at the end of the year, in the event they cannot pay in cash.

Named for Merchant

Wiley Bates, a retired colored merchant for whom the school was named, was induced by Principal Butler to donate $500 towards equipment. The $500 got among many miscellaneous necessities one specially set-up Big Ben alarm clock for $36 at 20 per cent cash discount, a unique invention and contraption of a colored boy in Texas, set up in the main office, which takes the place of a $300 class room signalling bell system at Wiley Bates High School.

In the spacious auditorium a rich purple velvet curtain, with the gold letter "B," pays further silent tribute to this colored man who succeeeded, himself without a high school education, but believes in backing it financially for the youth of his race.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS

SEP 28 1934

What Textile Workers Should Know

Had the United Textile Workers union gained recognition and establishment as the single collective bargaining agency of labor with the employers all textile workers would have been compelled to join it. Membership in the union would have given to the worker a vested interest in the job. The mills would have been closed to non-members. The union would have complete control of employment. Non-union operatives would be idle operatives.

If the United Textile Workers union had won their contention a monopoly of labor in the textile industry would have been its possession.

It could not have confined its monopoly to the white race.

A society, such as the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Columbus, can exclude from membership whom it wishes, but membership in those societies are not necessary, they are not aids, to earning a livelihood. If one of them could dictate who and who should not have jobs in stores, law would require it not to discriminate against applicants for membership having black or yellow skins.

White labor has a monopoly of labor in Southern cotton mills. The monopoly rests on a tacit "gentlemen's agreement," without basis in law, without the color of law, to which employers and operatives are, in an informal way, parties.

Were this arrangement disturbed by investing members of a union or society with property in the jobs, the constitution of the United States would prevent exclusion of persons on account of color from that union. The first clause of the Fourteenth amendment covers the point.

Should the United Textile Workers hereafter gain its objective of recognition as the single bargaining agency of labor it would be at the cost of the monopoly now enjoyed by white men and women in the Southern mills. Negroes would demand admission to the union and to the jobs as a matter of constitutional right, and it could not be denied them.

The Northern officers of the textile union are not telling this to the Southern operatives. Somebody whom they will believe should tell it to them. To gain the right of monopolistic labor bargaining for a union would be to lose the right to confine the labor in the mills to white men and women and membership in the union to them.

Georgia

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Workers Will Greet Herndon At Two Big Mass Rallies in Manhattan and The Bronx

Daily Worker

8-11-34

New York

Heroic Negro Leader to Speak Wednesday and on Aug. 22

NEW YORK.—Angelo Herndon, heroic Negro leader of the working-class, will speak in this city at two great mass welcome meetings, called by the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

The first meeting will be held at the Rockland Palace, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, next Wednesday evening. The second meeting, expected to be one of the greatest turnouts in New York labor history, will be in the Bronx Coliseum on Aug. 22, the anniversary of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, commemorated by the I. L. D. as National Scottsboro Day, in the struggle for the freedom of the nine Scottsboro boys.

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Daily Worker

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Resolution Hits Jury System

The resolution voted down was as follows:

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Georgia
6

Labor-1934
Unions, Strikes, etc.

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Daily Worker
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Daily Worker 8-21-34 New York, N.Y.

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By CYRIL BRIGGS

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It is clear that anyone who can descend to Schuyler's cheap slander of heroic Angelo Herndon and, like Schuyler, can chortle with glee at the prospect of the Scottsboro Boys being "fried in the electric chair" is not above engaging in any slander and lies against the fighters for Negro liberation. It is, therefore, not surprising that Schuyler attacks as "opportunists" and "Uncle Toms" (!) every Negro leader of the Communist Party, or that he peddles the lie that Otto Huiswoud, Richard B. Moore and Cyril Briggs "were thrown out of the Garvey burlesque," when he well knows that these comrades were never members of the Garvey movement, that from the very first they relentlessly exposed Garvey's program as reactionary and utopian. And at a time when Schuyler and his then associates, Randolph and Owen, were flirting with Garvey in the speculation that it might be financially profitable for them to get into the "Garvey burlesque."

Through the Crusader Magazine, of which I was editor, and the African Blood Brotherhood, a militant organization based on the class and national struggle, Moore, Huiswood and Briggs carried on the fight for clarity on the Negro question, against Garvey's mass fight for the safety and freedom of black imperialism. All three of us were members of the then illegal Communist Party, and worked as to slander and attack the Communist Party, and worked asery as to slander and attack the the leading Communist fraction in the A. B. B., despite Schuyler's slanderous lie that "although the Garvey movement was a Communist Party then, they did not belong to it because their

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It is clear that anyone who can descend to Schuyler's cheap slander of heroic Angelo Herndon and, like Schuyler, can chortle with glee at the prospect of the Scottsboro Boys being "fried in the electric chair" is not above engaging in any slander and lies against the fighters for Negro liberation. It is, therefore, not surprising that Schuyler attacks as "opportunists" and "Uncle Toms" (!) every Negro leader of the Communist Party, or that he peddles the lie that Otto Huiswoud, Richard B. Moore and Cyril Briggs "were thrown out of the Garvey burlesque," when he well knows that these comrades were never members of the Garvey movement, that from the very first they relentlessly exposed Garvey's program as reactionary and utopian. And at a time when Schuyler and his then associates, Randolph and Owen, were flirting with Garvey in the speculation that it might be financially profitable for them to get into the "Garvey burlesque."

Through the Crusader Magazine, of which I was editor, and the African Blood Brotherhood, a militant organization based on the class and national struggle, Moore, Huiswood and Briggs carried on where the fight for clarity on the Negro question was glued on Africa and where liberation struggle, against Garvey's confused and utopian program and its reactionary attributes, truth means nothing to this creature of black imperialism. All three of the lynch lords who has us were members of the then illegal Communist Party, and worked as slanderously as to slander and attack the Communist fraction inheroic the leading Communist Angelo Herndon and the A. B. B., despite Schuyler's fight for the safety and freeslanderous lie that "although theredom of Herndon and the Scottswas a Communist Party then, theyboro boys. did not belong to it because their

Georgia

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

HEROIC NEGRO IN APPEAL FOR SCOTTSBORO 9

Daily Worker 8-9-34

New York,

Will Speak In Harlem Aug. 15; In Bronx Aug. 22

By CYRIL BRIGGS

The ravages of 19 months of hideous torture in an Atlanta, Georgia, prison hell plainly showing in his delicate physical condition, heroic Angelo Herndon yesterday hurled anew his defiance at the Southern lynch lords, at a press conference in the national office of the International Labor Defense!

"I am more determined than ever to carry on the struggle for the oppressed working class and the Negro people," he said.

Plainly worn out by his prison ordeal and the excitement of the first days of his newly won freedom, with enthusiastic mass welcomes in New York City and the cities he passed through on his way from the South, Herndon again displayed the high fortitude and courage which marked his conduct in the court of the class enemy in the quiet, prompt manner in which he answered the questions with which he was plied by both the representatives of the revolutionary press and of the capitalist press.

Unemployed Victroy Enraged Rulers

Asked of his arrest and treatment in prison, he told of being jailed a week after an unemployed demonstration of Negro and white workers in Atlanta. Herndon had led that demonstration in protest against inadequate relief, discrimination against Negroes, and the threat of Atlanta city authorities to cut off all relief on the pretext that they had no funds. The day following the demonstration, they were forced to appropriate $6,000 for relief. This magnificent victory of Atlanta unemployed enraged the ruling class, and Herndon's arrest followed.

"They took me to the death cell and tried to force me to sit in the electric chair. I refused and they finally gave up the attempt to torture me then and there. Later, although I was subjected to mental torture, frequent solitary confinement and indignities, and my health deliberately endangered by unsanitary conditions, they were afraid to beat me up because of the tremendous mass protests of white and Negro workers.

"However, I was subjected to unspeakable mental tortures in an effort to drive me insane. For example, when a prisoner died in my cell, they left the corpse there for many hours. The dead man, a Negro, had been sick for three days and was denied any medical attention whatever.

"A month after my conviction, I was put in solitary, charged with 'attempting to escape.' I was again placed in the death cell, and removed only after mass protests mobilized by the International Labor Defense and the Communist Party. I was then placed in a filthy, unsanitary cell. Hardened criminals were housed with me. The jailers threatened to put homosexuals in the cell, as well, but were deterred by the angry protests of the workers. Eight or ten of the prisoners placed in my cell were later electrocuted, and the jailers would gloatingly taunt me that I would soon be finished off on the chain gang."

Denied Medical Aid in Prison

In answer to a question on his present physical condition, Herndon told of being sick for a long time in prison, and denied medical attention.

"I was finally given a medical examination as a result of the demands of workers and intellectuals in response of the call of the I.L.D. The results of the examination were concealed, however, and my condition whitewashed."

"Were you deprived of papers, cigarettes and other comforts sent you by workers and sympathizers?"

"Books and papers were rarely delivered to me. When cigarettes were delivered, the packages would be rifled of part of their contents. Copies of the Daily Worker would be splotched with ink, or torn into shreds before being given to me."

Only Mass Protests Saved Him

At this point, Herndon was asked by a reporter for the capitalist press if he was helped any by the mass protests of workers and intellectuals, and if he ever got any news of the protest movement in his behalf.

"The jailers would frequently tell me they were getting thousands of protest letters and telegrams 'threatening' them, and would angrily threaten to take it out on me, but they never dared to beat me, thus clearly showing their fear of the anger of the masses of white and Negro workers and intellectuals who were rallying to my defense. Occasionally I would be allowed to receive letters and telegrams and even newspapers from which I got an inkling of what was happening on the outside."

"Do you see any connection between your case and that of the Scottsboro boys?" he was next asked.

Makes Appeal for Scottsboro Boys

"Most certainly. The Scottsboro case is part of the systematic persecution of the Negro people. The frame-up of the Scottsboro boys reveals the fear of the white ruling class confronted by the growing solidarity of white and Negro toilers. It is an attempt to smash this solidarity, and isolate the Negro masses. Faced by the world-wide fight for the Scottsboro boys, the ruling class is gripped by fear and are resorting to the utmost terror in order to maintain their plunder rule, which is threatened by the rising resistance of white and Negro toilers throughout the country. They are trying to clamp the lid down. The Scottsboro case and mine are interconnected.

"For the first time in the South, lynch justice has been challenged by white and Negro attorneys of the I.L.D., by workers and intellectuals throughout the country and the whole world.

Confident Workers Will Carry On Fight

"But in spite of this terror, organized struggles are going on. Good work is being done by the revolutionary forces in the South. The lynch lords are not successful in terrorizing the Negro people. The firm solidarity of Negro and white workers is shown in numerous strike struggles and in the angry protests of Southern white and Negro workers against my frame-up."

Herndon here stressed the necessity of raising the $15,000 necessary to carry the appeal for himself and the Scottsboro boys to the U. S. Supreme Court, and expressed the confidence that the workers and intellectuals who furnished the money for his bail would support the campaign of the I.L.D. for the $15,000 Appeal Fund. He declared that he would throw himself into that campaign as far as his physical condition permitted.

To Speak In Harlem August 15

Two meetings have already been arranged for him in this city, Rockland Palace, Wednesday night, August 15, and the Bronx Coliseum, August 22.

Asked what he thought of the opportunity to address the Negro people of Harlem, he declared he would use the opportunity "to bring home to the Negro masses the lessons of the partial victory won by the workers in my case. With the Negro reformist misleaders actively betraying the liberation struggles of the Negro people, it is our task to convince the Negro masses that the only way to free themselvs is through the close unity of white and Negro toilers in struggle against mass unemployment, misery, lynching, fascist terror, and imperialist war. They must get a clear picture of the cause of their oppression and of the class responsible for that oppression."

I.L.D. Warns of Fascism, Pledges Fight

Following the press conference with Herndon, Richard B. Moore, national field organizer of the I.L.D., pledged that organization to continue the struggle to smash the chain gang verdict against Herndon and to rescue the Scottsboro boys and Ernst Thaelmann from the clutches of the ruling class murderers.

"This attack upon Angelo Herndon, following the Scottsboro frame-up and the murder of Negro and white strikers in Alabama, the Gulf Coast, etc., is an evidence of rising fascist terror which strives to destroy all the constitutional rights not only of the Negro people, but of the white masses, as well," Moore pointed out.

"The fight to free Herndon symbolizes the fight against fascism, for the freedom of Ernst Thaelmann and all class war prisoners.

"The I.L.D. will continue to mobilize the masses for the fight against fascism, for the freedom of Thaelmann, Herndon, the Scottsboro boys, and Tom Mooney, for the defense of the persecuted Negro people and oppressed white workers."

Savannah, Ga., News
September 23, 1934

A PERMANENT "FLYING SQUADRON"

Effectiveness of the "Flying Squadron," under the leadership of Adjt. Gen. Lindley Camp, in quelling the recent textile strike disorders and enabling more than 10,000 employes to return to their places in the mills, leads to the conclusion that it might be a wise measure for Georgia to establish a permanent institution of this kind in the form af a state constabulary.

A threat of lynching, or any similar unlawful rioting or uprising could be speedily coped with, if constabulary branches were installed at such strategic points as Atlanta, Savannah, Macon, Augusta and Columbus, with approximately twenty picked men in each city, subject to instant call and speedy concentration at the scene of the disorder. It might be necessary to call out additional forces, in case the riotous mob should attain large proportions, but in most instances, it is believed the prompt appearance of the "Flying Squadron" would obviate the necessity of summoning to arms the entire state militia or the declaration of martial law.

The "Flying Squadron" would also be available in the event of jail breaks or in times of community disasters such as fires, floods or hurricanes, rendering service in patrolling the streets and public highways in periods of emergency., It might be pointed out further that the expense of maintaining a state organization of this kind would not be nearly so great as if each county attempted to maintain its own "Flying Squadron."

To be sure, the efficiency and usefulness of such an institution would largely depend upon the personnel. It would be necessary that the selection of the men be entirely divorced from politics and that they be chosen solely on the basis of courageousness, intelligence and general moral and physical fitness. The suggestion of a permanent "Flying Squadron" organization in Georgia [illegible] of consideration.

14,000 at Sacco-Vanzetti Memorial Pledge to Free Herndon and 9 Boys

Stormy Ovation Given Hero—Hathaway Is Principal Speaker

By CYRIL BRIGGS

NEW YORK.—In grim commemoration of the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti seven years ago, and a revolutionary determination that Angelo Herndon and the Scottsboro boys shall not suffer the same fate, 14,000 persons in a spirited demonstration at Bronx Coliseum Wednesday night gave a tumultous welcome to Angelo Herndon, hero of the Atlanta, Ga., slave code trial, sentenced to 18 to 20 years on the chain gang for organizing white and Negro workers together. The principal speaker on the occasion was Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker.

Adult and young workers and intellectuals, Negro and white, they pledged themselves to an unremitting fight, under the leadership of the International Labor Defense, to rescue Herndon and the Scottsboro boys from the clutches of that same ruling class which callously snuffed out the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti, fighters for the working-class, and for the past three years have used every device and legal chicanery in a monstrous attempt to rush the innocent Scottsboro boys to the electric chair.

Stormy Welcome to Herndon

A stormy scene ensued as Herndon was brought into the hall on the shoulders of several white and Negro workers, with the whole audience climbing onto the seats, roaring the International and lustily cheering and applauding the American Dimitroff, who courageously defied the lynch courts of the South.

Herndon's arrival was preceded by enthusiastic demonstrations as 1,000 Negro and white workers who earlier in the evening paraded through the streets of the Bronx, marched into the hall with a sea of banners and slogans greeting Herndon, demanding his complete freedom and the release of the Scottsboro boys, Tom Mooney, Ernst Thaelman and all victims of the decaying capitalist system and its fascist terror. Members of the Prospect Workers Club carried a giant banner, reading "Revolutionary Greetings. We Welcome You Angelo Herndon." Another banner, which also received tremendous applause, read, "Against Imperialist War. For the Defense of the Soviet Union and the Chinese Soviets."

Presented by Bob Minor

Herndon, presented by Robert Minor, a representative of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, told of the bestial torture to which he was subjected in jail in an attempt to break his spirit and to drive him insane, of the digging up of an old slave law, passed against the uprisings of the slaves, to indict him in the move to crush the revolutionary movement in Georgia.

The growing unity of Southern Negro and white workers had thrown fear into the ruling class, he said. The demonstration he led of unemployed white and Negro workers had forced the city of Atlanta to appropriate $6,000 for relief. In revenge, the lynch rulers indicted him and demanded his death. During his trial, the prosecution openly admitted that not only Angelo Herndon was on trial, but the revolutionary working class.

"In South to Stay"

A frail, slim figure, Herndon quietly hurled anew his defiance at the Georgia ruling class. "The Communists are in the South to stay," he said. "They will organize and unite the Negro and white workers in joint struggle against their common oppressors, for the overthrow of the brutal rule of the capitalists and rich landlords, for class and national liberation, for the creation of a Soviet America. The Southern lynchers are finding that the Negro masses are no longer isolated. Angelo Herndon is not alone, but with millions of workers, white and black, against fascist reaction."

He described the Georgia chain gang as a death trap for militant Negro and white workers, and declared only the mass fight had rescued him from torture and death. "But even tonight, speaking to you here, I am not yet free," he said. "Only your determination to spread the fight, to bring new reserves of workers and intellectuals can save Angelo Herndon."

Support of Campaign

He made a stirring appeal to intensify the fight for the release of the Scottsboro boys, Tom Mooney, Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German working class, and all class war prisoners. He called on the workers, Negro and white, to support the election campaign of the Communist Party, "the only party that dares to go into the South, that dares boldly to take up the struggle for the liberation of the Negro people, for the emancipation of the whole working class.

Hathaway Greets Negro Hero

Hathaway declared that Herndon and the victory we have won typify the whole struggle conducted by the Communist Party in the South for the unity of the workers, and in the first place for the unity of the white and Negro workers.

Tremendous applause greeted his announcement that the Central Committee of the Communist Party plans a drive for $500 weekly with the objective of sending fifty Angelo Herndons—fifty Communist organizers—into the South. "We greet Herndon," he said. "We pledge ourselves to continue the fight for his final release, to continue with him the fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys."

Workers Hear Haywood

"Herndon represents the new leadership of the Negro working class," declared Harry Haywood, general secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, who contrasted Herndon's courageous defiance of the lynch rulers with the bellycrawling of the reformist leaders of the N. A. A. C. P. "Only the working class can produce such a leader as Herndon. Herndon is a product of the rising liberation and class struggle taking place in the South."

Robert Minor, representing the Central Committee of the Communist Party, declared that the Scottsboro case had opened a new chapter in American history, "We welcome Angelo Herndon as a product of the movement begun around Scottsboro," he said. "Herndon is not an individual. He is the movement embodied in one of its leaders and fighters." Minor called for a proletarian united front in the fight to save Herndon and the Scottsboro boys and to beat back developing fascism in this country. He urged all Socialist workers to join with the Communists and other workers in building the united front against fascism and imperialist war.

Davis Pays Tribute

Ben Davis, Jr., editor of the Negro Liberator and one of Herndon's defense attorneys, paid a glowing tribute to the I. L. D. and to William Patterson, its general secretary, "who, he said, "is now in the Soviet Union, recovering the health that he lost waging the fight for the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon."

Greetings to Herndon and the workers present at the meeting were extended by A. L. Wirin of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Nat Stevens, district secretary of the I. L. D., presided. The demonstration was concluded with a dance number by the New Dance Group, typifying the mass fight for Herndon, the Scottsboro boys, Mooney and Thaelmann, and the singing of the "International."

THOUSANDS GREET HERNDON AT BRONX COLISEUM RALLY

The heroic young Negro is seen on the shoulders of Harry Haywood, Negro Communist leader, and Robert Minor, being carried to the speakers' platform amid the cheers of the vast throng in the auditorium.

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Labor–1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Georgia

HERNDON *Must Be* SAVED, *Says* I. W. O.

THE International Workers' Order calls upon all its branches, members, City and District Committees, to lend the full weight of their support to the campaign to save Angelo Herndon from the chain-gang, and to save from execution the nine Scottsboro boys.

The members of our Order must recognize in the danger now facing these prisoners of the class war, the danger facing our organization in the South, a danger shared by all members of working-class organizations. The workers who join a fraternal organization with the aim of solving some of their problems, know that such membership does not solve all of their problems.

The struggles of the workers for the right to organize, for higher wages and better conditions, against the system of lynch terror used to divide the working masses of the South, are also the struggles of the members of our Order. They must lend their support to those militant fighters such as Angelo Herndon, who fall victims to capitalist class justice. They must lend their support to such innocent victims of the vicious lynch system as the Scottsboro boys.

They must recognize that the use of lynch terror is not confined to the South alone, but is one of the bosses' methods used wherever necessary to maintain their profits and their profit-system. They must recognize as an instance of such lynch terror methods the speech of General Hugh Johnson, N. R. A. boss, made on July 17, as a result of which 300 militant workers on the West Coast were beaten and arrested.

Unless $15,000 in cash and liberty bonds is raised for his bail by Aug. 3, Angelo Herndon will be sent to the chain-gang, truly a fate worse than death, as Comrade Browder has stated. Unless substantial sums of money are raised, and raised quickly, the Scottsboro boys, already tortured for three years and saved from the electric chair only by the mass pressure of the working class, will be legally lynched.

An additional $15,000 is needed for the Scottsboro and Herndon appeals to the U. S. Supreme Court.

It is the duty of every branch of the Order to raise as many of these dollars as possible. It is the duty of every member of the Order to show its solidarity with his class brothers, Angelo Herndon and the Scottsboro boys.

Only 15 days are left to raise the $15,000 cash and Liberty Bonds for Herndon's bail. Certificates guaranteeing the return of all loans for this purpose are being issued by the I. L. D.

Rush all funds to the National Office of the International Labor Defense, Room 430, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

(Signed)
NATIONAL EVECUTIVE COMMITTEE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' ORDER.

Chain Gang for Herndon In Six Days, Unless Bail Fund Grows by $10'000

Ruby Bates Writes Plea for Loans to Fund to Save Heroic Negro Leader—"It is Job of Everybody," She Says

NEW YORK,—Only one-third of the $15,000 needed to free Angelo Herndon has been received to date by the International Labor Defense. Only a litle over $5,000 is on hand with only six days left in which to raise the balance needed to save him from the Georgia chain gang.

The Intenational Labor Defense has called on all its members, friends, and sympathizers to use this weekend to reach whatever sources they can to raise the $10,000 still needed. The International Labor Defense statement reads:

"Wherever you are—at camps, at the beach, at home—wherever you come in contact with anybody who can afford to loan cash or Liberty bonds towards the Herndon Bail Fund, tell them what it will mean to allow the Georgia lynchers to send Herndon to the chain gang; tell them about the heroic spirit of this young fighter; tell them about the trustees—Corliss Lamont, Robert W. Dunn, and Anna Damon—whom the International Labor Defense has appointed responsible for the repayment of all moneys loaned. Urge them to give whatever they can to save Herndon from certain death on the chain gang to free Angelo Herndon."

Ruby Bates, heroic witness for the nine Scottsboro boys, yesterday addressed an open letter to all workers and friends of the working class, appealing to them to come to the aid of Herndon.

Her letter follows:

"Fellow workers:

"Only a few days are left for the working class to save one of its heroic leaders, Angelo Herndon. Friends, to save him from a living death on the Georgia chain gang which is one of the South's most horrible ways of destroying the working class, particularly the Negroes, when they try to get bread from the relief bureaus for their families, is the job of everybody. The International Labor Defense must raise $15,000.

"I urge you fellow workers, as a Southern worker who knows what it means to go to the chain gang, who has seen them right in her home town, to stand behind Angelo Herndon, and bail him out so that he will be able to get medical attention before his health is completely ruined.

"RUBY BATES."

Chain Gang Waits For Negro Hero

I.L.D. Office to Be Open Until 11 P.M. for Loans to Fund

NEW YORK.—Today is the last day to send cash and Liberty Bonds to save Angelo Herndon from the chain gang.

Up to noon yesterday, $13,851 had been sent in to the International Labor Defense as loans toward the bail fund of $15,000, leaving $1,149 to be collected by August 3. The I. L. D. announced that the national office, 80 E. 11th St., would be kept open until 11 p. m. Thursday and Friday nights to receive loans.

The I. L. D. at the same time warned that collections for the $15,000 defense fund for Scottsboro and Herndon, much of which has to be used from week to week, has lagged dangerously, and the preparation of the appeals in these cases to the U. S. Supreme Court may be seriously hampered unless these contributions are speeded up.

Certificates are being issued by the I. L. D. for all loans for Herndon bail, countersigned and guaranteed by the three trustees appointd by the I. L. D., Corliss Lamont, Robert Dunne, and Anna Damon.

The first of a nation-wide series of emergency Scottsboro-Herndon mass conferences will be held in New York, August 8, at St. Paul's Church, 249 W. 132nd St. At this conference a national campaign will be launched for a million signatures to a demand for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys and Herndon, and for the enactment of the Bill for Negro Rights.

The loans that continued to pour into the I. L. D. office for Herndon bail were mostly in small amounts, from workers, intellectuals, and working class organizations.

A girl who had not worked for four months brought in the first $10 which she earned, as a loan for the bail fund.

A civil servant in Pennsylvania wrote: "I am sending $30. I am sorry I can't make this a contribution, but the way things are I can only make it a loan."

I. W. O. branch 39, Spring Valley, N. Y., sent in $15 through the Daily Worker.

The Dzerzinsky Branch 34 of the I. W. O. loaned $40 for the bail-fund, and the Karl Liebknecht branch 76 of Philadelphia contributed $10 for the Scottsboro-Herndon defense fund. **Both these I. W. O. branches challenged other branches of the organization to do the same.**

Although the greater part of the $13,851 which had been loaned for the bail fund by Wednesday came in the form of small loans from individuals and organizations, a number of $50 and $100 loans were received from lawyers and other professionals, and several even larger sums were received.

Rescue Angelo Herndon!

ON AUGUST 3, Angelo Herndon will be sent to torture and death on the notorious Georgia chain gang unless he is rescued by the working-class and its allies.

We can and must save Angelo Herndon. We can and must prevent the murder on the chain gang of this heroic young Negro leader of Atlanta white and Negro unemployed workers.

The sum of $15,000 is needed for his bail, pending appeal. Over $10,000 already has been raised by loans of cash and Liberty bonds from organizations and individuals. Every cent of these loans will be repaid under a guarantee signed by Corliss Lamont, Robert W. Dunn and Anna Damon.

Only one day now remains in which to raise the balance of the Herndon bail, deliberately set at the exorbitant sum of $15,000 by the Georgia lynch courts.

In his fight against hunger, for unemployment relief and in his courageous defiance of the lynch courts and the ruling class oppressors of Negro and white workers, Herndon fought for every section of the population oppressed and plundered by the capitalists.

Rescue Angelo Herndon! Prevent his torture and death on the chain gang! Rush loans of cash and Liberty bonds to the International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, New York City. Rush contributions for the Scottsboro-Herndon appeals to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Davis Calls Fight for Herndon A Fight on Fascist Terrorism

$2,400 Still Needed for $15,000 Bail Fund — Loans Are Guaranteed By Noted Trustees

NEW YORK.—The International Labor Defense yesterday issued the following statement:

"The zero hour is here in the vital struggle to save Angelo Herndon from the rifle, the electric chair, the stocks, the sweat box of the barbarous Georgia chain-gang.

"Within the next twenty-four hours, the remaining $2,400 must be raised for his bail. The return of these bail loans is assured by the I.L.D. and the three trustees—Corliss Lamont, Robert W. Dunn and Anna Damon—who are issuing loan certificates absolutely guaranteeing this.

"We must not fail in this central task in the struggle against rising fascism. We must rescue Herndon as a demonstration of the unshakable solidarity of the white and Negro toilers, and our will to victory.

"IMMEDIATE ACTION is imperative. Answer the faith which Herndon reposes in you; answer the brutal challenge of the fascist lynch torturers. Rush every possible dollar by special delivery, by wire or in person to the National Office of the International Labor Defense, Room 430, 80 East 11th St., New York City. Act this moment! Save Angelo Herndon!

"RICHARD B. MOORE, National Field Organizer,
International Labor Defense."

By BEN DAVIS, Jr.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Ben Davis, Jr., at present editor of the Negro Liberator, is the brilliant young Negro attorney who conducted the legal defense of Angelo Herndon for the International Labor Defense. Like Herndon, this militant I. L. D. attorney unmasked the Georgia lynch courts and the whole monstrous system of oppression and plundering of the Negro people by the white capitalist-landlord minority. Herndon must go on the Georgia chain gang for 18 to 20 years on August 3, unless $15,000 bail is ready before that day.)

* * *

Two outstanding world-famous cases in the South represent the spearhead of the attack of the white ruling class against the Negro masses: They are Scottsboro and Herndon. In these two cases are wound up the whole gamut of the ruling class offensive against the liberation struggles of the Negro people. In these two symbols, the landlord rulers of Alabama and Georgia have formed a united front of legal lynch terror to enforce their bloody system of peonage against the sharecroppers, both white and Negro, and against all the constitutional and national rights of the Negro people.

What are the points of similarity in these two cases? In both Scottsboro and Herndon, there is the flagrant and open denial to the Negro people of their right to sit on juries; secondly, there is the same lynch atmosphere whipped up by the ruling class judges and persecutors; thirdly, there is the clear fascist attempt of the ruling class to break the solidarity of the Negro and white workers by feverish efforts to array race against race using the subterfuge of the "red" scare to frighten away the white workers from a revolutionary alliance with the Negro masses for winning their (the white workers) own liberation from the yoke of capitalism.

Rulers Use Age-Old Lie of "Rape"

In the Scottsboro cases, the ruling class uses the age-old bugaboo of "rape" to cloak their offensive against the Negro masses. When all other means of chauvinist propaganda fail, the capitalists always fall back upon the "rape" theory—the theory that the Negro is inherently a brute, a "rapist," and inferior to the white race.

It has been worked and overworked, and now the white worker is himself realizing to what depths the southern bourbon rulers will stoop to keep him hating the Negro worker, and to keep him enslaved to the "race superiority" poison which is resulting in wage differentials between North and South, and lowered living conditions for both the Negro and white worker.

A Naked Attack Upon Southern Toilers

The Herndon case is an open, unconcealed and naked attack upon the southern workers in Georgia. The ruling class was in this case too crude to use even the bugaboo of "rape." Plainly this is a case where starving Negro and white workers in true working class unity demanded bread and were rewarded with an 18-20 year sentence for their militant young Negro leader, Angelo Herndon. Here, every vestige of constitutional right was trampled upon by the ruling class of Georgia. Free speech, free press, the right to freedom from illegal searches and seizures were brazenly denied. Herndon was admittedly railroaded for organizing a demonstration of unemployed workers demanding bread and jobs, which in Georgia constitutes an "attempt to incite insurrection."

Confronted by the militant solidarity of Negro and white workers on the picket lines in Alabama, and by the developing struggles of the workers in Georgia under the leadership of the I.L.D. and the Communist Party, the landlord regime in the South forced their State Supreme Court spokesman to decide Scottsboro and Herndon in favor of the ruling class. It didn't matter if there were no legal grounds upon which the Herndon and Scottsboro convictions could be upheld. The role of the capitalist courts is to dispense capitalist justice, and capitalist justice means terrorizing the Negro masses and keeping them safe for the most brutal landlord-industrialist exploitation, dividing the Negro and white workers, crushing the struggles of the impoverished white and Negro sharecroppers.

Herndon's Defiant Words a Clarion Call ot Masses

The militant revolutionary statement of Angelo Herndon in court at his trial is a clarion call to the Negro and white workers throughout the United States to rally to his defense, to obtain his release on bail immediately, and to save him from the death chain-gang of Georgia, to which he must go on August 3 unless bail of $15,000 is put up before that day. **"You may do what you will with this Angelo Herndon, but there will be thousands of others in the South to fight the battles of the Negro and white workers."** These memorable words uttered by Herndon in defiance of Georgia's highest ruling class spokesmen and executioners must echo throughout the ranks of the entire working class.

The fight for Herndon and the Scottsboro boys is a fight against fascist terror in the South where already it is rearing its hideous head, in the form of the reorganized Ku Klux Klan, the Men of Justice, the White Legion, the bloodiest police terror against the Negro and white workers. It is a fight for the national liberation of the Negro people. It is a fight for the right of the working class to live.

Send protests to Judge L. B. Wyatt, Coweta Circuit, LaGrange, Georgia, demanding a reduction in Herndon's prohibitive $15,000 bail! Rush protests to the Supreme Court of Alabama demanding a reversal of the lynch conviction of Clarence Norris and Haywood Patterson!

Herndon and the Scottsboro boys must be freed! Rush appeal funds to the International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th St., New York City. Herndon's bail of $15,000 was set by Georgia's ruling class agents to prevent his release. They want him to rot in jail. But the workers of America must meet this challenge! Herndon's bail must be raised at once!

The fate of Angelo Herndon and the Scottsboro boys lies with the united Negro and white workers of America, who must raise their voices in a mighty protest against the Southern ruling class and its capitalist courts, which are perpetrating the foulest crimes against the unity of Negro and white workers of America through the Herndon and Scottsboro cases.

WOMAN TELLS ATLANTA TRIBUNAL OF MISFORTUNES OF UNEMPLOYED

Mother of Five, Charged With Distributing 'Red' Literature Is Heard

ATLANTA, Oct. 2 (AP)—A mother of five, herself an unemployed textile worker charged with distributing insurrectionary literature used an Atlanta court room today to tell of her hardships and those of the poor.

Her youngest child, a boy of six, was on the stand beside her during the last of her court appearance. Sometimes stated in the witness chair and at other times standing she addressed the court and attorneys as "my friends."

The woman was Mrs. Leah Young 34 and white. Together with Annie Mae Leathers, another white woman, she appeared before Judge G. H. Howard to ask for a reduction in the bond of $5,000 which was assessed against her and the other woman, after they were arrested during the recent textile strike on charges of distributing Communistic papers. They were represented by a Negro attorney.

Judge Howard said he would give the defendant the "widest latitude" and permit her to continue her story tomorrow. And from day to day, until she concluded. He commented that her story might be of "some help" to President Roosevelt's textile board or "some relief organization."

Insufficient Food

"Mr. Roosevelt promised to feed the hungry and see that women and children and other people did not starve but I am wondering if Mr. Roosevelt's program as he wished it is being carried out in Atlanta and Georgia," she said.

Mrs. Young alleged that she had not obtained sufficient food from the state relief organization to feed herself and her children. She charged that at one time she and her family had to live in three rooms with nine other persons.

Sometimes, Mrs. Young said, she would come home from relief headquarters and the children would ask: "Mother, have you anything for us to eat?"

To this she said she would reply: "Do the best you can—and it almost killed me. The relief wouldn't give me a food ticket."

Asks for Necessities

She said she formerly worked in a textile mill in Atlanta and alleged that mill workers were "fighting to get rid of the speed-up and stretch-out system that wore us down."

The strike, she said, had shown mill owners "that when the workers stop, the mill stops. Part of these mill profits are our'n, because we made them."

She said that all women "like pretty clothes, but under present conditions, poor women can't have them. The rich can get them, and servants to wait on them. I don't want that. I only want a place to live, money to feel and clothe my children, and buy some clothes for myself."

Asistant Solicitor General John Hudson said out of court that the fight for a reduction in bond was "nothing but a publicity stunt." He said he had talked with the defendants and their attorney and suggested that the court might be inclined to reduce the bond, "if they quit circulating communistic literature and left the communist party. They said they were not interested."

The trial of the two women is set for Oct. 23. They are in jail in default of bond.

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Follow Up Herndon Victory! Raise Funds for His Release!

AN EDITORIAL

THE mass fight for Angelo Herndon has won a notable victory in forcing the Georgia courts to set bail for Angelo Herndon, heroic young Negro organizer of Atlanta unemployed workers, pending appeal against the savage sentence of 18 to 20 years on the death-dealing Georgia chain gangs. The power of mass protest, exemplified in this partial victory, is again demonstrated in news from Detroit today of the acquittal of James Victory, Negro worker framed up on a charge of attacking a white woman, and wrested from the lynch court by the International Labor Defense.

Unless the International Labor Defense can raise a cash bail of $15,000 within the next two weeks, Angelo Herndon will be sent to the chain gang and a notable victory turned into a defeat. The Georgia ruling class has put every hindrance in the way of securing the release of this militant fighter of the working-class and the oppressed Negro masses, as evidenced in the high bail bond set by the court.

Angelo Herndon is in an extremely grave physical condition as the result of prolonged torture and neglect during the past 18 months and more in Fulton Prison Towers. He must have immediate medical attention and proper care if his life is to be saved for the class struggle and Negro liberation movement. In addition to the bail money, $1,000 is needed to print the appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court against the recent decision of the Georgia Supreme Court upholding the chain gang verdict. Funds should be rushed immediately to the International Labor Defense, Room 430, 80 East 11th Street.

Save heroic Angelo Herndon from certain death on the brutal Georgia chain gangs! Rush contributions at once.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
July 2, 1934

GOVERNOR OFFERS ESCORT FOR PARTY TO VISIT HERNDON

Declines Comment on Case of Negro Sentenced to Twenty Years

An offer of the escort of the Georgia adjutant general was made by Governor Eugene Talmadge Monday to a delegation from New York and elsewhere which called on him for permission to visit Angelo Herndon, Cincinnati negro Communist, who is under sentence of twenty years for having attempted to incite insurrection in this state.

Headed by John Howard Lawson, New York playright, the delegation told the governor they understood Herndon had not been receiving medical attention and asked permission to see him.

"I will be glad for you to do so," said the governor. "I will send Adjutant General Lindley W. Camp as an escort if you desire."

Herndon is in jail in Atlanta awaiting outcome of an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

The governor said he could issue no statement in regard to the case as requested by the delegation and said he could take no action under the present status of the case.

The delegation first visited the Court House to confer with John Hudson, assistant solicitor general in charge of "red" prosecutions, later were to visit Chief Justice Russell, of the state Supreme Court. The visitors were John Howard Lawson, playright and treasurer of the national committee, who acted as spokesman for the party; Herbert Abrons, of the American Civil Liberties Union; Miss Winifred Chappell, of the Methodist Federation for Social Service, and William Rawlins, Jr., author of "The Shadow Before" and other books. Mrs. Lawson accompanied her husband here, but not as a delegate.

Two Atlanta negro lawyers, Ben Davis, Jr., and John Geer, who defended Herndon, met the party at the solicitor general's office. Lawson said none of the delegates is a member of the Communist party, but are primarily interested in "personal liberty."

Herndon, an admitted Communist, was convicted under an old statute covering insurrection that was enacted during the post-war "carpet bag" regime in Georgia. Lawson said Justice Russell would be asked to define this law, and to what length prosecutions may be carried under it. Herndon lost an appeal to the state Supreme Court, and his case has been carried to the U. S. Supreme Court. Meanwhile he is in Fulton Tower in default of $15,000 bond, set by Judge Lee B. Wyatt, of LaGrange, the trial judge. Lawson said efforts would be made to reduce the bond.

The delegates also planned to discuss with Georgia officials the untried cases of six other Communists, arrested in a May Day raid here in 1930 and now at liberty under bond. They are Anne Burlack, who figured prominently in the bonus army march on Washington during the Hoover administration; Mary Dalton, M. H. Powers, Joe Carr, Gilmer Brady and Henry Story.

Angelo Herndon Is Adamant In Face of Terror Unleashed Against Negroes By Fascist Gangs and State Officials

By JOHN HOWARD LAWSON

ATLANTA, Ga., July 4.—Georgia politics revolves around the Ku Klux Klan and the Men of Justice. These fascist gangs are closely interconnected; although both groups are numerically small at present, they have enough support and prestige to be openly courted and flattered by politicians, and they are responsible for the spectacular and bloody campaign of red-baiting which is now going on in Georgia.

Angelo Herndon is caught in this web of politics; the attempt to pin a death sentence on the Atlanta Six, and on three other militant workers for whom warrants have been issued, is all parts of a cynical political game—to capitalize on the prejudice against the black race which exists among backward sections of the white workers and farmers.

Assistant Solicitor General John H. Hudson has been chosen as an excellent instrument to do the actual dirty work in this campaign—for the simple reason that he is an hysterical fanatic who will stop at nothing. Hudson is starting out on a campaign of legal lynching to which he sets no limits. He himself told us that he makes no distinction between liberals and radicals; "They're all too liberal for the good of this country," said Hudson, his voice trembling with excitement, as he shouted insults at our delegation and accused us of being "anarchistic, Communistic lousy bums." It is therefore perfectly clear that Hudson is demanding the death penalty for people whose political ideaas he knows nothing about. He himself stated that he considers the American Civil Liberties Union a Communistic, illegal organization; and it is safe to assume that anyone representing the Civil Liberties Union in the State of George would be liable to arrest and that the penalty asked would be death.

Visit to Herndon

This fascist official is responsible for Angelo Herndon's conviction; and Hudson's influence is strongly felt in the prison, where Herndon is subjected to every possible indignity in an effort to break his spirit. When our delegation called on Herndon, we were seated in a row while Herndon was placed in a chair facing us about ten feet away. He was surrounded and closely hemmed in by a threatening group of prison attendants. In the background half a dozen hard-faced thugs, obviously Hudson's men, were loitering, evidently memorizing the faces of our delegation for future reference. During the whole half-hour interview, someone in another part of the prison was singing a monotonous song of which the words were indistinguishable except for the word "nigger" which was endlessly repeated.

This young hero of the working class paid no attention to these surroundings. He spoke easily and calmly, with almost superhuman disregard of the brutal stupidity which surrounds and threatens him. Herndon definitely states that he has not received medical attention. He was asked whether it was true that treatment had been offered him at the time he was examined and x-rays taken and that he had refused such treatment, and he emphatically denied that such treatment had been offered or refused; all this with his many jailors leaning over him. When Herndon charged that a leaking toilet had been above his cell for a long period and had been hastily mended the day before a medical inspection was made of his cell, the jail engineer, Bill Turner, denied the existence of a toilet above the cell, but admitted that a laundry was located on the floor above, and that there had been leakage of dirty water.

Kept in Death Cell

Herndon had been continuously kept in the cell with condemned prisoners waiting to be electrocuted. The authorities make the curious defense that this is not technically a "death cell" and it simply happens to be used for Negroes who are condemned to die; the fact that Herndon is forced to occupy this cell is also merely a coincidence.

In the treatment of Herndon, the influence of Assistant Solicitor Hudson is clearly indicated. It is admitted that all reading matter sent to Herndon is submitted to Hudson, who keeps everything which fits with his curious idea of "insurrectionary" literature. As a test case we brought with us "The History

of the American Working Class," by Anthony Bimba, and demanded a definite answer from Chief Jailer Bob Holland as to whether or not the book would be promptly delivered. Mr. Holland thumbed over the book, and stated that he would give it to Herndon without delay. At this point, Bob McCall, an assistant jailer, whispered to Mr. Holland that "you'll have to show it to Mr. Hudson . . . Hudson won't like this." Mr. Holland gracefully ignored his assistant and repeated his assurances.

Our delegation was greeted with great courtesy at the jail and by all public officials with the exception of Hudson—although it is perfectly obvious that they are using Hudson in order to test how far they can safely go in the campaign of prejudice and red-baiting. John A. Boykin, Solicitor General and Hudson's immediate superior, is at present preparing a new sedition law, which is designed to supplement and be even more sweeping than the old statute against slave insurrection which is at present being used. Boykin addressed a meeting of the "Men of Justice" last night on the advantages of this new fascist law which he hopes to pass.

Governor Talmadge on "Niggers"

Governor Richard Talmadge discoursed to us at great length on the psychology and smartness of "niggers"—in the presence of three Negro delegates—and called Adjutant General Lindley Camp who said that the Governor had sent him to weigh Herndon and that Herndon had lost only five pounds since being imprisoned. Herndon told us that he did not recall ever having seen General Camp or being weighed by him The presence of the General at our interview led the Atlanta papers to state that the Governor had "offered a military escort" for our visit to the jail. General Camp said that he believed Herndon was "uppitty."

Governor Talmadge indicated that he was tremendously impressed by the vast amount of mass protest which has poured into his office on the Herndon case, and sent for the file to show us the unbelievable volume of letters and telegrams which he described as "intimidating." Our delegation assured him that this material was simply an indication of the international wave of protest against the legal lynching of Herndon; and that he should be clearly aware of the extent and force of working class indignation.

General Camp quoted A. T. Walden, the leading Negro lawyer of Atlanta, as having stated at an open meeting that Herndon was receiving excellent treatment. Walden, local president of the N. A. A. C. P., has practiced law in Atlanta for 20 years and has never raised the question of Negroes on juries. He refused to have anything to do with the Herndon case because he knew that this issue would be brought into the case. This probably accounts for the Governor's hearty praise of Walden:

"There's a nigger who's highly respected," said Governor Talmadge of this prominent member of the Atlanta bar, "because he's humble . . . that nigger is as humble as the lowest farmer."

Seething Discontent

Dr. J. A. Martin, Negro clergyman of Atlanta, who accompanied the delegation, told Governor Talmadge forcefully that the tactics of the Klan and "Men of Justice" have caused seething discontent among the Negro masses. The Klan recently broke up a peaceful Scottsboro meeting in a Negro church; the police came and arrested the Negroes who were holding the meeting, without interfering with the Klansmen who broke up the assemblage. "There isn't a Negro in the United States who has any doubts about the innocence of the Scottsboro boys; we intend to go on fighting for those boys, and when rowdy gangs are allowed to break up peaceful protest meetings, the mass of Negroes are forced to see that the government won't protect them. I tell you, Governor, I'll vote the Communist ticket before I'll vote for people who allow fascist gangs to threaten and kill Negroes."

Dr. Martin has been repeatedly intimidated for his stand in defense of Herndon. When another Negro clergyman, Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, was recently persuaded to repudiate Herndon, reporters from Atlanta papers called Dr. Martin and told him that it was now about time for him to give up his foolish fight for Herndon and to admit that the bosses are right. Dr. Martin indignantly refused, and wrote a scathing article in the Atlanta Daily World defying the oppressors of Herndon and other Negro workers. The terror here is so great that few people dared to publicly support Dr. Martin, but he tells us that hundreds of phone calls reached him from workers, and hundreds of other workers came to him secretly at night to pledge their support.

Dr. Martin is the man who officiated at the famous funeral of Blind Glover Davis. A policeman killed Davis, claiming that Davis drew a knife on him in spite of being a blind man. It had been intended to make the funeral the occasion of a mass protest against the brutality of the police; but the thousands who came to the funeral [illegible] and the scene surrounded by police and machine guns and all speeches or placards forbidden. Dr. Martin, however, led the prayer, as follows:

"God give us men who have the courage to fight police brutality; God give us men who will die in defense of their rights."

This spirit is strong and growing among the oppressed masses of the South. The particular brutality of the verdict against Angelo Herndon makes it perfectly clear that no militant worker is safe against the illegal lynch tactics of Assistant Solicitor Hudson and his political cronies. It is almost incredible that Herndon's savage sentence is based on an unemployment demonstration at which there was **no disorder**; this "insurrectionary" meeting was so calm that there was no police interference and no arrests made at the time.

Our delegation goes to Birmingham today, but returns to Atlanta Friday to make further definite demands for Herndon's protection: We intend to concentrate upon two vigorous points:

First, reduction of the absurdly exorbitant bail; second, that the Governor or the County Commissioner appoint a commission to investigate Herndon's physical condition and treatment in the jail.

Herndon is in the hands of fascist Negro-hating officials; these same officials want to destroy the Atlanta Six and other workers; they want to give the Klan and the "Men of Justice" free reign to murder and burn and terrorize. John H. Hudson must be exposed as the leading tool of this criminal campaign. All honest opinion in the United States **must be aroused.**

ANGELO HERNDON

Angelo Herndon's Story of Treatment In Fulton Tower

(As told to Ben Davis, Jr.)

(Conclusion)

No outside visitors are allowed to see Herndon, although visiting of other prisoners is indiscriminately permitted. Any day white visitors are allowed to bring in packages to

JOHN HOWARD LAWSON

white prisoners. A Negro once went down to see Herndon on the "colored visiting day" but the jailer told him: "You'll have to come after hours to see that nigger Herndon," although it is very obvious that if a Negro visitor is not permitted to visit during the regular hours that he will not be admitted after hours. Even when fruit is left at the prison for Herndon, the guards slice the bananas in halves and crush the oranges under the guise of preventing any weapons from being smuggled into Herndon However, the effect of this practice is to make the fruit unfit for use when it reaches Herndon. Either it is spoiled or too badly damaged.

* * *

THE terror against Herndon also extends to his attorneys. The jailer, Bob Holland, refuses to permit private consultation to attorneys, since the Supreme Court decision. When we inquired about literature sent to Herndon, the jailer said Asst. Solicitor John Hudson had taken it all. Asst. Hudson is a fanatic on "insurrectionary" literature and derives a fiendish glee from procuring indictments on this old slave law.

Angelo Herndon

It is very plain that since the State has been thwarted in its efforts to have Herndon sent out to the chain-gang that it has brought its chain-gang tactics into Fulton Tower. Every possible means of communication with Herndon from the outside world is very uncertain. His mail is arbitrarily held up; he receives nothing to read; his attorneys are not allowed to consult with him as attorneys.

I asked Herndon whether he knew of the tremendous May Day celebrations throughout the United States. He stated: "I haven't read a word about May Day. They won't let me have anything about it to read."

Courage Firm Despite Increased Torture

I also asked whether he had any suggestions about how to improve conditions for him in jail. He replied that "every effort ought to be intensified to establish a special status for political prisoners. I think that if a delegation could be organized to come here and visit me, demanding that I be permitted to read literature such as I want, it would help a great deal."

Despite the increase of torture against Herndon since the Supreme Court ruling, he remains a sturdy, rugged revolutionary leader. Only twenty-one years old, he stands as one of the most remarkable leaders of the international working class movement, a type that only the working class could bring forth. His courage grows daily. He is objective to the most minute significance of his imprisonment—never whimpering, but always realizing that his case is but the monstrous attack of the ruling landlords and industrialists of the South on the Negro peoples and the working class as a whole.

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"RED" PROBE STARTED BY SOLICITOR

Geer Withdraws In Cases of 2 White Women Reds

100 SUBPOEANED

Fifteen persons, one a preacher, all of whom are said to be policy-holders in the "International Workers Order" which Solicitor General Boykins claims to be a Communistic organization, were rounded up late Tuesday afternoon for questioning as the solicitor long promised sewing investigation of local red activities got underway.

The group was part of 100 witnessees, who were being subpeanoed on the solicitor's order, to appear before the grand jury Friday, when a general investigation of Communissts is slated to begin.

Rounding up of the witnesses Tuesday was a last minute move on the part of the solicitor following the postponement of cases of two white women, who were to have been tried before Judge Le B. Wyatt of LaGrange Tuesday.

The case was postponed by Judge Wyatt, after the dramatic withdrawal of John Geer, Negro ILD lawyer, as leading defense counsel for the women.

Geer cited the possibility that he might prejudice the chances of the two women, Miss Annie Mae Leathers and Mrs. Leah Young, sisters. Three white lawyers immediately took up the defense.

Possibility that Geer might return as counsel in the case loomed late Tuesday night, when it was learned that he had received word from the two defendants, who are in Fulton tower in default of $5000 bail each, that they wanted to converse with him.

Geer also indicated that he would argue demurrers to the indictments returned against the women, when the hearing comes before Superior Judge John D. Humphries sometime next week.

The demurrers attack the Georgia "insurrectionary" law passed in 1870 as being in violation of the 14th amendment to the Constitution guaranteeing "free speech."

A second attack of the indictments will be made on the grounds that no Negroes were permitted to sit on the grand jury voting the true bills, it is said. This motion was first used by Geer and B. J. Davis, jr., during their defense of Angelo Herndon whose 18 to 20 year sentence is now on appeal before the United States Supreme court.

Lawyers Tuesday saw the attack on the law, as a foundation on which to carry the cases to the federal court in the event that the women are convicted.

Another development in the fight against "reds" Tuesday, came with the announcement by Solicitor Boykin that he had confiscated minutes of Communists' meetings held in the city.

In one of the minutes, the solicitor said, it was recorded that a "B. J. Davis" had spoken at the meeting on the workings of the International Labor Defense, said to be a Communist organization.

It had not been ascertained whether the "Davis" mentioned was the lawyer who had appeared for Herdon during his trial in Fulton superior court two years ago.

Davis is now in New York as editor of the "Harlem Liberator' an alleged radical Negro weekly newspaper.

Solicitor Boykin told newspapermen that he was calling the 100 witnesses before the grand jury Friday in an effort to secure an indictment against Max Bedacht and William Weiner, of New York, both of whom are said to be high officals of the International Workers order.

If they are indicted, Solicitor Boykin said, he will ask their extradition to Georgia for trial.

Existence of the order in Atlanta was discovered by the solicitor with the arrest Joseph Moreland, alleged local agent, when police invaded Moreland's residence at 446 Lindsey street ten days ago.

Moreland, along with six others arrested in his home, are now under indictment for "inciting to insurrection," and are being held in Fulton tower in default of $5000 bonds.

Mrs. Fanny Hunter, one of eight Negroes now under indictment, was named by the solicitor as secretary of the order." Police Tuesday arrested John Grant, of a Kennedy street address, as an agent of the insurance order. Grant was indicted last Friday along with seven others, but had not been placed under arrest.

Affidavits taken by attaches of the solicitor's office Tuesday afternoon, from alleged policy-holders in the order, revealed that a "straight life" policy paying $250 on death, was being written for 68 cents a week and "sick and accident" sold for 82 cents per month.

Sick benefits were paid at the rate of $6 per week, witnesses said.

BOYKIN URGES SOUTH TO JOIN 'RED' FIGHT

Adoption of Anti-Communistic Law by Various States Recommended.

Heretofore confining activities in combating alleged communistic movements to Fulton county, Solicitor-General John A. Boykin announced Thursday that he is urging adoption of his model "anti-red" law in all southeastern states.

Boykin said that he has forwarded copies of his proposed law to many prosecutors in the south and has been assured of co-operation in procuring passage of such a measure by various state legislatures. He also has written to Cordell Hull, secretary of state, asking for any information in the government's possession relative to communistic agitation in the south.

Fraternal orders, commercial bodies and civic organizations throughout the southeast also are being solicited to joint in the fight, it was said.

The proposed new measure, Boykin said, will make it possible to prevent offenses under its provision, rather than punish after commission of a crime. The bill provides punishment for mere possession of insurrectionary literature, whereas it is now necessary to prove circulation of such matter in order to obtain a conviction. The death penalty is retained in the bill, where deaths occur as a result of the violence incited. Other punishment is from 5 to 20 years.

Continuing the probe Thursday, the Fulton grand jury heard about 100 negro witnesses summoned as a result of recent seizures of meeting records.

2 ALLEGED 'REDS' GO ON TRIAL TODAY

State Prepares for Long Battle in Cases of Miss Leathers, Mrs. Young.

Trial of two of the ten persons now under indictment in Fulton county for alleged circulation of insurrectionary literature will begin this morning before Judge Lee B. Wyatt, of LaGrange, presiding in the emergency division of superior courts.

The state is ready to proceed with trial of Miss Annie Mae Leathers and her sister, Mrs. Leah Young, charged with circulating communistic propaganda at Exposition Cotton Mills during the recent textile strike. The office of the solicitor-general is prepared for a lengthy battle prefaced by legal technicalities.

Assistant Solicitor-General John Hudson, who will assist Solicitor-General John A. Boykin in the trial of the cases, said Monday that witnesses need not appear until Tuesday morning, as John Geer, negro attorney represented the two women, has notified him that hearing and passing upon demurrers and other pleadings will occupy the court's time for a full day.

Geer has intimated, Hudson said, that he will file a demurrer attacking the constitutionality of the law under which the women are charged and will attack the law which establishes the jury system in the state. A challenge to the array of jurors also will be offered. In the case of Angelo Herndon, negro communist now at liberty under $15,000 bond after he had been sentenced to serve 18 to 20 years, such challenge was offered on the ground that no negroes served on the grand jury which returned the indictment. The state expects a repetition of the same technical procedure which was taken by Geer when he represented Herndon.

Alleged communistic activities in the Atlanta area will be further probed Friday, when 85 witnesses will appear before the grand jury as the result of a sweeping investigation by the solicitor-general's forces.

John Grant, alias J. Greater, 44-year-old negro, was being held at Fulton Tower Monday night in lieu of $5,000 bond on a charge of circulating insurrectionary literature. He gave his address as 582 Kennedy street.

Grant, according to Assistant Solicitor-General John H. Hudson, has been sought by the officers since last Friday, when he was indicted by the Fulton grand jury along with seven other negroes on alleged communistic charges. All were indicted on charges of circulating insurrectionary literature. The offense is a felony and carries a five to 20 year sentence upon conviction.

Possibility that the state of Georgia may seek extradition from New York of Wiliam Weiner and Max Bedacht was made known Monday when Boykin announced that he expects to ask for an indictment of the two men, whose names appear on papers purporting to be insurance applications and other like documents, which were seized in a recent raid on a Lindsay street address in which eight negroes were arrested. Boykin holds that the "International Workers' Order," set forth in the seized literature as an insurance organization, is in reality the communist party in disguise.

NEGROES ARE VERY GOOD CITIZENS

Church Body Laughs At Idea Negroes Will Go "Red"

DANGER REMOTE

That communistic following among Atlanta Negroes is negligible and that the city has nothing to fear on that score is the substance of a statement given to the public today by an interracial committee representing the white and colored churches of this city.

American Negroes are traditionally loyal to their government, the statement says, and do not look with favor upon movements advocating violence and revolution. The committee pledges its influence against such movements in Atlanta and in this effort confidently anticipates the support of the great majority of Atlanta Negroes.

The statement, which was formulated by a committee headed by

W. A. Bell and unanimously adopted at a special meeting of the interracial committee on Friday is as follows:

"We, the Interracial Committee composed of representatives of the Atlanta Christian Council and the Committee on Church Cooperation of the Negro churches of Atlanta, desire to reassure the public relative to the fear of communist influence among the Negroes of this city. We, a committee of conference and cooperation, which for twenty years has been closey in touch with Negro life and thought in this city, we are convinced that this fear is practically groundless and that the communist following among Atlanta Negroes is negligible.

"Our committee, of course, individualy and collectively, is unalterably opposed to the revolutionary philosophy of communism which advocates governmental changes by violent means and seeks to embitter certain elements of the citizenship against our democratic instituions and officials. We stand pledged to use our utmost influence against all such teachings and efforts; and in this stand, we confidently believe we are supported by the great majority of Atlanta Negroes.

"The loyalty of American Negroes to their government is a matter of history. Revolutionary movements have never appealed to them. In our judgment the present situation is no exception. We wish, therefore, to bespeak for the Negro people of Atlanta the continued confidence, friendship and helpfulness of our officials and the public.

"It is possible, indeed, that a few Negroes may have been comprised by designing propagandists operating under false pretenses. Should that be found to be true, we suggest that in such cases patient correction is needed rather than extreme severity. We would caution also against the danger of inflicting shame and suffering upon innocent people by arresting on mere suspicion, holding in jail without proof, and convicting on inconclusive evidence. Finally, we suggest, respectfully, but with great eagerness, that revolutionary movements among the people of any race can be best combatted by arresting the ills and injustices upon which revolution thrives."

SUSPECT IS ARRESTED AGAIN

Atlanta Ga. 10-27-34

Weaver Only One of De Kalb Quartet Back in Jail

WIFE GETS BOND

By CLIFF MACKAY

The local tension against alleged Communists apparently somewhat eased, bonds in the cases of four of six under joint indictment for "inciting to insurrection" were reluced late Saturday following a engthy conference between defense counsel and Assistant Solicitor John Hudson.

Those who were given $300 bonds after first being held in the Fulton tower in default of $5000 bonds were Zelman Ware, Miss Lucile Lawrence and Will Moreland. Mrs. Julia Weaver was at liberty Saturday night after posting a $500 bond.

John Grant, another defendant named in the joint indictment was at liberty on his 'reconizance' after an affedavit has been filed in Fulton superior court, denying that John Geer, ILD lawyer, had been authorized to represent him. He set out in the affidavit that Sidney Bayne, a white lawyer, was his attorney.

Grant, was the last of the six to be arrested. He was captured by officers in a raid on a Kennedy street address.

While Mrs. Weaver was given her liberty on bond Saturday, her husband, Clarence Weaver, released Friday from the DeKalb jail thru action of the Dekalb grand jury was being held at Fulton tower Saturday under $1000 bond awaiting action of the Fulton grand jury.

Weaver, the lone Negro arrested in DeKalb county in a raid on a Mortimer street address, was the one of four released by the Dekalb grand jury, Friday, who was re-arrested by Fulton county officers, although two of the white defendants, were also residents of this county.

Hardly had Weaver been released from the DeKalb jail where he had been held without bond for two weeks awaiting grand jury action, before he was nabbed by special investigators from the solicitors office and whisked to the Fulton tower, where his bond was at first placed at $5000.

Quick action of his attorney, A. T. Walden, president of the local N.A.A.C.P. resulted in reduction of the bond to $1000, as well as the reduction of the bond on Mrs. Weaver to $500.

Interpreted as an abandonment of plans to have the cases moved to the United States court, Attorney Geer Saturday filed formal demands for trial in the cases of the six, forcing the cases to be placed on the criminal court calendar during the November term of court.

Geer last week filed a petition in the Superior court asking that the cases be moved to the United States District court, citing as his reason that "Negroes were denied equal civil rights in the state courts; that Negroes were barred from jury service in violation of the 14th amendment; and that the Fulton Superior court was prejudiced against his clients."

Solicitor Boykin Friday afternoon filed an answer to the petition, which in effect was a general denial of the allegations in Geer's petition.

Geer, though refusing to discuss the cases in detail with newspapermen last night, indicated that he planned to file a demurrer to the joint indictment, and would take the cases to the United State Supreme court, if necessary, in the event that his clients are convicted.

Grant, the only one of the six who was given his liberty without bond, declared in the affidavit filed Saturday that it was not his wish to have his case moved to the federal court.

Since there are several attorneys representing the various defendants named in the one indictment, probabilities that Solicitor Hudson would appear before the Fulton grand jury Tuesday and see individual indictments loomed Saturday.

Hudson made this move in the cases of Miss Annie Mae Leathers and Mrs. Leah Young, white sisters who are held under the same 187o Georgia insurrectionary law, on which the six will be tried.

Attorney Walden announced Saturday night that he would seek to have Weaver's bond reduced still lower than the present $1000 figure.

At the same time, Attorney Geer informed newspapermen that he would again be closeted with Assistant Solicitor Hudson Tuesday in a scheduled conference to discuss bond reductions in the cases of Joseph Moreland and Mrs. Fannie P. Aderhold.

Moreland has been named by Solictor Boykin as the local organizer of the International Workers Order, an insurance organization which Boykin claims is sponsored by the Communist party. Mrs. Aderhold, according to the solicitor is Moreland's secretary.

Information as to the workings of the order were secured, according to Boykin, when his investigators three weeks ago swooped down on Morelad's residence at 446 Lindsey street. A huge box filled with literature, allegedly Communistic, was confiscated and read before the grand jury during an extensive investigation several days ago.

Geer said that plans were hurriedly being completed to have the three on which bonds have already been reduced, at liberty by Monday.

'ANTI-RED' LAWS WILL BE SOUGHT

Telegraph 10-26-34

Fulton Solicitor General Wants Uniform Legislation Throughout Southeast

Macon Ga.

ATLANTA, Oct. 25. (AP)—An organized campaign in the southeastern states for the passage of uniform laws against "red" activities was under way.

John A. Boykin, militant solicitor general of the Fulton (Atlanta) county superior court, has started the movement. He is at present engaged with a special grand jury investigating communistic efforts in the Atlanta area.

Boykin said he had forwarded copies of his "anti-red" bill to the attorney generals of the southeastern states, to chambers of commerce of the principal cities in this section, to many state veterans' associations, fraternal orders and civic clubs.

The proposed legislative act covers the main points in the present Georgia statute of 1870 providing punishment for the distribution of propaganda advocating violence against constituted authority or inciting acts such as the destruction of public property or injury to a public official because of his public position.

Would Check Communism

Penalties provided in the Boykin bill are 5 to 20 years and death in the event such crimes result in fatilities.

"My motive in asking the passage of this bill," the solicitor said, "is to prevent the spread of communism and to punish acts in preparation of the crime and not be forced to wait the actual crime is committed action can be taken.

a great many industries, especially textile industries are being seriously interferred with by communist agitators. All forms of literature of the most incendiary nature is being distributed among the textile workers throughout the southeast.

"This literature seems to come from Birmingham and Chattanooga which have become hot beds for communists in the southeast, because these radicals have found they can operate out of this section in comparative safety, since the south heretofore, has been free of the agitation born of the polyglot races of the east and middle west and has had no need for protection.

"The communists are making desperate efforts in the south to organize the Negroes who are being taught the idea of social equality, amalgamation of races and other doctrines entirely at variance with our social system in the south.

"I have written the chiefs of police at Spokane, Washington, Cleveland, San Francisco, Gastonia, N. C., Huntsville, Ala., and Pittsburgh, the scenes of recent riots and homicides. The information I get is that all of the disorders that occurred in those places were incited by communists."

There have been a number of arrests in Atlanta and immediate area within the last six months of persons charged with being communists. Prior to that time Angelo Herndon, Cincinnati Negro communist, was convicted of attempting to incite insurrection and is now under sentence of 18 to 20 years in prison. He is out on bond. Herndon was convicted in one of the courts in which Boykin is prosecutor

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Angelo Herndon Replies to Cowardly Insult of George Schuyler, Pittsburgh Columnist, That "He Will Skip Bail!"

Repeatedly Knifed the Scottsboro Boys in the Back

ONE of the most vicious prostitutes plying his trade in the Negro press is an individual named George Schuyler, regular columnist for the Pittsburgh Courier.

Throughout the fight for the lives of the Scottsboro boys, a fight which is so profoundly stirring the Negro and white masses of the entire world, rousing them to struggle in united action, this lackey of the bourgeoisie has stopped at nothing in his attempt to disrupt the gigantic protest movement waged by the International Labor Defense and supported by the Communist Party.

Unable to dampen the indignation aroused by the case and the enthusiastic support it has evoked, Schuyler now thrusts his poisonous fangs into the young working class hero, Angelo Herndon, who by his heroic defiance of the southern lynchers has captured the hearts and minds of millions of Negro and white workers.

In his column, appearing on Aug. 25, Schuyler, after a scurrilous attack on the Communist Party, replete with distortions and outright lies, makes the following statement: "Herndon is out on bail, and will probably skip it, like all the rest. . . ."

This cowardly insult was instantly challenged by Angelo Herndon, who has written to Schuyler demanding a public retraction.

Herndon's letter follows in full:

"Mr. George Schuyler:

"During the 26 months I spent in Fulton Tower prison, in Georgia, I followed—as regularly as my tormentors would allow—the Negro press. Week by week, reading the Pittsburgh Courier, I was amazed and angered by the viciousness of your attacks upon the working class, both Negro and white, and especially by your attacks upon the militant section of that class.

What Scottsboro Means

"I had taken active part in the Scottsboro fight, and I knew what that fight means to the Negro people and the working class. I knew that when the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights took up the fight for these boys, every Negro worker and sharecropper, especially in the South, breathed easier and held his head higher. I was particularly angered by your repeated attempts to knife the Scottsboro boys in the back. You sneered at the people who massed to save those boys; you did everything you could to discourage the fight; you gloated over the repeated death-sentences.

"Today I picked up a copy of your paper, and found that just as you have repeatedly knifed the Scottsboro boys, so you have attempted to knife me also.

"After thousands of workers and sympathizers have labored, sacrificed and actually suffered to get together the $15,000 that the Georgia lynchers demanded for my bail, you announce to the world at large that 'Herndon is out on bail, and will probably skip it like all the rest.' You make this statement without one iota of evidence to support it. You have never spoken to me, or written to me. You can know nothing of my feelings or intentions. Yet you dare to tell the world that I intend to betray the struggle, that I will play the Negro people and the working class false. You say this knowing that the people who contributed to my bail did so feeling that I would not desert the struggle.

"You know very well that without the continued support—financial, organizational, political — of the Negro people and the working class, my case cannot be fought further, and I will inevitably fall into the clutches of the Georgia lynch-rulers. I am facing a sentence of 18 to 20 years on the chain-gang—a sentence equivalent to death—and my only hope is in the masses. And you, stabbing me in the back in this crucial moment of my fight, attempt to destroy the confidence that the people have in me. This is an action worthy of a police agent.

Good Standing with White Rulers

"Mr. Schuyler, you have already won your spurs with the lynch-rulers of Alabama. Your latest attack on the Scottsboro defense, first printed in the Spectator, has been reprinted with hearty approval by the Jackson County Sentinel, home-town paper of the Scottsboro lynchers, the same paper which whipped up lynch-spirit against these nine boys when they were first arrested.

"Your attack upon me should extend your reputation as ally of the lynchers. The white ruling-class of Georgia will take you to its heart, just as the white ruling class of Alabama has already done.

"You pretend to represent the Negro people. You have high position. You have an important place one one of the largest of the Negro newspapers. You are a leading member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. And each time that the Negroes move to better themselves, to organize in order to gain their rights, you appear on the scene to make your barbed attacks, to sneer at their efforts, to discourage them whenever possible.

"Mr. Schuyler, you have in any case one gift: the gift of consistency. You have never missed your opportunity to betray the struggles of the Negro people.

Unity of Negro and White Toilers

"Today you make another attack upon the unity of the Negro and white workers. You say that the Ku Klux Klan elements are the 'proletarian majority.' To me the unity of the Negro people and of the white workers is a living reality. I have seen this unity in action, and know that without it both the Negro people and the white workers are heading for a blind alley. You have never missed a chance to try to smash that unity.

"You have said repeatedly—and you say again in your column today—that for the Negro people to join any 'radical' movement is to commit mass suicide. I have worked as an organizer among the Negro people, and I can tell you that the only way in which we can keep from committing mass suicide today is to organize and struggle. The N.R.A. and the cotton-reduction program are tearing our people out of the very fabric of economic life. Destruction stares us in the face. If we make no resistance, as you advise, then we are truly following a policy of suicide.

"You have consistently supported every measure of the white ruling-class against the Negro people. Through your mouthpiece, the 'Courier,' you have sung hymns of praise to the N.R.A. and the 'new deal.' There is not a Negro in the United States that does not know that the 'new deal' takes bread from our mouths, throws us out of jobs, is an actual death-warrant against us. But you, George Schuyler, praise the N.R.A. You kiss the hand that is squeezing the life out of the Negro people.

The Slogan of Self-Determination

"You attack the slogan put forward by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the Communist Party—the slogan that no other organization of Negroes has dared to raise — self-determination for the Black Belt. What does this slogan mean? By it we proclaim that the land which the Negro people have tilled must belong to them, and not to the white landlords; that the right to rule the Black Belt belongs to the Negro majority, not to the white ruling-class minority. This is part of our demand for the full equality of the Negro people everywhere, in the Black Belt and outside it. How is the demand for equality to be achieved in the Black Belt, if the white landlords continue to rule?

"Yet you deliberately say that this slogan means segregation, that it is the 'worst type of race chauvinism.' You know that there is not one jot of truth in this charge.

"It happens that I have been sentenced to the chain-gang largely because I dared to raise the slogan of self-determination. My prosecutors, in their appeals that I be sent to the death-chair, reverted again and again to the slogan of self-determination. If this slogan can arouse so much hatred among the white rulers, then it must indeed be a slogan of great benefit to the Negro people. I ask no higher tribute to myself than that the white rulers shall hate me. When they hate me, knowing that I am dangerous to them, then I know that I am on the right track. When a demand or slogan arouses fear and anger in the hearts of the lynchers, then I know that that slogan is a correct one.

"On every question, without exception, the worst enemies of the Negro people will find you on their side. There is a march of Negro and white workers to demand that the starving be fed; while the government and its police bring out their machine-guns and their tear gas, you bring forth your verbal poison and attack the marchers in your most vicious language.

"Who Is the Uncle Tom?"

"You, who have never known a sincere moment, call the Negro leaders of our movement 'Uncle Toms.' You cannot conceive that men like Otto Huiswoud, William Patterson and James W. Ford, whom you single out for special mention, can be sincere in their devotion to our movement.

"Who is the Uncle Tom? It is you, George Schuyler, belittling the program of struggle, advising subordination and submission in the face of attacks by the white rulers, knifing in the back the fight to free the Scottsboro boys and myself.

"While I lay in jail, did you move a finger to help me? Did you ever write a line to speed the collection of my bail? Did the organization to which you belong, and in which you have influence—the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—contribute one penny to my release? No! But now that the masses have taken me out of the Georgia hell, you come forward to say: 'Angelo Herndon is out on bail, and will probably skip it like all the rest.'

"I will not skip the bail which the Negro and white workers have so self-sacrificingly collected for me. I will not desert the struggle.

"I demand that you make a public retraction of your statement concerning me.

"ANGELO HERNDON."

Angelo Herndon greeting 15,000 cheering workers gathered to welcome him on August 22, in the Bronx Coliseum.

24 NOTED NEGROES PROTEST SCHUYLER ATTACK ON HERNDON

Hold the Pittsburgh Courier Equally Guilty of Slanders Against Struggles of the Negro People—Demand Columnist Be Fired

NEW YORK.—Twenty-four outstanding Negro intellectuals and professionals joined Negro and white workers last week in indignant protests to the Pittsburgh Courier, and its columnist George Schuyler, against the attacks appearing regularly in that paper on the Scottsboro and Herndon defense. They expressed particular resentment against Schuyler's insinuation, in an attempt to have Herndon's bail revoked, that the heroic young Negro leader would probably "skip bail."

"We want to state unequivocally that your unprovoked attacks on the defense of the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon lend encouragement to the rulers in the South, who deny the Negro people all their elementary rights," says the protest to Schuyler. "This fact is driven home by the appearance in the Jackson County Sentinel, home paper of the lynchers in Scottsboro, Ala., of your attack on the Scottsboro defense, which appeared in the American Spectator. The Sentinel reprints your article with a note of approval—and this is not an accident.

"Your attacks upon the defense of Angelo Herndon and the Scottsboro boys are attacks upon us as members of the Negro group—an oppressed group struggling to free itself from oppression. Your entire intent, as shown by your recent articles, is to betray and crush every spark of militant resistance which has flared up among the Negro people, in their indignation at these outrageous frame-ups.

"We accept your challenge. We intend to spread far and wide the knowledge of your deeds. We believe that the masses should know of your treachery, should realize where you stand."

A similar protest sent to the Pittsburgh Courier holds that paper jointly responsible "with Schuyler for all the disruptive and slanderous attacks which have appeared in his column, upon the militant struggles of the Negro workers," and also declares:

"We demand the immediate dismissal of George Schuyler from the staff of the Courier. We demand an end to the provocations against the Scottsboro-Herndon defense and other militant struggles.

"We likewise demand that this protest be published in the columns of your paper."

Those who have signed the protest so far are Channing Tobias, Y. M. C. A. Senior Secretary to Colored Men and Boys; Peyton F. Anderson, M. D.; Harold Jackman, Albert H. Armstrong, J. J. Jones, M. D.; Augusta Savage, Dorothy K. Funn, L. Rebecca Baker, Mrs. Eva Sharp, Ruth B. Price, Owen H. Price, A. Hudson Sealy, M. D.; M. A. Savage, Gwendolyn Bennett, Louise Thompson, Aaaron Douglas, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Langston Hughes, Alta Douglas, Evangeline St. Claire, Hugh A. Glover, William C. Chase, William Toney and Eugene Gordon.

Intellectuals Ask Schuyler's Head For Herndon-Scottsboro Slap

A group of intellectuals, headed by Aaron Douglas, Ben Davis, Jr., Channing Tobias, and others, have created a furore in journalistic circles by demanding the dismissal of George Schuyler, ace columnist on The Pittsburgh Courier, because of his alleged attacks upon the Scottsboro-Herndon defense. Columnist Schuyler, whose vitriolic pen has dominated colored journalism for more than a decade, is charged with expressing views to the International Labor Defense, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, and "all honest intellectuals and workers who are fighting for the freedom of Herndon and the Scottsboro Nine."

Charging that the columns of The Courier seem always open to attacks against the Scottsboro Boys and Herndon, and further that The Courier "seems to be much more interested in ballyhooing the Jim-Crow NRA than in fighting the battles of the great masses of Negroes", this committee sends the following open letter to Columnist Schuyler:

George Schuyler

Dear Mr. Schuyler:

We have read with horror your attacks upon the defense of the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon. We have seen in these attacks repeated attempts to crush every effort of the Negro people in mass struggle. Your statement that Angelo Herndon will probably "skip bail" is not only proof of your alliance with the lynchers of the South who imprisoned him, but is a flagrant insult to this heroic young Negro fighter and to those who have fought in his defense and contributed to his bail fund.

"We want to state unequivocally that your unprovoked attacks on the defense of the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon lend encouragement to the rulers in the South, who deny the Negro people all their elementary rights. This fact is driven home by the appearance in the Jackson Coun-

REHEARING IS SOUGHT FOR ANGELO HERNDON

In an effort to carry the appeal of Angelo Herndon, negro and alleged communist, to the United States supreme court, attorneys for Herndon have filed a motion for a rehearing with the Georgia supreme court setting out in a memorandum compiled by Witney North Seymour, of New York, constitutional questions involved.

Announcement that this step is being taken in an effort to carry the case to the United States supreme court was made by the International Labor Defense. Herndon is at liberty under a $15,000 bond pending the hearing of the motion for a rehearing by the state supreme court in October. He was given 18 to 20 years for alleged communistic activities. He is now on a tour of northern cities speaking in an effort to raise money for his legal fight for freedom.

CALL STRIKERS "GANGSTERS"

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Chicago doesn't seem to have any monopoly on gangsters. Georgia has many of them, especially in Macon, where, not under cover, but openly, gangs interfere with honest men and women going to work to earn a living for their families. If the newspapers are to be believed, free-born American citizens, both white and Negro, are denied the inalienable American right to work, prevented forcibly, prevented by gangs from going to their places of work. We shall have to revise our much vaunted boast that the South is pre-eminently Anglo-Saxon in its beliefs and practices—intensely American, and frowns upon all the gang policies of foreigners. Here in the South, in the streets of one of our best cities, men can't go about their lawful occupations. These gangs have even torn clothes off women for no reason except that the women want to work. The good old Telegraph actually printed a picture of a truck that was stopped by the gangsters on the street, dismantled and put out of commission, so it couldn't be driven into its owner's premises. Gangs prevented a loaded railway car from being moved from the Adams-Swirles mill. So the marauding continues. Yet they call it "peaceful picketing". There is no such thing, and everybody knows it. One may as well talk of "humane warfare" as of "peaceful picketing". The peace and good order of the state of Georgia, the American right of any citizen to work for whom he pleases, and to be protected from violence and any form of intimidation—all demand that at the next session of the Legislature picketing be defined as a crime, and punished accordingly. That law, together with one providing that all associations not incorporated shall be construed as partnerships, with all partners liable for damages to persons or to property, will go far to rid this state of the lawless gangs that are doing so much to prevent the return of prosperity so greatly desired by all except the leaders of the gangs, who seem to be already quite prosperous.

There ought to be some way of protecting members of labor unions from domination. They dare not vote against a strike. There has been talk of owner domination of company unions. That has never in its worst instances approached the domination of leaders over members of the outside labor unions. Those who have talked with a great many members of unions are unanimous in saying that in most strikes at least three-fourths of the members don't want to strike—but they dare not risk the ostracism that will be visited on them by their leaders—indirectly, of course. The leaders themselves don't even advise violence—but it always follows their agitation.

Fortunately, the splendid Miss Gay Shepperson has recently issued and had published the order that those who can work but won't take jobs will be dropped from relief rolls. That order, so eminently fair, will automatically disqualify every striker who can get his job back from being fed on the bounty of those many at work at less wages than the strikers were getting. The strikers' wages were much higher than the average made by farm workers, having longer hours and infinitely harder work. But the question now is not one of wages, it is whether we shall have law and order, and protection of person and property in Georgia, or be at the mercy of gangsters.

Albany, Ga. R. L. PONDER.

Georgia

Labor-1934

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Conviction Of Negro Communist Is Upheld By Georgia Supreme Court

ATLANTA, May 24.—(AP)—The State of Georgia today won its fight to send Angelo Herndon, Cincinnati negro communist, to prison and immediately prepared to "rid itself of communism."

The State Supreme Court upheld the conviction of Herndon and his sentence of 18 to 20 years for "attempting to incite insurrection" and Asst. Solicitor John Hudson, of the Fulton (Atlanta) County Superior Court, who prosecuted Herndon, said six other persons under similar charges would be brought to trial as soon as possible.

Under the charge on which all will be tried the death penalty is possible, but the jury can recommend mercy and fix the punishment as it did in Herndon's case.

Hudson said the case would be "followed up vigorously" as "Georgia intends to rid itself of communism."

Indicted on charges similar to those against Herndon are Anne Burlack, described by officials as a teacher in communistic schools in the East and a figure in labor troubles in the North; Mary Dalton, Joe Carr, M. H. Powers, and two negroes.

Herndon's attorney fought the conviction on the grounds that negroes had been excluded from the jury and that the term "darky" was used in the courtroom in reference to Herndon. The Supreme Court said standard dictionary defined "darky" as meaning "negro" and it was not a term of approbium.

Hudson said when Herndon was arrested officers found literature advocating the establishment of a negro nation in the Southern States and secession from the United States.

Under the indictment for "attempting to incite insurrection" Hudson charged Herndon with soliciting membership in the communist party of America, with advocating the overthrow of the Government of the State of Georgia by force.

He said it was the purpose of "such gangs, groups, and associations" to overthrow the constituted authorities of the State by violence and they would "not be tolerated in Georgia."

The state supreme court Thursday upheld the conviction and 18 to 20-year prison sentence of Angelo Herndon, negro communist, who was convicted of "inciting to insurrection" here, and Assistant Solicitor-General John H. Hudson said that six other persons indicted for similar offenses would be brought to trial at once and the state "rid of communism."

Herndon was convicted by a jury in Fulton superior court some months ago and his attorneys fought the conviction on the ground that negroes were excluded from the jury and that the term "darky" was used in the courtroom.

The six others awaiting trial here are Anne Burlack, Mary Dalton, Joe Carr, M. H. Powers and two negroes. All are at liberty on bond. Miss Burlack, said to be a teacher in communistic schools, has taken a prominent part in a number of communistic demonstrations in northern cities.

Herndon was convicted after Assistant Solicitor Hudson presented the jury with a number of pamphlets found in his "office," which called upon negroes to organize and secede from the Union. Hudson said the papers advocated the establishment of a negro nation in the southern states.

In its decision Thursday the high court held that the state had a right to bar negroes from the jury and also held that the term "darky" was given in the standard dictionary as a synonym for negro.

Hudson, speaking for the white ruling-class whose fears and rage have been excited by the growing unity of Negro and white workers being achieved under Communist leadership, declared: "Georgia intends to rid itself of Communism."

In its ruling against the appeal of the International Labor Defense for a new trial for Herndon, the Georgia Supreme Court upholds the systematic exclusion of Negroes from Georgia juries and the use by the prosecutor and other court officials of the insulting term "darky" during the trial of Herndon — issues raised by the I.L.D. in its appeal.

* * *

NEW YORK.—The fight to free Herndon will be carried immediately to the U. S. Supreme Court, the International Labor Defense announced yesterday.

The organization issued a call to all its branches, all trade unions and organizations of the unemployed, fraternal bodies, etc., to rally to the defense of Herndon and the "Atlanta Six."

It announced at the same time that a court-order had been forced by the I.L.D. in Atlanta for a complete physical re-examination of Herndon; X-rays of his stomach and lungs taken under a previous court order were found, despite efforts of Grady hospital officials to conceal the fact, to have been unsuccessful.

The Herndon Defense Committee is arranging a protest mass meeting at the Imperial Elks Hall, 160 W. 129th St., on June 13. Benjamin J. Davis, brilliant Negro International Labor Defense attorney in the Herndon case, will be the main speaker.

STILL HAS HOPES

Birmingham World 5-29-34

ANGELO HERNDON,

alleged young communist whose 18 to 20 year sentence for inciting an insurrection was upheld by the Georga State Supreme court Thursday Attorney Ben Davis, jr., states that he will carry the case to the U. S. Courts.

weeks, I was allowed the privilege of private consultation with Herndon in a private room when I called on him to-day," Herndon's attorney declared, in telling of the attempted frame-up.

Herndon, called down from his cell, brought a large package of letters, sealed and unsealed, and carried openly in his hands. The turnkey and assistant jailers made no objection to his turning the letters over to Davis.

After an interview, lasting about 40 minutes, Davis left his client, openly carrying the letters to the front part of the jail. As he started out of the gate, however, one of the jailers called upon him to halt. He was taken into the turnkey's office, where he was accused of attempting to smuggle the letters out against prison rules.

"You thought you were smart," he was told, "but I caught you. You were trying to slip that stuff out of here."

One of the flunkies then read a portion of one of Herndon's letters addressed to the local Atlanta World, Negro daily, in which Herndon in relating the torture to which he has been subjected, referred to the jailers as fascist dogs. Infuriated the fascist dogs threatened Davis with "trouble" and ordered the letters sent to the Rev. John Hudson, fanatical prosecutor of Herndon.

Davis has openly carried out many of Herndon's letters in the past. The action of the jailers on this occasion is clearly part of the increased terror practised against Herndon since the Georgia Supreme Court Decision and the general terror campaign against militant workers recently unleashed by Hudson and his "Red Squad."

The present treatment of Herndon in jail is evidence of the torture being prepared for him on the chain gang to which he will be sent August 3 unless $15,000 bail in loans of cash and Liberty bonds being raised by the I. L. D. is available by that time.

Georgia Bosses Plan Death for "Atlanta Six"

Follow Herndon Decision With Move Against 6 Other Organizers

ATLANTA, Ga., May 25. — Death in the electric chair for the "Atlanta Six" and all workers daring to organize Negro and white workers together in joint struggle against starvation, terror and Negro oppression, was threatened today by the white ruling-class celebrating its decision handed down through the Georgia Supreme Court, upholding the savage chain gang sentence of 18 to 20 years against Angelo Herndon, heroic young Negro organizer of Atlanta white and Negro unemployed workers.

Rev. John A. Hudson, State Prosecutor, announced he would immediately resume the drive to send the "Atlanta Six" to the electric chair. The six working class organizers, Ann Burlak, Mary Dalton, and two white and two Negro men, were indicted on the same resurrected Slave Code on which Herndon was railroaded to the chain gang.

HERNDON APPEAL DENIED BY COURT

Constitution 5-25-34 Atlanta, Ga.

Alleged Communist Conviction Upheld; Six Others To Go on Trial.

"Jailers of Herndon Try to Frame Davis, Negro I. L. D. Lawyer"

Daily Worker 7-20-34 New York, N. Y.

Torture, Death on Chain Gang Awaits Herndon Unless Bail is Raised

ATLANTA, Ga., July 19.—An attempt by Fulton Tower Prison officials to frame Benjamin J. Davis, Negro International Labor Defense attorney in the case of Angelo Herndon, was reported by him today.

This attempt by Georgia authorities who have sworn to "get" not only Herndon, but his attorneys and local sympathisers, took place in Fulton Tower, where Herndon is confined. Davis was charged with attempting to smuggle letters from Herndon past the censor.

"For the first time in several

Will We Allow Lynch Justice to Kill Our Brave Comrade Angelo Herndon?

He Dared to Organize Negro and White Unemployed

By MYRA PAGE

THE sombre walls of Fulton County Prison, where Angelo Herndon is entombed, rise in the very heart of Atlanta, "cultural center of the South." The iron doorbell jangles several minutes before the jailer bestirs himself from his comfortable chew and gossiping with a bluecoat, to let us in. We spy him eyeing us oddly through a grilled window, like some slow-witted Bossie behind a barbed wire fence.

The heavy door swings back. He takes us into his office. My companion, member of a well-known Atlanta law firm which the International Labor Defense has just interested in this case, produces his card. The jailer's waddling person exudes an ingratiating importance. And what may he do for us?

"We came to see a prisoner—Angelo Herndon."

The keeper's jaw sags, "That goldern nigger! You come to see **him!**" Perplexed fear in his eyes, his bearing resumes its old hardness. He surveys me and I him, with mutual contempt. To think that this biped has in his keeping that rare spirit and working class fighter, Angelo Herndon!

He may manhandle and insult as he likes our young comrade, sentenced to twenty years on the chain-gang for having organized Atlanta's jobless in a march to the Fulton County Commission to demand relief. This alone has been his "crime."

What had most infuriated the Coca Cola and mill and cotton interests controlling Georgia was his defiance of Jim Crow. That "damn white nigger" had dared organize unemployed councils and demonstrations that included both colored and white. This was open rebellion! Inciting to riot!

The orderly demonstrators won their demands. The Commission found an extra $6,000 for relief. (But get that Red!) Some days later, as he was entering the post office for his mail, Angelo was arrested. For eleven days he remained without any charges. Meanwhile he was treated to trips to the electrocution cell and similar diversions, "to make the bastard talk." Terror proved useless.

Finally the Red-baiting Solicitor Hudson bethought himself of an old law directed against rebelling slaves, and resurrected in recent years for rebellion workers. So in the summer of 1932, Angelo Herndon was charged under a law dating back to 1820, "for inciting to insurrection." The penalty was death.

"For six months before I was tried," the 20-year-old organizer writes, "I was forced to live in a cell with condemned men. I almost died from starvation and lack of medicine." After three days of a farcical trial, he was found guilty. But the wide protest roused by the I.L.D. caused the jury to "recommend mercy." Sentence was from 18 to 20 years on the Georgia chain gang. John L. Spivak in his book, "Georgia Nigger" showed what a death trap these gangs are.

* * *

THE jailor shoots a stream of 'baccy into the spitoon. "That goldern nigger! The one I get all them telegrams about—**demanding** I release him. Imagine that! **Demanding!**" At my involuntary grin the keeper's fury pulls him to his feet. "That blasted coon! Oughta be on the chain gang, that's what. Where I'd put him, too." (Yes, but for those wires!)

Remembering the lawyer's quite wide connections, our host jingles his keys. His bearing modifies. "What you mixing up in such a case for?" he queries, adding quickly, "Come on. This ain't visiting day for niggers, but seeing as it's you, Mr. Lagnley."

His glum waddle precedes us to a high steel door, one side of a barred cage. Within are penned human beings. In the half-light, at square peepholes stand bedraggled white men, receiving their families. On the outside, staring through the bars at their father are three small children with their worn mother. Their faces and the man's are wet, stricken. He is a "poor white," tenant farmer or millhand. Nothing cruel in his face. However, he may have broken the rich man's law, it is clear that poverty has been his main crime.

The jailor pushes the woman and children aside, unlocks the door. We pass through, and the door clangs to behind us. Beyond another steel door, in a cage still further removed from sun and air are the colored prisoners. The Jim Crow system is very strictly enforced here: white men, be they thieves, murderers or dope addicts, are still "superior" to any Negro. So the Georgia state law rules.

From the narrow stone floor stagger tier on tier of musty cramped cells. This damp shaftway is like those in an East Side tenement, only the stench is worse. It is high noon outside: here the gloom seeps to your very bones. The tomb of the living dead.

* * *

IN A NASTY **key**, the jailor drawls "Bring **that** nigger Herndon down **here.**" **The** cry echoes up the tiers, "**Herndon!**" Somewhere a key clicks, a **barred** door is thrown back. He **starts** down the tiers, this son of **an Alabama** coal-digger who began **work** in the mines, too, as a lad of **13.** I recall the simple terse words in which he has recorded his first acquaintance with the revolutionary movement:

"One day a friend and I, in search of work, happened to come across some handbills stuck to a post. We snatched one off. We did not take time to read it right then. After looking all over Birmingham for work, we set out for home. I took the handbill out of my pocket. I saw the startling headline: "Would you rather fight — or starve?" I called my friend. We both sat down and began to read that handbill. Near the bottom was the announcement of a meeting called for 3 o'clock in the heart of town, by the Unemployed Council. All the way there I said to myself, 'It's war. It's war. So I might as well get into it now as any other time.'"

The Negro youth finds white and colored workers uniting—something new in the South. His friend is afraid, but Angelo joins, goes to his first demonstration. When the National Unemployed Convention is held in 1930 in Chicago, he is elected a delegate. The Kluxers distribute threatening handbills, stage night-shirt parades. Angelo's relatives try to persuade him from going to the convention for fear their home will be bombed by the Klan. He goes anyway—and returns to begin organization work among the miners. The big Tennessee Coal and Iron Corporation orders his arrest. So at 17, he is handcuffed to a white organizer and comrade, and thrown in jail. They are charged with vagrancy, sentenced to a year's hard labor on the chain gang—but the I.L.D. has them acquitted.

Arrested several times after that for organizing the miners and unemployed, he is sent into the Black Belt to organize the sharecroppers, and barely escapes a lynch mob. He is active in the Scottsboro campaign, the Dred Scott case of the Negro people in the South. The Birmingham underworld tries to frame him in connection with the Willie Peterson frame-up, but fail. Herndon, sent to Atlanta to organize the unemployed, although barely 19, is already schooled in the fight, and able to meet whatever comes.

* * *

THE steps grow nearer. Down the jail stairs comes a slight, upright figure in a white shirt and tan trousers. There is no mistaking his gait; his eyes are unafraid.

Not even Fulton prison can break a revolutionist.

The jailor glares his hate. "Visitors!" He thumbs at us. The youth crosses over, a slow, modest smile lighting his face. Visitors are rare, and our call unexpected. I see my lawyer friend's amazement. New to the case, he has not seen Angelo Herndon before. In all this filth, that lad has kept himself clean as a whistle, inside and out. "You're right," he whispers hurriedly, "he just doesn't belong here."

We introduce ourselves: Angelo Herndon puts out his hand. "Hello, comrade!" The words ring through the gloom. We shake hands; the jailor glowers. "What kinda monkey business is this," he fumes to the lawyer, "a white woman calling on and shaking hands with a nigger!"

We hear him, and shake again. Barely a quarter of an hour we're allowed; we have to talk fast. He speaks, not of himself, but of his joy that Dimitroff is free. He is eager to hear more news of the movement, the Soviet Union. In his pocket is a Daily Worker: he is so eager to enter as much as he can into things, even from his cell, to be a part. He is sure that the American workers will soon set him free. So am I. But Angelo Herndon has been waiting now, two years. His case has been appealed to the Georgia Supreme Court. Since last October he has waited for a decision. Workers, unions, mass organizations, will you raise such a protest that the judges must grant a new trial, and Angelo Herndon be set free?

For the message I bring from our comrade in Fulton Prison is grave, urgent. True, no terror or imprisonment can break our young comrade's spirit. But they may break his body. In a 9 by 12-foot cell they have kept him penned up with four other prisoners, condemned men. He has been forced to listen, night after night, to their bitter cries. Although wracking to a sensitive nature like Herndon's, if they thought by this to break his morale, they have failed. But it is not easy. We must see that he is immediately accorded the rights of a political prisoner, until set free.

Suffering from the terrific food and air, Angelo has only escaped serious illness through the extra food supplied him by the I.L.D. He was examined recently by two prison doctors, one white and one Negro. The white doctor actually made no examination but lectured our comrade on "bein' a bad nigger. Stop givin' out these statements," etc. But the Negro doctor did examine him. He reported that Angelo Herndon is threatened with tuberculosis, and requires sunshine, fresh air, special food. Also his eyesight is extremely bad. An immediate change is urgent.

Of all this, Angelo says little, except as I question him. But as the jailor demands we leave, we see Angelo standing there in the gloom, waiting. Waiting to be set free, to come back to his comrades and take place in the ranks. Surely he shall not wait long, or in vain!

* * *

NOTE: — The Georgia Supreme Court on Monday 24, upheld the atrocious verdict of 18 to 20 years on the chain-gang against Angelo Herndon, Negro organizer of Atlanta white and Negro unemployed workers.

The I. L. D. is planning to carry the fight to the U. S. Supreme Court, calls for mass protests against the decision of the State court, demands for the immediate release of Herndon and financial support for its Free Herndon campaign.

Prison May Break His Body, But Never His Spirit

ANGELO HERNDON

Georgia
8

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

10,000 Cheering Negro and White Workers Take Over Terminal As Herndon Arrives

By EDWIN ROLFE

NEW YORK.—For more than an hour on Tuesday evening the huge Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal belonged to the militant workers of New York City.

These were the workers—10,000 of them—who massed to greet Angelo Herndon, young Negro Communist leader, on his arrival from the Fulton Tower prison in Atlanta on the 6:45 train Tuesday evening. They accorded Herndon, out on $15,000 bail and facing a sentence on the Georgia chain-gang, a rousing joyful welcome such as has rarely been given to any working class leader.

A group of outstanding workers' leaders was at the Pennsylvania Terminal to greet him when the train arrived — a delegation which included Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party; C. A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker; Charles Krumbein, district Communist Party organizer; Robert Minor and James W. Ford, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; Richard B. Moore and Anna Damon, of the national office of the International Labor Defense; Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., I.L.D. lawyer in the Herndon case and now editor of the Negro Liberator; MacWeiss, of the Young Communist League; and Ben Gold, secretary of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

Masses With Banners

While this delegation waited on the platform, more than 500 others milled about the track entrances on the level above, and over 9,000 workers packed the south half of the main hall upstairs.

These workers had begun arriving singly and in groups, behind red banners and placards bearing the names of their organizations, long before "the I.L.D. special" pulled into the station. They surged through the main hall, laughing and joyfully expectant, anxious to catch a glimpse of the heroic young Communist who had spent 19 months in the Atlanta jail—anxious to show their devotion to and solidarity with the young man who had defied the southern lynch bosses and courts in his efforts to save these Scottsboro boys.

As the train bearing Herndon and Joseph R. Brodsky, chief I.L.D. attorney, and Rev. J. A. Martin, Atlanta Negro minister, roared into the station, special guards and policemen shunted the crowd to an entrance away from the one where Herndon was to appear. But a Negro porter, who had read of Herndon's fight in Georgia, spotted the deception and immediately rushed to Anna Damon's side.

"Not this door," he whispered. "That one, over there."

Hoisted on Shoulders

As Herndon appeared he was immediately hoisted upon the broad shoulders of Bob Minor, and his brother, Milton Herndon. A Negro worker appeared out of the crowd and joyfully pressed a large bouquet of fiery red roses into his hands.

Herndon, balanced above the mass of workers about him, took the flowers in one hand. With his other hand he waved to left and right his white Panama hat, the joy of the assembled workers reflected on his face as—his health, impaired by his long incarceration and tired after the long train journey—smiled a happy answer to this welcome.

As he was carried up the marble stairway into the main hall of the terminal, black arms and white were held up, thousands of them, as cheers echoed through the station and the workers sang the International.

Rush to Shake Hands

The same workers who a few minutes before had applauded, Mike Walsh and F. D. Griffin, of the Harlem I.L.D., when they predicted how great the demonstration would be when the nine Scottsboro boys would arrive in New York, raised their voices now in deafening cheers. They rushed forward about him, eager to shake his hand, to hold their placards shouting "Welcome!" before his eyes.

But deep voices boomed "Discipline, comrades, discipline!" and the crowd fell back, opening a path through which he was carried out into 32nd St. The crowd surged close behind, closing the pathway as soon as he had passed.

A young worker, in his excitement, fell against two old matronly working-class women. Turning toward them to ask forgiveness, he saw they were crying. "I'm sorry," he shouted to make himself heard, putting up his arm to shield them from the crowd. "Oh, it's not you," they cried, pointing to the frail figure on Minor's shoulders. "It's not you!" The tears caught the corners of their lips, upturned in broad smiles of joy.

Traffic Stopped

On the shoulders of outstanding Communists, Herndon was borne across the street to an empty parking ground. Here for fifteen minutes he waited, meeting members of the delegation, resting, waiting for the car which was to carry him to a comrade's home, to rest. All of these leaders were known to him by name and by deed—but most of them he met personally in this little parking space for the first time. Outside the parking ground the massed workers captured the street, just as for an hour before his arrival, they had made the Penn Terminal theirs. Police, knowing how powerless they were to dispel this happy, determined throng, stopped traffic on 32nd St., between Seventh and Eighth Aves., while photographers clicked their cameras and Herndon, in the center of a human circle held intact by linked arms and hands, stood waiting for the auto which took him away to quiet, to the recuperation he needs before again facing the Southern courts in the I. L. D.'s appeal against his 18 to 20 years' sentence to the Georgia chain gang.

Once Herndon was in the auto the workers fell back again, clearing a lane through which his car could pass. Again, as the auto moved on, the lane was closed, and the crowd followed behind down 32nd St., going spontaneously into disciplined march formation, in lines of four, as they reached Broadway, where they turned south.

"Scottsboro Boys Shall Not Die"

Singing and shouting "Free Angelo Herndon!" and "The Scottsboro Boys Shall Not Die!" they swept into Union Square just before dusk, immediately set up a speakers' stand on the south end of the square near the Army recruiting station, and immediately opened a meeting.

Only once was a speaker interrupted. That was when the car carrying Herndon was recognized as it pulled up to watch the meeting on Fourth Ave., before Klein's department store. The workers left the meeting, rushing across the wide avenue. For several minutes all traffic halted, before a mass of men and women more effective than any red traffic light. But again the cry of "Discipline, comrades," turned them back to the meeting.

Several speakers kept the crowd listening tensely on the square until dark. The words of Bob Minor set the spirit of the meeting. Some of his words, sentences, remained with the workers when they boarded the subways for home.

"We assembled a short time ago at the Penn Station," Minor said, "to meet a train coming from Atlanta, Georgia. On it was Angelo Herndon, whose name is today known throughout the world.

"Herndon was 19 years old when he stood up in a Georgia court and proclaimed himself a revolutionist, a leader of the Young Communist League. . . . Ten years ago there was no Angelo Herndon. There was no black leader of white workers. Today we have hundreds—they spell the unity of black and white workers throughout America! . . . If you honor this inspiring unity, you should honor the Communist Party which is responsible for it. Herndon is only a boy in years, barely old enough to cast his first vote, yet he has already shaken the entire South! . . . Without the Communist Party, there could not have been an Angelo Herndon. . . . Yes, comrades, fellow workers, . . .

"Four years ago a freight train stopped at Scottsboro. That train cut a deep gash through the South that will remain until we have a Soviet America!"

New York Herald-Tribune

AUG 21 1934

Red Gets Georgia Rehearing

ATLANTA, Aug. 20 (AP).—The Georgia Supreme Court today granted attorneys for Angelo Herndon, Cincinnati Negro Communist, under an eighteen to twenty-year sentence for inciting insurrection by the distribution of communistic literature, permission to file a motion for rehearing before the tribunal. The Negro is now out of jail under $15,000 bond pending the outcome of his case in the higher court.

disbanded.

Negro Communist Is Granted Bond

Macon Telegraph
8-5-34

ATLANTA, Aug. 4 (AP)—Angelo Herndon, Negro communist of Cincinnati, under sentence of 18 to 20 years for attempting to incite insurrection by distribution of communistic literature, was released today under $15,000 bond provided by the International Labor Defense.

Convicted in January, 1933, Herndon had been held in Fulton tower here pending an appeal to the United States supreme court. He lost an appeal to the state supreme court which upheld the trial court.

REHEARING IS SOUGHT FOR ANGELO HERNDON

Attorneys for Angelo Herndon, convicted Negro communist, filed a motion Monday, for rehearing before the state supreme court on the negro's appeal to set aside the verdict and sentence of the Fulton superior court. Herndon is now on $15,000 bond.

His petition, filed by John Geer, negro lawyer, states that conditions have changed in the country since the sentence was imposed in 1932 for circulating insurrectionary literature and attempting to incite insurrection.

Herndon Denied New Trial By Georgia Supreme Court

Macon
10-6-34

ATLANTA, Ga.—The State Supreme Court here denied a re-hearing, in the case of Angelo Herndon on Friday, September 28. Immediately, the International Labor Defense stated that their attorneys would prepare their case for appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Herndon, released from Fulton Tower Jail, under $15,000 bail raised by the I. L. D. through popular subscription, is at present on a tour of 33 cities of the U. S. He is being accompanied on his tour by Mrs. Norris, mother of Clarence Norris one of the Scottsboro boys under death sentence in Kilby Prison, Ala., and Richard B. Moore, of the I. L. D.

MASS DEMONSTRATION TO GREET HEROIC NEGRO OUT UNDER $15,000 BAIL

He Will Reach New York Tomorrow—Stops At Cities On Way

Daily Worker 8-6-34

NEW YORK, N.Y. Angelo Herndon, released on $15,000 bail Saturday from his torture chamber in Fulton Tower, Atlanta, Ga., will arrive in New York at Pennsylvania station at 6:35 p. m. tomorrow night, the International Labor Defense announced yesterday.

The I. L. D. called on all workers, Negro and white, to demonstrate at the station in a monster welcome for the heroic young fighter against hunger and fascism, for unity of black and white workers.

Demonstrations of welcome and solidarity, which all workers were urged to attend, are also being arranged as the train passes through Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Newark.

The train will pass through the stations in these cities at the following hours (daylight saving time):

Washington, D. C., 2 p. m.; Baltimore, 2:52; Philadelphia (30th Street) 4.46; North Philadelphia, 4.57; Newark, 6.17.

Brodsky Posts Bail

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 5.—Angelo Herndon was released from Fulton Tower prison at 5 p. m. Saturday, on $15,000 bail raised through a mass campaign of the International Labor Defense.

The bail was posted by Joseph R. Brodsky, chief counsel for the I. L. D., who immediately left for New York with Herndon, accompanied also by the Rev A. J. Martin, Negro minister of Atlanta.

Herndon is being brought to New York by a circuitous route to forestall any attempts by the Southern lynchers and their agents to interfere with his passage.

A strong force of deputies was on hand at the jail when Herndon was released, evidently the result of the mass campaign directed at Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, demanding protection for Herndon.

At the train, also, special railroad detectives had been assigned.

Jail Mates in Farewell

As he left the gates of the prison where he had spent nineteen months of torture, fellow-prisoners, black and white, crowded the jail windows in an affectionate demonstration of farewell, yelling "good-bye and good luck" to the heroic young Negro Communist.

Despite the urgings of the deputies, Herndon insisted on turning back and shouted back greetings from the sidewalk:

"Thanks! Be Brave! Heads up! Good luck!"

This was in striking contrast to the sneering remark of the turnkey: "Hope to see you back for good!"

"Not to have my head confined in a small place seems strange and wonderful," were Angelo Herndon's first words on driving away. "Gee, the air smells good!"

Immediately, still breathing deeply of the fresh air and turning his head about to see the world about him after the long months of foul prison air and solitary confinement, he went on:

"Now that I am free again I want to thank the I. L. D. and all the friends and sympathizers for their militant revolutionary fight in forcing the fascist ruling class of Georgia to release me on bail. I am filled with deep enthusiasm and joy over this victory. I can scarcely find words to express myself adequately. This is just the beginning of the fight for my ultimate freedom, which is at the same time a fight against fascism and the growing intolerable lot of the workers.

"We Must Fght for the Others"

"We American workers must now tighten up our ranks in militant struggles that must free the Scottsboro boys, Thaelmann, Mooney, and all class war victims and eventually lead to the destruction of the pirate ruling class. This partial victory in connection with my case should be all the more convincing to those who have been doubtful or misled about the strength of mass pressure.

"I re-enter the struggle determined to carry on, come what may."

The actual release on bail of Angelo Herndon climaxed a day of feverish activity by Brodsky, who flew from New York Friday night with the precious $15,000 raised by the I. L. D. This activity included a four-hour drive into the country to secure the signature of Judge Lee B. Wyatt to the release order.

Prior to this the signature of the court clerk, the attorney of record, and of Herndon himself had been obtained, following the posting of the cash.

"When I went to get Herndon's signature, I was given the most amazing demonstration of the spirit of this young fighter," Brodsky said. "Before I could get his signature to the papers for his own release, I had to answer a flood of questions which he poured out to me about the latest developments of the struggle against starvation, terror, and fascism in this country and internationally."

WORKING CLASS LEADERS HEAD DEMONSTRATION

Daily Worker 8-8-34

Doctors Will Examine Heroic Negro Out On Bail from Dungeon

NEW YORK. — Cheering thousands of New York workers with banners and slogans were at Pennsylvania station yesterday afternoon when Angelo Herndon, heroic Negro Communist leader, arrived here from Fulton Tower prison, Atlanta.

It was the greatest demonstration of greeting ever organized by the working-class of New York, a fitting reception for America's "young Dimitroff," who still faces 18 to 20 years on the Georgia chain gang under a sentence now being appealed by the International Labor Defense to the U. S. Supreme Court, for "inciting to insurrection."

Daily Worker 8-7-34

by organizing Negro and white workers together.

Other thousands at stations along the route of the train from the South, in Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Newark, shouted their greeting in a pledge of solidarity as the train flashed through, bearing Herndon, Joseph R. Brodsky, chief counsel of the I. L. D., and the Rev. J. A. Martin, Negro minister of Atlanta, who accompanied him on the trip.

Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., headed a delegation of the most prominent leaders of the revolutionary movement, which met Herndon as he stepped off the train. Among them were Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, Charles Krumbein, James W. Ford, and Ben Gold, and many others.

Plans of the International Labor Defense were to take Herndon, immediately upon his arrival, to be examined by medical specialists, who will determine what his physical condition is, following which steps will be taken to restore to him the health destroyed by 19 months of confinement and torture in Fulton Tower.

A central meeting at which Herndon will speak will be announced as soon as his physical condition has been determined, the I. L. D. said. It will probably be held within eight days of his arrival.

At hundreds of meetings in Harlem, Brooklyn, the Bronx, Manhattan, and Queens, speakers on street corners and in meeting halls all day and Monday evening, and all yesterday afternoon, told crowds of workers of the release of Herndon, the heroic story of the struggles he led and the struggle to free him, mobilizing the masses which greeted him when his train pulled in from the South.

Everywhere the "Daily Worker," with its headlines announcing Herndon's arrival, was bought up by eager throngs anxious to learn the latest details of the arrangements, eager to know when and where he will arrive from the dungeon from which they helped to free him.

In the delegation which met Herndon, besides Browder, were Anna Damon and Richard B. Moore, of the national office of the I.L.D., N. Stevens, New York district attorney of the I.L.D., Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker; Charles Krumbein, district organizer of the Communist Party; James W. Ford, Harlem section organizer of the Communist Party; Bob Minor, of the Central Committee, Communist Party; Roy Hudson, head of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union; Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., I.L.D. lawyer in the Herndon case and now editor of the Negro Liberator; Mac Weiss, of the Young Communist League; Ben Gold, secretary of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, Molly Picheny of the National Women's Councils; Israel Amter, secretary of the National Unemployment Council, and many other leaders of the revolutionary movement.

WOMEN HELD AS 'REDS' ARE RELEASED ON BOND

Mrs. Leah Young and Miss Annie Mae Leathers, who have been held in Fulton Tower since the recent textile strike on charges of circulating insurrectionary literature, were released Tuesday under $1,000 bond each. Bonds for the two white women were recently reduced from $5,000 to $1,000 by Solicitor General John A. Boykin.

The two released communists left the tower with John Geer, negro attorney, and said they were going to the home of relatives on Crew street.

Mrs. Young and Miss Leathers were the last of the alleged communists to be released within the past few days. Eight others, negroes, were released under bonds ranging from $300 to $1,000.

It was said at the tower that bonds for the two white men were signed by a negro businessman of Atlanta.

Labor—1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Georgia.

COLUMBUS, GA.
ENQUIRER SUN

OCT 23 1934

COMMUNISM IN SCHOOLS

The arrest of a number of persons alleged to be communists in DeKalb county, may awaken school authorities to the necessity of making a close check-up on those whom they would engage as instructors.

Two of the four accused are teachers—one a supply teacher in the Atlanta public schools, and heretofore eligible for a regular teaching position, and the other a student assistant teacher in chemistry at Emory university. Along with an attorney, said to be from New York, and Charles Weaver, a negro, they have been held in DeKalb county jail.

They are under a charge of "inciting rebellion." In the "headquarters" a quantity of communist literature was found. The offense with which the quartette is charged may be punished by death.

Schools and colleges are well-recognized points of attacks for communists, and when they can enlist the support of a few teachers the doctrine soon makes headway. New York has had considerable of this kind of trouble in its public schools, a recent investigation indicating a considerable percentage of the teachers were not 100 per cent for our form of government. Teachers there are now obliged to take the oath of allegiance to this country before they can teach in the schools.

Wherever communism rears its head in the South, negroes are more or less involved. Some of the communists work entirely among negroes but so far, in this section, they have been kept from any great activity.

As long as the government supports the schools it is the duty of the authorities to see that all teachers support the government and that there is no question as to their loyalty to our form of government.

Teaching is one profession where such loyalty is demanded 24 hours of every day. A teacher cannot be pro-American during school hours and pro-something-else the rest of the time. American parents want their children taught American ideals, and no teacher who has a tinge of anything but true Americanism has any right in the public schools or colleges, unless they plainly wear the label in the open. The school patrons would soon get rid of them.

The DeKalb authorities have done the state a service in making an effort to stamp out communism and the example should be followed in other counties wherever inroads of the reds is detected.

BUYKIN REDUCES BOND IN COMMUNIST CASES

Constitution 7-7-34

Four of the seven Atlanta negroes charged with circulating insurrectionary literature were free on bond Tuesday night, following action of Solicitor-General John A. Boykin in making reductions of all bonds against communistic suspects held in Fulton tower.

After a conference with John Geer, negro attorney representing Mrs. Leah Young and her sister, Miss Annie Mae Leathers, Boykin reduced the $5,000 bonds set for the two white women to $1,000 each. Similar action was taken in the cases of Joseph Moreland, alleged to be "president" of an Atlanta negro "local," and Fannie Aderhold, alleged secretary.

Bonds of Zelman Ware, Lucile Lawrence and Will Moreland were reduced to $300 and that of Julia Weaver to $500. All four negroes made bond and were released. John Grant, another negro, was released several days ago on his own bond.

Geer said he expects all of his clients to make bond within the next few days.

Action on the question of surety was taken following the withdrawal of a demand for trial filed on behalf of the negroes several days ago. It was announced the defendants will proceed with their original plan to seek removal of the cases to the federal court.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
November 4, 1934

Negro Communism In Atlanta Seen As 'Negligible'

Committee Reports That Few Members of Blacks May Have Been Propagandists

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 3.—(AP)—Communism among Atlanta Negroes is negligible, an interracial committee of representatives of the Atlanta Christian Council and of the committee on church co-operation of the Negro churches of Atlanta said today.

The committee said it desired to reassure the public relative to "fear of Communist influence among the Negroes" of this city.

It recognized a possibility that "a few Negroes may have been compromised by designing propagandists operating under false pretenses" and suggested in such cases that patient correction is needed rather than "extreme severity."

"As a committee of conference and co-operation," read a public statement issued by the committee "which for twenty years has been closely in touch with Negro life and thought in this city, we are convinced that this fear is practically groundless and that the Communist following among Atlanta Negroes is negligible.

"Our committee, of course, individually and collectively, is unalterably opposed to the revolutionary philosophy of Communism, which advocates governmental changes by violent means and seeks to embitter certain elements of the citizenship against our Democratic institutions and officials. We stand pledged to use our utmost influence against all such teachings and efforts; and in this stand, we confidently believe we are supported by the great majority of Atlanta Negroes."

Loyalty "Matter of History"

The statement records the loyalty of American Negroes to the Government as "a matter of history."

"Revolutionary movements have never appealed to them," it said. "In our judgment the present situation is no exception. We wish, therefore, to bespeak for the Negro people of Atlanta the continued confidence, friendship and helpfulness of our officials and the public.

"It is possible, indeed that a few may have been comprised by designing propagandists operating under false pretenses. Should that be found to be true, we suggest that in such cases patient caution also against the danger of inflicting shame and suffering upon innocent people by arresting on mere suspicion, holding in jail without proof and convicting on inconclusive evidence. . . ."

Concluding the statement the committee suggested that "revolutionary movements among the people of any race can be best combatted by correcting the ills and injustices upon which revolution thrives."

Solicitor John Boykin, of Fulton (Atlanta) County, recently called for an investigation of Communistic activities.

Yesterday the DeKalb County grand jury declined to indict four persons who had been held under bond on a charge of "attempting to incite insurrection."

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 4, 1934

ATLANTA NEGROES NOT COMMUNISTS, COMMITTEE SAYS

Inter-Racial Group Sees Traditional Loyalty as Deterring Factor

Fear of communism among Atlanta negroes is groundless, as they are traditionally loyal to their government, it was asserted in a statement issued Saturday by an inter-racial committee representing a group of white and colored churches of Atlanta.

American negroes do not look with favor upon movements advocating violence and revolution, the statement says, and the committee anticipates the support of the majority of Atlanta negroes in combating such movements.

The statement, formulated by a committee headed by W. A. Bell and unanimously adopted at a special meeting of the inter-racial committee on Friday, follows:

"We, the Inter-racial Committee, composed of representatives of the Atlanta Christian Council and the committee on church co-operation of the negro churches of Atlanta, desire to reassure the public relative to the fear of communist influence among the negroes of this city. As a committee of conference and co-operation, which for twenty years has been closely in touch with negro life and thought in this city, we are convinced that this fear is practically groundless and that the communist following among Atlanta negroes is negligible.

"Our committee, of course, individually and collectively, is unalterably opposed to the revolutionary philosophy of communism, which advocates governmental changes by violent means and seeks to embitter certain elements of the citizenship against our democratic institutions and officials. We stand pledged to use our utmost influence against all such teachings and efforts; and in this stand, we confidently believe we are supported by the great majority of Atlanta negroes.

"The loyalty of American negroes to their government is a matter of history. Revolutionary movements have never appealed to them. In our judgment the present situation is no exception. We wish, therefore, to bespeak for the negro pople of Atlanta the continued confidence, friendship, and helpfulness of our officials and the public.

"It is possible, indeed, that a few negroes may have been compromised by designing propagandists operating under false pretenses. Should that be found to be true, we suggest that in such cases patient correction is needed rather than extreme severity. We would caution also against the danger of inflicting shame and suffering upon innocent people by arresting on mere suspicion, holding in jail without proof, and convicting on inconclusive evidence. Finally, we would suggest, respectfully but with great earnestness, that revolutionary movements among the people of any race can be best combated by correcting the ills and injustices upon which revolution thrives."

TWO HELD AS "REDS" RELEASED ON BOND

Constitution 11-16-34

With the release Friday afternoon on bonds of $1,000 each of two negroes, Fannie Aderhold and Joseph Moreland, who had been held in Fulton tower charged with inciting to insurrection, only two alleged communists, Mrs. Leah Young and Miss Annie Mae Leathers, of 10 recently arrested, remain in the tower.

Bonds for those held under the charges of inciting to insurrection were reduced several days ago from $5,000 in each case to $1,000.

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
November 4, 1934

Racial Group Says Negroes Here Avoid Disloyalty to U.S.

The number of Atlanta negroes who have become interested in Communism is so small as to be negligible, an interracial committee representing white and colored churches here announced Saturday.

The committee, headed by W. A. Bell, prepared a statement at a special meeting Friday stating that negroes are traditionally loyal to their government and do not look with favor upon movements advocating violence and revolution.

The statement follows:

"We, the interracial committee, composed of representatives of the Atlanta Christian Council and the Committee on Church Co-Operation of the Negro Churches of Atlanta, desire to reassure the public relative to the fear of Communist influence among the negroes of this city.

"As a committee of conference and co-operation, which for twenty years has been closely in touch with negro life and thought in this city, we are convinced that this fear is practically groundless and that the Communist following among Atlanta negroes is negligible.

"Our committee, of course, individually and collectively, is unalterably opposed to the revolutionary philosophy of Communism, which advocates governmental changes by violent means and seeks to embitter certain elements of the citizenship against our democratic institutions and officials.

"We stand pledged to use our utmost influence against all such teachings and efforts; and in this stand, we confidently believe we are supported by the great majority of Atlanta negroes.

"The loyalty of American negroes to their government is a matter of history. Revolutionary movements have never appealed to them. In our judgment the present situation is no exception.

BESPEAK CONFIDENCE

"We wish, therefore, to bespeak for the negro people of Atlanta the continued confidence, friendship and helpfulness of our officials and the public.

"It is possible, indeed, that a few negroes may have been compromised by designing propagandists operating under false pretenses. Should that be found to be true, we suggest that in such cases patient correction is needed rather than extreme severity.

"We would caution also against the danger of inflicting shame and suffering upon innocent people by arresting on mere suspicion, holding in jail without proof and convicting on inconclusive evidence.

"Finally, we would suggest, respectfully but with great earnestness, that revolutionary movements among the people of any race can be best combated by correcting the ills and injustices upon which revolution thrives."

A SIGN OF THE TIMES

A report comes that Negroes stood side by side with whites in the labor troubles which took place a while ago in Alabama. Not only did the black workers go on a strike along with the whites, but the strikers used them as pickets. It takes no prophet to see that when the two races cooperate in the very important matter of getting a living, the limitations on Negroes in voting, jury service, home building, schooling and the like will fade out.

The old order will contest a change, but it will fight a losing battle. The trenches knew no color line. The work bench will know none. Already southern states are restive under the high cost of their officials. Only the most vigorous insistence on the traditional attitude of the South toward Negroes keeps the white voters there from seeing that the real purpose of the political maneuverers is to continue their strangle-hold on the public revenues and contracts.

Poor whites, despite race and relationship advantages, have many many cases of neglect equally as much to be pitied as the neglected and proscribed Negroes. The labor outbreaks in Alabama are the voice of their complaints. That Negroes are joined with them in improving conditions is one of the most hopeful signs of our times. Scottsboro is a symbol of the past. Negro pickets on strike presage the future.

POVERTY PAID THE RANSOM—A WARNING

When poverty gave $15,000 to secure the release of Angelo Herndon from a Georgia jail, an ominous warning was sounded to his persecutors. Let the court which entered the savage judgement and the Supreme Court justices who upheld the judgment take notice. Herndon goes to New York and perhaps to Boston where Henry Grady made his famous address on the "New South" to tell a story which in fact is as hideous as the experiences of the Ancient Mariner.

His defiance of the judicial prostitutes who pronounced sentence on him will be repeated before thousands—"Do with me as you will, there are thousands more to take my place" will be the slogan of a tired multitude which is being ruthlessly exploited, starved and discouraged by a selfish and heartless system.

The sovereign state of Georgia, which Mr. Roosevelt calls his adopted state, demanded $15,000.00 in ransom for the release of this young martyr whose only crime was his color, whose only offense was that he asked bread for his children." The victims of the system freely gave it. And now for the warning.

With Herndon relating the tragedy of his life for which Georgia and the "New South" is responsible such a statement as this coming from the eminent and lamented Henry W. Grady would never in this day, have been believed:

"For every "Afro-American" agitator stirring the strife in which he alone prospers, I can show you a hundred Negroes happy in their cabin homes, tilling their own land by day, and at night taking from the lips of their children the helpful message their State sends them from their school-house door."

THOMAS ASSAILS ARREST OF YAGOL

Socialist Leader Hits John Hudson, Promises Aid to Emory Graduate.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 28.—(AP)—Norman Thomas, socialist candidate United States senator, tonight issued the following statement regarding the arrest of four persons in Georgia, charged with inciting to insurrection.

"In the course of my campaign, word has just been received by me that four people are in jail in Atlanta, Ga., charged with inciting to insurrection, a crime which may be punished in Georgia by the death sentence.

"One of the four persons is a woman, another is a negro, and the third is a graduate student of Emory University, named Nathan Yagol. The evidence merely shows that some six people were discussing the problem of war at the house of the woman, Mrs. Alling, by name. There is no evidence of any disturbance of any sort whatever, yet these people are all held without bail.

"The charge against Yagol, a man with an especially good reputation for character and intelligence, is that he is a member of the League for Industrial Democracy, and that the league is a communist organization. As an executive director of the league I wish to deny that it is a communist organization in any sense, and to affirm that if it were a communist organization, the arrest and imprisonment of Yagol would be a crime against every American concept of liberty.

"The league and I, personally, stand ready to do everything we can for the defense of Yagol. We think there are enough decent and intelligent people in Georgia to rebuke in no uncertain terms the assistant solicitor-general of Fulton county, John Hudson by name, who seems anxious to prove that he has nothing to learn from Hitler.

"The league will issue an official statement in the matter tomorrow or the next day and will co-operate with the people of Georgia in fighting this menace of every concept of liberty and democracy."

The four referred to by Thomas, in addition to Nathan Yagol, are Mrs. R. W. Alling, at whose home all were arrested; Alex Rackolen, a New York attorney, and Charles Weaver, negro. They are being held in the DeKalb county jail without bond.

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Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
November 4, 1934

Negro Communism In Atlanta 'Scarce

ATLANTA, Nov. 3 (AP)—Communism among Atlanta Negroes is negligible, an interracial committee of representatives of the Atlanta Christian council and the committee on church cooperation of the Negro churches of Atlanta said today.

The committee said it desired to reassure the public relative to "fear of Communist influence among the Negroes" of this city.

It recognized a possibility that "a few Negroes may have been compromised by designing propagandists operating under false pretenses" and suggested in such cases that patient correction is needed rather than "extreme severity."

New York Times

NOV 4 1934

COMMUNIST RAIDS STIR UP GEORGIA

Constitutional Rights Seen in Danger From Activities of Prosecutors.

EMORY INSTRUCTOR HELD

But Entire Student Body Comes to His Defense and University Acts.

By JULIAN HARRIS.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 31.—Halloween, with its noises and its tradition of ghosts and hobgoblins, is this night occupying the attention of the South as well as of other sections. Here in Atlanta there seems as yet no intention to attribute unhinged gates, missing porch furniture or trampled lawns and gardens to the activities of Communists. But what will happen tomorrow on All Souls Night when the evil as well as the holy quit momentarily their graves your correspondent would not attempt to predict, for the spirits of such notable dissenters as Jefferson, Paine, Jackson, Calhoun and Jefferson Davis may be among those present.

It would go rather hard for Thomas Jefferson should he inadvertently repeat his comment concerning the Supreme Court or intimate that his opinion on the subject of revolutions was unchanged. The founder of Democracy escaped prosecution and arrest in his lifetime, but he was living in a period when freedom of speech and press and religious beliefs was not questioned.

It would be a different story for Jefferson in some parts of the South; for instance, his principles might be misunderstood in Atlanta, where there seems to be a situation analagous to if not as intense as the World War hysteria which put in jeopardy the happiness and lives of many thousands of splendid Americans because their names suggested German extraction.

Private Home Raided.

The foregoing reference is directed at the tendency of prosecuting officers to lose sight of the inherent rights of persons charged with or suspected of communistic beliefs. Certainly the principles of communism are particularly abhorrent to the South, and socialism finds scarcely a handful of adherents. But whenever a man or group of men insists that a man, whether Communist, Democrat or Republican, has certain inalienable rights under the Federal Constitution, the reaction created is that the person and the group hold communistic beliefs. Nothing could be more inaccurate.

Within the past two weeks a half dozen or more of alleged and admitted Communists have been arrested as a result of raids. In one home where the defendants asserted they were holding a pacifist meeting, a number of books and pamphlets seized were branded as communistic. In this home, that of Mrs. R. W. Alling, a school teacher, was found literature which was introduced in evidence as communistic. Among the books and pamphlets were Liberty Magazine, The New Republic, The Constitution of Phi Sigma Iota, "Are Petting Parties Dangerous?" Labora Defender, The Masses, The Nation, "The Communist Way Out," "The Bankruptcy of Christian Superstition," "Schools and the Crisis," "What a Woman of Forty Should Know" and a number of Haldeman's Little Blue Books.

The persons placed under arrest were Mrs. Alling, her 14-year-old daughter; Miss Sara Lee, Clarence Weaver, a Negro, president of the Negro division of the painters and plasterers union; Alex E. Racholen, a New York attorney, and Nathan Yagol, a graduate student and instructor in the Chemistry Department of Emory University.

Two of those arrested, Mrs. Alling's daughter and Miss Lee, were released. The other four persons were held without bond. This action was taken in De Kalb County, which adjoins Fulton. Meanwhile, in the latter county, eight Negroes were indicted on the charge of circulating insurrectionary literature, a felony for which the penalty is from five to twenty years.

Nathan Yagol is a Jew. He is a Phi Beta Kappa. Not a scrap of communistic literature, unless it was contained in an abstruse problem in trigonometry, was found in his possession.

Persons unacquainted with the courage and fine spirit that permeated Emory University may have been surprised when the student body as well as all professors under whom Yagol had studied came to his aid. The professors testified concerning his ability and his character and the leading editorial in The Emory Wheel, the student publication, was devoted to a defense of his character and beliefs.

One paragraph is worth rereading. It is as follows:

"Less than two years ago Yagol's father was murdered by robbers who entered his store in the city of Atlanta. No great stir resulted from that murder. The State and citizenry were perhaps shocked, but the shock was negligible compared to the uproar today about a bit of indiscretion on Nathan's part. He became a confirmed pacifist. It is difficult to find any one who would go further out of his way to avert armed conflict than Nathan Yagol. Now he is in jail charged with a capital crime. The murderers of his father, by the way, are still at large."

Emory's Position Stated.

Following this editorial and the courageous and praisey, orthy action of the Emory professors, there were rumors that the college was to be raided for evidence of communistic teachings, and a bitter attack was made on Emory by a political weekly.

Whether these rumors were true or not, Emory University decided to meet the issue squarely. It is a Methodist college, noted for its liberalism, and its reputation is above reproach in every way.

The entire faculty of Emory University addressed to its president, Harvey W. Cox, a request that he issue a public statement based on these two articles of faith set down by the faculty:

"1. Clearly and emphatically express our opposition to the principles, the objectives and the methods of the Communist movement.

"2. At the same time, register a definite protest against methods of suppression and terrorism; and express our unwavering faith in the principles of democracy, tolerance and free discussion."

President Harvey Cox's response to the request was immediate and fully worthy of the head of one of the South's greatest and most liberal universities.

To quote only that part relating directly to the methods used in dealing with suspected Communists:

"We believe in the rights of free assembly and free speech, in tolerance and fair play. A survey of history shows that revolution has resulted frequently from oppression, suppression and terrorism. We are convinced that methods of terrorism and intimidation will continue to defeat their own ends and will feed the flame they seek to quench."

Was it Spinoza who ventured the opinion that Judas Iscariot should be sainted, since without his betrayal of Christ and the subsequent crucifixion there might not have been a Christian religion?

Negro Is Held In Georgia Terror Drive

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 4.—Three white defendants were unconditionally freed in DeKalb, near here Saturday, when the grand jury fearing the tremendous protest which has been organized against the reign of terror conducted by Assistant-Solicitor, the Rev. John Hudson, refused to bring indictments against them under the Georgia slave-law of 1861. The fourth defendant, Clarence Weaver, a Negro, against whom the grand jury also refused to bring an indictment, was immediately re-arrested and held in Fulton county on charges which have not been made public.

The three freed are Nathan Yagol, graduate student and instructor at Emory University, Alexander Rakolin, New York attorney, and Mrs. R. W. Alling, a school-teacher.

Protest Spreads

Protest against the reign of terror and raids which resulted in these arrests, and the arrests of 7 Negroes in Fulton County charged with "circulating insurreectionary literature," chiefly because of the membership of some of them in the International Workers' Order, had reached even into petty bourgeois circles, and Emory University had put itself on record as opposed to Hudson's terroristic activities.

Six of the seven under arrest in Fulton County are still held in high bond, while the seventh, John Grant, of the four held merely because they lived in the same houses with I.W.O. members, was released on his own recognizance Friday.

Would Break Unity

Solicitor Hudson hopes by freeing the white defendants, to strengthen his terror reign against the Negroes and break the unity of white and Negro workers forged in the common struggle in Atlanta.

The International Labor Defense and the International Workers' Order, which has elected a special committee in the national executive to cooperate with the I.L.D. in the defense of the Atlanta prisoners, have called for increased protest to the Rev Hudson, Assistant Soilcitor, Atlanta, Ga., to smash this move and to force the freedom of the remaining prisoners.

Atlanta Ga Communist

Mar 15 1934

Moscow in Georgia

By Reavis O'Neal, Jr.

T78

List of Atlanta Communists Found in Raided Houses—Rapid Spread of Red Doctrines Among Negroes.

Despite the assurance given by the Inter-Racial Committee last week through its chairman, W. A. Bell, that Atlanta negroes are loyal to the constitutional government of the State and the Nation, evidence of widespread Red organization among the dark population of Atlanta this week gave Fulton County officials cause for alarm.

The trail of evidence leads through Atlanta's negro college into negro churches and to private homes and business establishments. A group of shoe-shine boys were discussing Communism on Peachtree Street last week while this writer listened in.

"The Democrats sure did win the election," said one negro, and followed with this significant statement: "Mr. Ross will have lots to worry about with them in office."

Mr. Ross, it will be recalled, is an editor of The Southern Worker, a Communistic publication issued in Birmingham, Alabama, and bearing the hammer and sickle and the label, "Official Organ of the Communist Party of America in the South."

Mr. Ross once ran for Governor of Alabama on the Communist ticket and received 2,000 votes.

Mr. Ross visits Atlanta frequently, and dozens of the little black membership books issued by the Communist Party of America bear his signature as organizer.

Communistic Papers Sold

Mr. Ross has been boosting his circulation in Atlanta recently. At one meeting of the International Workers' Order, the insurance blind for the Atlanta Communists, the sale of 71 subscriptions to the Southern Worker was reported, and the following week a letter of praise for the fine co-operation was received from Mr. Ross.

With such evidence at hand, the claims made by the Inter-Racial Committee that "a few negroes may have been compromised by designing propagandists operating under false pretenses" is little short of absurd.

The sale of Communistic papers by Atlanta negroes when these papers bear the Party seal and label cannot be termed "a compromise."

Communist Libraries

Distribution of Communistic literature in Georgia is an offense punishable by imprisonment. Thus, the advocates of the inalienable rights of American citizens are faced with two choices; the law must either be repealed, or enforced.

While the law remains on the statute books, there remains no alternative. Solicitor Boykin, in his enforcement of the law, is no monomaniac. He certainly convicts more persons each year on charges of robbery than on sedition, yet he is not accused of being a monomaniac on the subject of burglary.

Solicitor Boykin has at all times proved himself an honest official, keen with the intent to serve the best interests of the people. An assumption that he is swayed by personal idiosyncrasies in his drive against Communism is specious.

List of Atlanta Communists

Quinnia Adams, 892 Neal Street.
Viola Adams.
Fannie P. Aderholdt, Negress, local Red organizer.
Agnes Ballard.
Rev. L. H. Barker.
Carrie Bell.
Mrs. C. N. Daniels (assigned to the Youth Movement).
B. J. Davis (Ben Davis—represented Angelo Herndon).
J. S. Griswold.
James R. Hall, 558 North Avenue.
James Hood, 395 Johnson Street.
Mary Hood, 395 Johnson Street.
Isaiah Hendricks.
Amy Jackson, 263 Ashby Street.
Charles Jackson (assigned to the Railway Workers of the A. B. & C. Railroad).
Edgar King, 389 Gray Street.
Jane King, 389 Gray Street.
Levi King.
Lucille Lawrence.
John Ledbetter, 185 Davis Street.
Mrs. Ida Mae Lee.
Mrs. Sam Lee.
Elijah Lockhart.
J. E. Matthews.
William McMullin, 395 Ashby Street.
J. A. Moreland.
W. H. Moreland.
J. A. Nellam.
Daisy Nichols.
Jodie Nichols, 263 Ashby Street.
Frank Raines, 395 Ashby Street.
E. Render, 171-A Glenwood Avenue.
Mica Rowe, 662 Magnolia Street.
W. E. Rush.
Louise Thompson, Negress—came to Atlanta as Red organizer.
Elmira Ware.
Lumia Weaver.

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Georgia

"Communist" Baiting Continues In Georgia

Something in the air of the state of Georgia seems to encourage the most extreme forms of organized emotionalism. A few years ago Georgia was Southern headquarters for the Ku Klux Klan movement; later it was the scene of the growth of the so-called Black Shirt organization. These groups thrived upon their pretense of guarding the tenets of "Americanism." Beneath the superficial pretense, however, the Ku Klux Klan and the Black Shirt movement in Georgia represented a class and racial antagonism, which seems to be more or less fundamental in the social picture of that commonwealth.

Just now the Georgia people are terrifically excited over what they call a "drive against Communism." All of the unreasoning enthusiasm, all of the lack of intelligent direction, all of the absurdly inaccurate judgment associated with the past activities of the Ku Klux Klan and the Black Shirts appear to have been resurrected for the purposes of this latest drive. A number of silly and unwarranted things have already occurred in connection with this misdirected zeal. A perfectly innocent student at Emory University was arrested and charged with Communistic interests, and now the self-appointed guardians of "Americanism" are violently expressing their indignation over the establishment of a "chair of peace" at Brenau College, which is located at Gainesville, about 60 miles from Atlanta.

In the attack upon Brenau College—an old and conservative girls' school, which specializes in music—the excited Georgians have enlisted the support of the American Legion. Delacey Allen, the state commander of the legion, has even taken it upon himself to issue a ringing statement touching upon the matter. "It's the aim of the department," declared Commander Allen, "to try to prevent any such Communistic ideas being taught in the state, and the department will utilize every effort possible to combat the policies being encouraged by Brenau College."

This pronouncement must have astonished the authorities of Brenau College, who probably had been rather proud of having been able to obtain the services of Jeannette Rankin, the country's first woman member of Congress, to teach some courses having to do with the ideals of world peace. But the crusading Georgians, no doubt, do not find it necessary to explain how it is that efforts in the direction of world peace have come to be associated with Communism. It is rather too bad that the Georgia department of the American Legion should lower its prestige by engaging blindly in these nonsensical performances.

Atlanta 'Radicals' Brought to Trial

Methodist Students and Friends Arraigned Under Archaic Law—Baptists and Methodists Take Social Actions

(Correspondence from the Southeast)

TAMPA, FLA., Nov. 27.—Emory university, one of the leading Methodist schools of the south, and the city of Atlanta where it is located, were stirred by the activities of a group of young white men and women and two Negroes recently. Charged with communistic activities, and arrested on a Georgia statute passed in 1868, aimed at the suppression of insurrections and insurrectionary activity, the group are on trial at this time. Only six other cases in Georgia history have been tried on such charges. One resulted in conviction.

Growing out of the radical activities of the alleged communists, erroneous reports about the university brought a request from the faculty that President Cox make a statement. This he did, pleading for free speech, the democratic ideals of free assembly and the application of Christian principles. He firmly denounced communism, saying that oppression and terrorism defeat their own ends.

Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist church, speaking for his race, said in part: "I stand for law and order. We believe in the American government. We know better than anyone that there are few communists in our race. We denounce communism as un-American and unchristian." Henderson has been highly influential as a leader of thought in the Negro race in the south.

* * *

South Carolina Baptists Accept Social Responsibility

South Carolina Baptists, in their annual convention in Columbia last week, broke a long silence on matters of pressing social concern. The outspoken condemnation of war, munitions, indecent pictures and alcoholic drinks reached a new intensity and impressiveness in the first state to secede from the union. Rev. Edward A. McDowell, jr., of Union, won high editorial praise in the Columbia State for his vigorous demands for liberal social action on the part of South Carolina Christianity. His talk, according to the newspaper, was not "just a good moral talk for form's sake, offending nobody and helping nobody." Speaking of the rights of the Negro race and condemning the growing number of lynchings in the south, Mr. McDowell said: "What is doing to us (whites) is as serious as what it is doing to him." He declared that church leaders have failed in the amelioration of race conflicts in their indifference and neglect of points of tension from which trouble springs. He likewise characterized the indifference to war, in so much preaching and Christian teachings, and the ignoring of other vital social situations involved in lawlessness and nullification, as a blight on the Christian forces of South Carolina. A permanent commission on social service was established by the convention for a thorough investigation and educational program along lines of social action in the state. It is to report next November.

* * *

Georgia Methodists Protest War And Other Social Evils

In their recent session in Macon, the South Georgia conference, led by Bishop W. N. Ainsworth, went on record as favoring a universal draft of capital and industry as well as men in time of war and the removal of the profit-making motive from war. Armament trusts were attacked as enemies of civilization. The liquor conditions in the state were held to be intolerable and Methodists were urged to voice opposition to them. "Some mayors in this state have abrogated the authority of the state by a manifestation of anarchy in advocating the sale of alcoholic beverages against all laws," Bishop Ainsworth declared. (His reference was to Mayor Key of Atlanta.) The bishop continued with a long denunciation of lax moral conditions in Georgia that permitted gambling in defiance of the law everywhere, Sunday amusements that were still contrary to the law and the degrading effect of indecent and vicious moving pictures. Methodist pastors were urged to fight these evils.

* * *

Churches Condemn Lynching

The recent lynching of a Negro farmhand in Jackson county, Fla., by a mob of several thousand men and some women, has stirred the Christian forces of this section deeply. Resolutions have poured from church councils and conferences. The press has denounced the outrage in the strongest language possible. This lynching brought the total in Florida to eight for the period 1930-34. For the same period Alabama had 12 and Georgia and Mississippi 14 each. Gov. Sholtz of Florida has promised a thorough investigation into the Jackson county crime. Some of the resolutions have asked for federal intervention in seeking to apprehend and punish the leaders of the mob. Efforts have been made to invoke the 'Lindbergh law" against kidnaping in this case, since the victim was taken from a jail in southern Alabama where he had been taken for safety.

* * *

Vested Interests Against TVA

Vested interests are set to wage a bitter war against the TVA. In Tennessee and Alabama, where citizens would benefit most from the low power available through the project, the coal industry is leading opposition against the authority. David E. Lilienthal, power director, declared: "It is just as intelligent for the coal industry to shake its fist at hydroelectric power as it was for the livery stable keeper to shake his fist at the first automobile." In reference to the numerous court fights threatened, he said: "This is an economic problem and the courts will not have the final say. TVA will not fight these industries that way. This is not a debate or a duel." The TVA has succeeded in launching its program in only one state without interference. This is Mississippi. Consumption of power in this state shows a marked increase, but the bills have been cut in half.

ADIEL I. MONCRIEF, JR.

IT'S DIFFERENT IN GEORGIA

In commenting upon the discrepancy between the number of votes cast by communists in the recent elections in Milwaukee and the number of signatures to the nominating petitions filed by the communist candidates, the Chicago Tribune observes that "it is obvious that many of the signatures were faked." The signatures totaled several thousand, but the highest vote received by a communist candidate was several hundred.

Taking the position that the election record is proof either that the reds themselves lack sufficient conviction to vote the principles they loudly advocate, or that they are so few in number as to be politically insignificant, the Tribune points out that "they will cease to be the cause of constant disturbance when the authorities generally, the police and the courts stop dignifying them as political crusaders and treat every offender as an individual whenever a law is violated or the public peace

threatened."

That is exactly what the police and the courts of Georgia have done and, as a result, the people of this state have not had to suffer from conditions of disorders and lawlessness which other sections have undergone.

Elsewhere red agitators have interfered in labor disputes to such an extent as to bring about widespread destruction of property, loss of life and long-drawn-out unemployment. Because of weak-kneed public policies they have been allowed to tantalize police and relief agencies at will. They have blatantly staged parades and engaged in attacks on public buildings when the servants of the people were at their duties.

The only taste of this kind of rowdyism from which Georgia has suffered was in the visits of the "flying squadrons" during the recent cotton textile strike. But for the vigorous action of Governor Talmadge and the preparedness of Chief of Police Sturdivant, the city of Atlanta and every industrial center in the state would, in all probability, have witnessed similar scenes to those described by our Chicago contemporary.

There is no difference in law violation, whether committed by known criminals or by radical malcontents operating under the disguise of political crusaders, or who attempt to defend their activities by appealing to the right of free speech. That position has been assumed by Georgia courts and police authorities, and it is why we have had no serious troubles brought about by small groups who make a lot of noise.

ILD to Appeal Herndon Case On Monday

NEW YORK.—The first step in bringing the appeal of Angelo Herndon, young Negro Communist leader of the unemployed, sentenced to from 18 to 20 years on the chain-gang, before the United State Supreme Court will be taken Monday with the filing of the appeal with the Supreme Court of Georgia, it was announced yesterday by Anna Damon, acting national secretary of the International Labor Defense.

The appeal papers have been prepared by Whitney North Seymour of the firm of Simpson, Thacher and Bartlett, well-known constitutional authority, and former assistant Solicitor-General of the United States.

The appeal attacks the constitutionality of the old slave "insurrection" law under which Herndon was convicted, especially in its interpretation by the trial court and the Georgia Supreme Court.

In its original opinion, the Georgia Supreme Court ruled that Herndon was "guilty" if his actions "would lead to insurrection at any time" in the future. In a revised opinion, however, after the court realized that this decision was clearly unconstitutional, it stated that "It would be sufficient if he intended that it (forcible resistance to the authority of the state) should happen at any time within which he might reasonably expect his influence to continue to be directly operative in causing such action by those whom he sought to induce."

Herndon was convicted on evidence that he organized a demonstration for unemployment relief in which both Negroes and whites participated together

Herndon Case Up To Supreme Court

ATLANTA, Ga. (CNA) — The famous case of Angelo Herndon was placed in the hands of the U. S. Supreme Court when Chief Justice Richard B. Russell of the Georgia State Supreme Court last Thursday allowed the appeal to the highest bench.

Herndon, a leader of the Unemployment Council in Atlanta, was sentenced to serve 18 to 20 years on the chain gang on a charge of "inciting to insurrection." The statute on which the sentence was based was passed in 1861 to crush slave uprisings. Herndon's arrest followed by a few days a meeting which he had called, to ask relief for Atlanta's unemployed.

Herndon was released last fall from Fulton Tower Prison, where he had spent 26 months, when his $15,000 bail was raised by popular subscription. He is now on a tour of the West Coast on behalf of the Scottsbor bys.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.
STAR

DEC 21 1934

Agitators Come to Court.

More than fifty cases involving charges of criminal syndicalism and similar offenses, it is estimated, have found their way into various American courts in the last year, as a result of labor disputes and demands for public relief. While some of these cases undoubtedly have grown out of clear-cut violations of the law, without raising any issues of social policy, others plainly depend upon interpretations of civic rights that are open to controversy.

How far, for example, may a state go in trying to control labor agitation? A young Negro Socialist in Georgia has been given a sentence of from eighteen to twenty years on a chain gang under a slave insurrection statute, enacted in 1861, because of his activities in organizing interracial demonstrations and unions. (The state authorities had asked that he be sentenced to death.) How far, on the other hand, may the agitators go in advocating a radical change in the American form of government under the constitutional protection of free speech and peaceable assembly? This is a question that has come up repeatedly in connection with the recent waterfront strikes on the Pacific Coast, out of which Communists made capital.

The vast majority of the American people apparently take a reasonable attitude toward such matters. They wish to see a maximum of personal liberty compatible with the safety of the nation. They oppose both persecution for political opinions and the abuse of constitutional guarantees, to promote the violent overthrow of the government. But there are many border-line cases. In certain states racial and political prejudices have been translated into law and are regularly enforced by the courts. Radical leaders, on their side, often have shown no respect for the Constitution, except as a means of protecting their own subversive activities.

Under such circumstances it is sometimes difficult to maintain a sane balance and a democratic perspective, but the maintenance of that balance and that perspective is one of the essential characteristics of a civilized nation.

Labor—1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Georgia

6 Persons Arrested as 'Reds' Face DeKalb Hearing Today

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The raiding party which swooped down late Sunday night on the home of Mrs. R. W. Alling, of 56 Mortimer place, in East Atlanta, said a meeting was in progress and seized a number of pieces of communistic literature and membership books in the communistic party of the United States.

Mrs. Alling, her 14-year-old daughter, Kay, and Miss Sara Lee, who said she lived at 509 Martin street, are the women who will appear at the hearing this afternoon.

Emory Instructor Jailed.

The three men participating in the meeting, according to police, and who were held Monday at the DeKalb jail without bond, were registered at the jail as Nathan Yagel, 21, of 385 1-2 Capitol avenue, a graduate student and instructor in the chemistry department at Emory University; Alex E. Racholen, 27, New York attorney, who, DeKalb Chief of Police W. O. Parker said, was a communist organizer, and Clarence Weaver, negro, of 290 Ashby street, president of the negro division of the Painters' and Plasterers' Union of Atlanta.

Mrs. Alling is said to have told Chief Parker that for 14 years she taught in the Atlanta public schools and for the last four years has been traveling in Europe.

Racholen refused to tell DeKalb authorities where he was living in Atlanta.

Miss Lee said she was employed by an Atlanta doctor, but refused to reveal the identity of her employer.

Attorneys Are Retained.

Yagel and Racholen have retained H. O. Hubert and Henry Fullbright, Atlanta attorneys, to represent them. J. D. Childs will represent Mrs. Alling, Miss Lee has retained David Gershon, while John Geer, negro attorney, and Lewis Tatham, will represent Weaver.

The raiding squad, led by Chief Parker and composed of DeKalb Policemen J. T. Dailey and Ed Foster, Fulton Policeman Carl Cates, Detective Jesse Anderson and Johnny Jones, special investigator for Solicitor-General Claude C. Smith, of the Stone Mountain circuit, said they seized communistic newspapers, pamphlets and propaganda.

Mrs. Alling, her daughter, Miss Lee, Racholen, Yagel and Weaver, police said, were in the house and were conducting a communistic meeting, which the participants termed "a pacifist meeting," at the time of the raid.

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The negroes arrested in the raid on the house on Lindsay street, police said, would be held until investigators from the office of Solicitor-General Boykin could complete their investigations for the negroes' activities.

Yagel was arrested last December at a meeting in Holsey temple, where funds were being raised for the Scottsboro defense, according to police records.

THE REDS BOB UP AGAIN

The raids conducted by Fulton and DeKalb county peace officers, resulting in the arrest of six persons who have been charged with communistic activities, is gratifying evidence that local officials are keeping an alert and sustained watch for outside agitators who may seek to spread their radical doctrines in the community.

The police hold that under the leadership of a New York communist, three Atlanta women, one of them said to be a former teacher in the city schools; a young white man connected with a local college, and a negro man are guilty of planning ways and means to spread throughout the community the subversive doctrines set out in literature discovered on the person of one of the alleged plotters.

If these charges are proven to be based on fact, the courts should deal with those involved in the same firm and vigorous manner in which radicals who have in the past attempted to stir up discontent in Atlanta have been handled.

The right of free speech, guaranteed by the constitution, is one thing, and the abuse of that right is another. Certainly the creators of the instrument upon which the American form of government is based did not contemplate that it be interpreted as permitting unlimited attacks by disgruntled agitators upon the basic governmental principles under which the American people have found greater freedom than is to be found in any other nation on earth.

Sapping and undermining will destroy even as strong a structure as the American form of democratic government. It is to avoid this threat that the destructive activities of communists and other types of radicals must be sternly suppressed.

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Walden May Defend Man Jailed as "Red" Suspect

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Chances that the battle between the NAACP and the ILD, avowed enemies since the Scottsboro case might shift to Atlanta, loomed Saturday night, when newspaper men learned that A. T. Walden, fiery president of the local branch might come to the defense of at least one of the eight Negro communist suspects, jailed in three raids last Sunday.

President A. T. Walden informed the World late Saturday night that the question of "illegal raiding" of homes and places occupied by colored citizens will be the principal topic of discussion at the first regular fall meeting of the Atlanta branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People when that organization meets at eight o'clock Tuesday night at the Wheat Street Baptist church.

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Weaver, who is president of the colored Painters and Plasterers Association, has persistently denied that he is a Communist.

He told Justices of Peace David Ansley and Neal Shepard in a preliminary hearing held in Decatur last week, that he was carried to Mrs. Alling's home by Nathan Yagol, an Emory university graduate student, to deliver a report on a pacifist meeting he had attended in Chicago.

He said that he had known Yagol since childhood, when Yagol's father ran a grocery store in a Negro neighborhood on Simpson street. Yagol's father was slain by bandits five years ago during a holdup of his store.

Yagol, taking the stand, also sought to "clear" Weaver when he told the justices that Weaver did not know where he was being carried at the time. Yagol is also being held along with Weaver and two other white people in the DeKalb jail without bond pending grand jury action.

The others indicted included: Joseph Moreland, at whose residence, 446 Lindsey street, police seized a quantity of literature; his son, Will Moreland; his secretary, Mrs. Fanny Hunter; Miss Lucile Lawrence and Mr. and Mrs. William Ware.

All were removed from the city jail to Fulton tower Saturday morning. Bonds were fixed by Solicitor Boykin at $5000 each.

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Alleged 'Reds' to Learn Fate in Decatur Today

Woman, Two White Men and Negro Being Held for Possession of Communistic Literature; Two-Judge Justice of Peace Court Will Decide Future Course of Case

DECATUR, Ga., Oct. 17. (AP)—After hearing testimony that a quantity of communistic literature had been found in the home of a woman booked as Mrs. R. W. Alling and a denial from Mrs. Alling that she knew what communism was, a two-judge justice of the peace court today reserved decision until tomorrow on whether the woman, two white men and a Negro would be held for grand jury investigation.

All were charged with attempting to incite insurrection, an offense punishable by a maximum penalty of death under an old Georgia law.

Mrs. Alling and three men listed as Nathan Yagol, student assistant in the Emory university chemistry department; Alexander E. Rackolen, said to be a New York attorney, and Charles Weaver, Atlanta Negro, were arrested Sunday night when DeKalb county police armed with search warrants raided Mrs. Alling's home. Police Chief W. O. Parker said he found a quantity of communistic literature in the house.

Two Remanded to Jail

Rackolen and Weaver were ordered returned to jail until tomorrow's hearing by Justice of The Peace David Ansley. Mrs. Alling was released in custody of her attorneys while Yagol was released to Dr. J. S. Guy, head of the Emory university chemistry department.

Charges against Miss Kay Alling, 14-year-old daughter of Mrs. Alling, and Miss Sarah Lee were dismissed on motion of the state.

Describing the arrests, Chief Parker told the court officers found the six attending a meeting at the Alling home Sunday night and arrested them after finding large quantities of communistic literature.

Chief Parker said Rackolen told officers that the meeting was a gathering of friends to discuss the suppression of war. All denied they were communists, the chief said, and told him the meeting was to discuss war's suppression.

Chief Parker identified books, magtbines, a circular addressed to "All Alabama and Georgia Textile Strikers, on to Victory," all of which he said were found in the home at the time of the raid. The circular was said to have been issued by "The Communist Party of the U. S. A."

The chief told of searching the home of Weaver, who said he came to the meeting to tell of a congress on the suppression of war he attended in Chicago during April, later in the night. Five membership books in the Communist Party of America were found in Weavers' home, the chief continued, but the Negro denied to officers he knew anything about them, declaring they belonged to someone else.

Woman Denies Charge

Counsel for Mrs. Alling objected to introduction of the literature as evidence on the grounds that it was not insurrectionary, adding that no evidence had been introduced that she had attempted to incite insurrection. The attorney said she may have had the literature to read and that a court had held by inference in another case that possession for reading was not a crime.

Denying from the stand that she was not a Communist, Mrs. Alling declared she didn't know what communism was and that most of the literature was collected by her late husband, who was interested in the subject.

COMMUNISM IN ALABAMA

Mr. Thomas E. Knight, Jr., lieutenant-governor-designate, the other night warned members of the Alabama State League of Young Democrats against Communism in Alabama.

Radicalism, especially political radicalism which feeds on economic unrest and violence, we believe should be tackled in just such a way as Mr. Knight tackled it. That is to say: Bring the subject out in the open and air it before the people.

Communism as a political principle should be combatted as a political principle, by debate, by common sense, by sound reasoning.

There is, of course, a place in the police jurisdiction for combatting any form of violence, whether it springs from radical political sources or from mere criminals seeking property gain.

But there is no place in police jurisdiction—in Alabama—or in any other of these United States for combatting political doctrines, political thought, political expression, whether it spring from Communists, Fascists, Socialists, Republicans or Democrats.

The sooner we learn that only violence should be suppressed by law enforcement agencies, the sooner we will be on the right road toward combatting the political thought that many may consider undesirable.

The Washington Post tells of one way people have tried to fight Communism.

The decent people of this country will unanimously repudiate all "tea parties" of the type reported yesterday from Minneapolis.

Acting secretly and at night, as is the custom with cowards, a group there broke into a "Workers Book Store," stealing and destroying several hundred dollars worth of radical literature, and not hesitating to pilfer a small amount of cash. A sign was left reading: "Modern Boston Tea Party—No Communists Wanted in Minneapolis."

The ineptitude of the analogy is shown by the fact that the Constitution, emanating from the Revolution which the Boston Tea Party hopes to inaugurate, is supposed to safeguard the people of the United States from just such outrages as this. The stupidity of the action is demonstrated by the countless precedents of failure in attempts to stamp out unwelcome doctrines by destroying the printed word. Its viciousness lies in the evidence of belief that some constructive purpose can be served by the forcible suppression of an idea.

Those who favor communism should welcome "tea parties" like this. They are so prone to strengthen the revolutionary cause that one might almost suspect the Communists of Minneapolis of framing the incident in order to reap the advantages which always accrue ot martyrdom.

The Washington Post can not be accused of being radical in any sense, form or fashion. In fact The Post is one of the strongest voices for rock-ribbed conservatism, Republicanism and capitalism. But it knows whereof it speaks when it pleads with American citizens to remember that political doctrines must be fought with other political doctrines through the printed and spoken word, through common sense and reason.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
October 28, 1934

UNDULY ALARMED OVER COMMUNISM, PASTOR DECLARES

Negro Leader Says Atlantians Are Definitely on Side of Law

An open letter interpreting the attitude of Atlanta negroes on communism was made public Saturday by Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, chairman of the colored division of the Atlanta Community Chest.

The letter, addressed to Mayor James L. Key, Solicitor General John Boykin, Police Chief T. O. Sturdivant, the police committee and the white citizens of the city, expressed the belief that "the city of Atlanta is unduly alarmed over communism."

"It is too easy now to interpret everything and everybody as communistic," the letter declared. "We should not be surprised if our Sunday schools are raided because we study the 'international' lessons. Within the present mental frame of Atlanta, our citizens, white and colored, may easily be arrested and given twenty years in prison for absolutely no crime whatever."

Pointing out that negroes suffer more by infraction of the law than anyone else, the letter placed the negro population definitely on the side of law and order.

"We decry and denounce communism as un-American and as utopian," the letter continued, "and as such, our leaders ever advise our people to have nothing to do with it, but to stand firm by our government, believing, in spite of much overt evidence to the contrary, that we shall some day secure, even in the south, full justice under it."

The letter concluded with the statement that "citizens ought not to be intimidated nor punished because they took out insurance policies in an insurance company, which is merely alleged to be a derivative of the Communist party. Instead of blaming these people and summoning them before the jury, we believe our city should itself accept full responsibility for the operation of this company. If this company is operating here with the permission and knowledge of our state, then the state must have placed its approval upon it and should not charge its citizens with being Communists for joining."

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
October 28, 1934

'RED' SUSPECTS MOVE TO AVOID TRIAL STOPPED

Judge Overrules Demurrer Attacking Constitutionality of 'Insurrection' Law.

Judge G. H. Howard, of Fulton Superior Court, Saturday closed a legal loophole for the escape of Miss Annie Mae Leathers and Mrs. Leah Young, sisters and alleged Communists, when he overruled a demurrer attacking constitutionality of their indictment for circulating insurrectionary literature.

This means that the two women, arrested in the vicinity of the Exposition Cotton Mills during the textile strike, must face trial during the third or fourth week of November, according to Assistant Solicitor General John H. Hudson.

John Geer, negro attorney for seven negroes held in Fulton Tower as alleged Communists, Saturday was preparing for a fight in Federal Court by which he hopes to transfer the cases from the jurisdiction of state court on constitutional grounds.

CONTINUE PROBE

Solicitor General Boykin and Hudson will continue the investigation of Communistic activities this week before the grand jury, with the possibility of holding special sessions to handle the probe.

Many additional witnesses will be called as the result of the developments of last week, when minutes and other records of Communist meetings were examined by the jurors.

In overruling the demurrer of the two women, Judge Howard acted on briefs filed by opposing counsel, without argument.

ATTACK LAW

Attorneys for the women contended that the law regarding circulation of insurrectionary literature is unconstitutional, and that the indictment is vague and indefinite, charging no offense under the Georgia law.

Hudson pointed out that the State Supreme Court has upheld constitutionality of the law, and said that the court also held that mere mention of the literature involved is sufficient in the indictment.

Five persons were still held in DeKalb jail as alleged Communists.

Labor – 1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Georgia.

NEW YORK
~~EVENING~~ WORLD

Telegram

MAY 25 1934

Georgia Ready to Ask Jail for All Its Communists

Negro's Failure to Beat Long Prison Term in Supreme Court Spurs Prosecution of Others on Old "Inciting Riot" Laws.

By the Associated Press.

ATLANTA, May 25.—The State of Georgia today, after winning its fight to send Angelo Herndon, Cincinnati Negro Communist, to prison, prepared to "rid itself of Communism."

The State Supreme Court upheld the conviction of Herndon and his sentence of 18 to 20 years for "attempting to incite insurrection." Six other persons, under similar charges, wil be brought to trial as soon as possible.

Under the charge on which all will be tried the deeath penalty is possible, but the jury can recommend mercy and fix the punishment as it did in Herndon's case.

The prosecutor said that "Georgia intends to rid itself of communism."

Indicted on charges similar to those against Herndon are Anne Burlack, described by officials as a teacher in communistic schools in the East and a figure in labor troubles in the North; Mary Dalton, Joe Carr, M. H. Powers and two Negroes.

Herndon's attorney fought the conviction on the grounds Negroes were excluded from the jury and the term "Darky" was used in the courtroom in reference to Herndon. The Supreme Court said a standard dictionary defined "darky" as meaning "Negro" and it was not a term of approbium.

Hudson said when Herndon was arrested officers found literature advocating the establishment of a Negro nation in the Southern States and secession from the United States.

SAVANNAH, GA.
NEWS

MAY 25 1934

STAMP OUT COMMUNISM

The Georgia Supreme Court has upheld fact that the jury recommended mercy in this case may have been due to the finding of some mitigating circumstances.

Assistant Solicitor General Hudson has announced that cases against six other persons charged with similar offenses will be pushed vigorously. The authorities in Atlanta are showing commendable zeal in their efforts to stamp out any seeds of Communism.

APPEAL FOR HERNDON GOING TO U. S. COURT

Constitution
May 26 1934

The International Labor Defense, through Benj. J. Davis Jr., a negro attorney, Monday moved to carry the case of Angelo Herndon, negro communist, to the United States supreme court. Davis applied to the supreme court of Georgia for a writ of certiorari carrying the case to the higher court.

Herndon is under sentence of from 18 to 20 years for "inciting to insurrection." His conviction by a jury and the 18-to-20-year penalty was upheld by the state supreme court two weeks ago. A number of others arrested in a drive here several years ago against communists are awaiting trial on the same charge under which Herndon was convicted.

The findings of the Fulton county court in the case of Angelo Herndon, negro Communist organizer from Cincinnati, who must serve a sentence of from eighteen to twenty years in the state penitentiary for having attempted to incite insurrection.

The outcome of the prosecution of this man should serve as a warning to others that this state will not tolerate action deemed inimical to the preservation of constituted authority. It was charged that one of the pamphlets found in the defendant's possession when he was arrested in Atlanta advocated the creation of a negro nation out of the Southern states and secession from the United States. The dangers connected with permitting the spread of propaganda of that character is apparent to all sane-minded citizens of the state and it is hoped that the apprehension and conviction of the Cincinnati negro will prove an effective setback to any movement of this character. He was convicted under a Georgia statute which provides capital punishment as the maximum sentence for any one who tries to overthrow the government of Georgia by force. He was charged with having attempted to foment strikes and with circulating literature that taught and advocated the necessity of overthrowing government by force and violence. The

Atlanta Cops Make Raids; Prepare for "Atlanta 6" Trial

Hudson Quizzes Negro Workers on Knowledge of "Red Meetings"

RAISE "RED SCARE"

Daily Worker
6-5-34

Threaten Arrest of Ben Davis, L.L.D. Attorney

ATLANTA, Ga., June 4.—In a studied attempt to whip up an atmosphere of lynch hysteria in preparation for death trials of the "Atlanta Six," planned to take place within the next two weeks police squads led by the Rev. John A. Hudson, Assistant Solicitor General, carried out another series of raids on the homes of Negro and white workers yesterday, while the boss press played up the "Red Menace." No one was arrested.

Forcing his way into the homes of several Negro workers, Hudson demanded whether they knew of any "red meetings" in their neighborhoods and offered to pay them well to act as stool pigeons and inform on all Communist meetings. They were asked if they knew Ben Davis, Angelo Herndon's defense attorney, and if they were members of any organization with which he was connected. Hudson informed one Negro comrade that he had a warrant for Davis, who was one of "them Reds," as well as for Don West, native white organizer. It is clear that Hudson's threat to arrest Davis is pure bluff, as Davis' whereabouts are well-known to the entire Atlanta police force.

Two days ago, Hudson raided the homes of several Jewish members of the International Workers Order, demanding to know whether they subscribed to the Daily Worker, how they got it, who collected for it, who was section organizer of the Communist Party, who was head of the International Labor Defense and other questions.

It has been definitely established that the young white attorney, A. W. Morrison, who volunteered his services in the Herndon defense, and turned out to be a stool-pigeon, together with Willie Leathers, agent provocateur and spy, expelled from the Communist Party, are working hand in hand with Hudson and are responsible for the raids on the homes of Negro and white comrades.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
~~EVENING~~ APPEAL

Commercial

JUN 2 1934

It Will Discourage Others

Under a caption, "In Darkest Georgia," the St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorially takes the Georgia supreme court and the state in general to task for upholding the conviction of Angelo Herndon, 19-year-old negro Communist, convicted in 1933 under an old post-bellum law relating to the instigation of insurrection.

The St. Louis paper ridicules the idea "of a lone negro unseating the government of Georgia." The prosecution did not contend that he could. It merely argued that by promoting Communism he was helping develop an agency through which the state might be attacked.

Professional south-haters in the north have made a great deal of the Herndon case. Judging by their line of reasoning the south should feel complimented when Communistic agents move among its people attempting to encourage hatred and inspire strife among the races. Perhaps northern centers enjoy Communistic disturbances. There have been none in the south, so it is difficult to judge what type of entertainment they provide.

The south wants none of Communism. It does not intend to have any. Georgia is not so "dark" as it is wise. The Herndon conviction will discourage others who think this section a fertile ground for sowing anarchistic seeds.

It Will Discourage Others

Communistic Activities

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Memphis

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MACON, GA.
NEWS

JUN 4 1934

Seizing "Red" Screeds

The decision of the supreme court of Georgia, upholding the conviction of Angelo Herndon, negro communist, for his efforts to overthrow the government of the United States by violence, has spurred the authorities of Fulton county to new activity, and in a raid Saturday night a large amount of revolutionary literature, was seized by John H. Hudson, assistant to the solicitor general of Fulton county. The literature was found in ten offices and residences in Atlanta.

"Georgia has a law for these people, which has teeth in it," said Mr. Hudson, "and we intend to use the teeth."

It is our information that an ample supply of similar literature could be found in Macon if diligent search and seizure were made.

Communist activities are undoubtedly responsible for much of the unrest in the ranks of labor now retarding national recovery, and when it comes to fighting radicals who favor revolution by violence "he who dallies is a dastard, and he who doubts is damned," as Bob Toombs put it.

How about it, Mr. Solicitor General?

ATHENS, GA.
BANNER HERALD

MAY 31 1934

OVERTHROWING THE GOVERNMENT

The decision of the Georgia Supreme Court in upholding and affirming the findings of the Fulton county Superior court in the conviction of Angelo Herndon, negro Communist from Cincinnati, has met with practically unanimous endorsement of the press of this state. The sentence imposed was for eighteen to twenty years, the charge being that of inciting an insurrection and for distributing inflamatory literature.

Commenting on the decision, the Savannah Morning News, says:

"The outcome of the prosecution of this man should serve as a warning to others that this state will not tolerate action deemed inimical to the preservation of constituted authority. It was charged that one of the pamphlets found in the defendant's possession when he was arrested in Atlanta advocated the creation of a negro nation out of the Southern states and secession from the United States. The dangers connected with permitting the spread of propaganda of that character is apparent to all sane-minded citizens of the state and it is hoped that the apprehension and conviction of the Cincinnati negro will prove an effective set-back to any movement of this character. He was convicted under a Georgia statute which provides capital punishment as the maximum sentence for any one who tries to overthrow the government of Georgia by force. He was charged with having attempted to foment strikes and with circulating literature that taught and advocated the necessity of overthrowing government by force and violence. The fact that the jury recommended mercy in this case may have been due to the finding of some mitigating circumstances."

Herndon was a special organizer and through the higher-up representatives, this negro was led into a trap that proved disastrous for his future aspirations. Believing that under the unusual conditions, it was the opportune time that agents, emissaries and even lecturers on Communism be sent out, the headquarters of this organization commenced an active campaign. It was conducted chiefly among the negroes, inciting them to acts of lawlessness and otherwise demoralizing their peaceful condition. These ignorant negroes were led to believe that the southland would be converted into a nation for their use and control, and many of them joined the order of Communism and paid their lodge dues as religiously as they bought their groceries. When the white leaders saw the trouble ahead for these negroes, they deserted their agents and left them in the toils of the law to be prosecuted for their misdeeds detrimental to society and the best interest of the people of the nation.

The unemployed situation had a great deal to do with the outbreaks in various sections of the country, especially in the south. These negro agitators, receiving pay from the white representatives of the communist organization, are in reality and in principle better citizens. It is believed that since the action of the Fulton county Superior court and the affirming by the Supreme court, the decision will have a salutary effect on the organizers and sympathizers of communism.

HERNDON VISITED BY SYMPATHIZERS

Governor Talmadge Offers Military Escort to New York Party on Visit to Negro

ATLANTA, July 2 (AP)--A group representing New York liberal organizations today visited Angelo Herndon, Cincinnati Negro communist sentenced to 18 to 20 years for attempting to incite insurrection, were given a "cordial" welcome by Governor Talmadge and had an "amazing" experience with the assistant solicitor of Fulton (Atlanta) county.

The group, headed by John Howard Lawson, playwright, recived a cool reception in the office of Assistant Solicitor John Hudson. Later Lawton said it was "amazing" and "a disgrace to have such men in public office.

Lawson quoted Hudson as having asked one woman member of the party how many times she had been arrested and said he did not intend to have any "lousy bums" interfering in Georgia affairs.

Lawson denied any members of the party were communists but were interested in free speech and civil liberties but Hudson said some of them were communists and when he found they had been arrested for their activities he told them they were dismissed since he did not want to have any discussions with people who had "criminal records."

Earlier the group had viisted Governr Talmadge and asked permission to see Herndon. The governor quickly granted it and offered them a military escort which they did not use.

Has Chip on Shoulder

Talmadge told them, however, that Herndon had a "chip on his shoulder,' advised them to tell him to take it off and that the Negro was not being persecuted by Georgia.

At the Fulton county tower where Herndon has been held since his conviction under an old Georgia law that provides the death penalty for attempting to incite insurrection, Herndon, who was not given the full penalty, complained that he did not get adequate reading matter in the jail.

Officers told the group that Herndon was not allowed to read communistic books or literature in jail but that nothing else was barred.

Herndon also protested that he lacked privileges in the prison but the chief jailer insisted he was treated like all other prisoners.

Leaving, the group left a Russian dictionary and a "history of the American working class" with the jailer to be delivered to Herndon.

Labor—1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Georgia

DR. COX PLEADS FOR FREE SPEECH, HITS COMMUNISM

10-28-34

Emory Head Says Oppression, Terrorism 'Defeat Own Ends;' Negro Pastor Assails 'Reds.'

Voicing emphatic disapproval of the communist movement, its motives and ideals, but at the same time vigorously defending the constitutional rights of free speech and free assembly, Dr. Harvey W. Cox, president of Emory University, Saturday issued a statement, concurred in by members of the university's faculty, in which he charged that erroneous reports concerning the school's attitude regarding communism have recently been circulated.

At the same time the Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist church, and chairman of the colored division in the present Community Chest campaign, issued a statement in which he set forth the view of the negroes of the city in regard to communism and the recent arrests of alleged communists, both white and negro, in Fulton and DeKalb counties and declared the conviction that a needless hysteria on the subject of "radicals" is now sweeping the city and endangering the liberty of law-abiding citizens.

Annie Mae Leathers and her sister, Mrs. Leah Young, two alleged communists, charged with circulating insurrectionary literature, are scheduled to go on trial the third or fourth week in November in Fulton spperior court. This announcement was made Saturday by Solicitor General John A. Boykin following action of Judge G. H. Howard in overruling demurrers in the two cases.

Five Held in DeKalb.

There also are five people awaiting trial on similar charges in DeKalb county, one of these, Nathan Yagol, being a graduate student at Emory, while in Fulton county eight negroes, taken in a raid in Atlanta two weeks ago, await trial.

President Cox, of Emory University, in opening his statement cites a signed request asking for such a statement, sent to him by the members of the Emory faculty. He refers to the fact that Emory is a Chirstian institution, founded by the Methodist church, and declares the university loyally accepts the social creed of that church and at the same time believes entirely in American democracy and the ability of the American people to meet and adjust themselves to any new conditions. At the same time he asserts the belief in the rights of free assembly and free speech, in tolerance and fair play and warns that oppression, suppression and terrorism but defeat their own ends and "feed the flames they seek to quench."

Dr. Cox's Statement.

President Cox's statement in full follows:

"Because of erroneous reports that have been circulated concerning Emory University's attitude on a matter which involves certain cherished American institutions, most notably the rights of free speech and free assemblby, the president of the university has received from the members of the Emory faculty the following signed request:

"'We respectfully request the president of the university to issue a public statement—

"'1. Clearly and emphatically expressing our opposition to the principles, the objectives, and the methods of the communist movement;

"'2. At the same time, registering a definite protest against methods of suppression and terrorism, and expressing our unwavering faith in the principles of democracy, tolerance and free discussion.'

"I am glad to comply with this request by voicing the expressed convictions of our faculty on these issues.

"Emory University is a Christian institution, and we, as Christians, accept the teachings of Christ and believe that we are doing our full duty only when we follow the Master Teacher as our pattern.

Opposed to Communism.

"We believe in American democracy, and in the ability of the American people to meet and to adjust themselves, through orderly, constitutional methods, to any new conditions that may arise. We are definitely opposed to communism, or to any other movement which would tend to destroy our system of democracy, which we believe to be the best form of government in the world today.

"We have sufficient faith in our American institutions and in our American form of government to believe that they can withstand searching scrutiny of any defects or shortcomings which they may have.

"We believe in the rights of free assembly and free speech, in tolerance and fair play. A survey of history shows that revolution has resulted frequently from oppression, suppression and terrorism. We are convinced that methods of terrorism and intimidation will continue to defeat their own ends and will feed the flames they seek to quench.

"We believe, therefore, that the most effective way to combat revolutionary doctrines is through full, frank and honest discussion of all questions that affect our welfare as a people.

Accept Creed of Church.

"In these and other matters affecting Emory's relation to the state and to society, we loyally accept the social creed of the church by which Emory was founded. This creed, adopted by the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1918, and slightly modified by the general conference of 1934, pledges our church to stand, among other principles, for—

"'Recognition and maintenance of the rights and responsibilities of free speech, free assembly, and a free press; the encouragement of free communication of mind with mind, as essential to the discovery of truth.

"'Justice, opportunity and equal rights for all; mutual good will and co-operation among racial, economic and religious groups.

"'Practical application of the Christian principle of social well-being to the acquisition and use of wealth; subordination of the profit motive to the creative and co-operative spirit.

"'Social planning and control in the economic process for the common good.

"'The right of all to the opportunity of self-maintenance; a wider and fairer distribution of wealth; a living wage as a minimum, and above this a just share for the worker in the product of industry.

"'Application of the Christian principle of redemption to the treatment of offenders; reform of penal and correctional methods and institutions and of criminal court procedure.

"'Repudiation of war, drastic reduction of armaments, participation in international agencies for the peaceable settlement of all controversies.'

Ask "Calm Approach."

"We plead for an intelligent and calm approach to all the vexed questions of our day, and for a deepened sense of responsibility among our citizens for understanding contemporary political, social and economic movements.

"We commend to thoughtful people everywhere this statement from President Roosevelt's speech at William and Mary College on October 20:

"'. . . The necessities of our time demand that men avoid being set in grooves, that they avoid the occupational pre-destination of the older world, and that in the face of the change and development in America they must have a sufficiently broad and comprehensive conception of the world in which they live to meet its changing problems with resourcefulness and practical wisdom.'

"(Signed) HARVEY W. COX,
"President, Emory University."

Members of the Emory faculty who requested and concurred in President Cox's statement include the following:

Douglas Rumble, J. F. Messick, E. T. Martin, R. F. Whitaker, Garland G. Smith, J. H. Purks Jr., J. M. Steadman Jr., Thomas H. English, J. A. Strausbaugh, Raymond B. Nixon, Cullen B. Gosnell, Christian F. Hamff, S. M. Shiver Jr., Nolan A. Goodyear, J. B. Peebles, W. Strozier, Charles R. Hart, Mose L. Harvey, E. P. Graham, I. W. Brock, J. G. Stipe, Hugh N. Fuller, M. C. Langhorne, S. P. Brinkley, Ralph E. Wager, E. H. Rece, Comer M. Woodward, Hermon W. Martin, Goodrich C. White, Roy R. Kracke, Mercer G. Evans, J. Richard Huber, Thomas Govan, C. E. Boyd, L. E. Campbell, Maurice R. Brewster, J. Sam Guy, William H. Jones, W. Everett Land, George T. Lewis, J. L. McGhee, Osborne R. Quayle, C. J. Hilkey, Clyde L. Colson, Paul E. Bryan, Henry M. Quillian, Fletcher M. Green, Ross H. McLean, H. P. Miller, L. L. Clegg, Margaret Jemison, Raymond R. Paty, W. B. Baker, Emmett S. Johnson, L. E. Loemker, George Bachman, Lavens M. Thomas III, W. A. Smart, Andrew Sledd, W. T. Watkins, H. B. Trimble, Nat G. Long, Hugh H. Harris, F. N. Parker, Robert Hudgens, Eugene L. Jackson, Boone M. Bowen, Francis P. Parker.

Henderson Scores Communism.

Henderson, in his statement on behalf of his race in Atlanta, condemns communism entirely and declares he stands for law and order.

"I make my own position clear," he says, "because I am so insistent upon justice and fair play for all that I can easily conceive my own liberty being taken from me in our present hysteria."

He then says that the negro believes completely in the government, and adds that there are few, if any, real communists among the colored people of Atlanta.

He then voices the opinion that Atlanta is unduly alarmed over communism and adds that, in the present condition of hysteria, it would not be surprising if Sunday schools were raided for studying the "International" lessons, or citizens arrested for taking out policies in an insurance company approved by the state insurance department.

His statement follows:

"I am desirous of interpreting to you all the attitude of the negroes of our fair city in regard to communism and raids against communism. I am not a communist. I am only a humble servant of the Lord Jesus, minister in the largest church of our group in the city, and vitally interested in my people. I believe in justice for all men, but because I take Jesus seriously, cannot and will not agree with the communists or anyone else in acts of violence or attempts by violence to overthrow our government. My own stand on communism was recorded by the Georgian last year. I stand for law and order. I am making my own position clear because I am so insistent upon justice and fair play for all that I can easily conceive my own liberty being taken from me in our present hysteria.

"Please let us say some things very frankly to you as representing what we know to be the attitude of our colored citizenry. This is our creed and we hope our newspaper will publish it in toto, inasmuch as we support these papers and I believe that they in turn should not deny us the privilege of letting the public know how we stand, not only on this matter but all others affecting our common weal.

"We believe in our government, in its inherent capacity to adjust itself within the framework of its present philosophy of government to the needs of the people. We know far better than anyone that there are few, if any, real communists among our group. We decry and denounce communism as un-American and as Utopian, and, as such, our leaders advise our people to have nothing to do with it, but to stand firm by our government, believing, in spite of much overt evidence to the contrary, that we shall some day secure, even in the south, full justice under it.

For "Law and Order."

"We place ourselves definitely on the side of law and order. We cannot do otherwise. We suffer more by infraction of the law than anyone else. Those who arrest us, accuse us, try us, sentence us, are all of the white group, and we know from daily experience how costly a thing it is to come within the grip of the law. We are much more firm believers in the law than our white friends, for we countenance no form of lawlessness, not even the Ku Klux Klan.

"We believe also that the city of Atlanta is unduly alarmed over communism, that while every effort should be made to protect our government, no injustice should be perpetrated against any law-abiding citizen in the name of justice. It is too easy now to interpret everything and everybody as communistic. We should not be surprised if our Sunday schools are raided because we study the 'International' lessons. Within the present mental frame of Atlanta, our citizens, white and colored, may easily be arrested and given 20 years in prison for absolutely no crime whatever.

"We believe, finally, that citizens ought not to be intimidated nor punished because they took out insurance in an insurance company, which is merely alleged to be a derivative of the communist party. Instead of blaming these people and summoning them before the jury, we believe our city should itself accept full responsibility for the operation of this company. If this company is operating here with the permission and knowledge of our state, then the state must have placed its approval upon it, and should not charge its citizens with being communists for joining. If, on the other hand, the company is operating illegally, then the company ought to be blamed and

YAGOL IS REFUSED BOND BY JUDGE JAMES C. DAVIS

Judge James C. Davis, in DeKalb superior court, Monday afternoon refused to set bond for Nathan Yagol, graduate student at Emory University, held on charges of inciting to rebellion growing out of a police raid upon an alleged communist meeting at 56 Mortimer street a week ago.

Judge Davis ordered Yagol returned to the DeKalb county jail and held pending action on his case by the DeKalb grand jury.

A similar hearing on a petition to set bond for Alex Rose, New York attorney, arrested at the same time as Yagol and held on the same charges, has been set for hearing foring fixing bond for Yagol Monday 2 o'clock this afternoon before Judge Davis.

William Schley Howard represented Yagol at the hearing which consumed all of Monday afternoon. Rackolen is represented by H. O. Hubert Jr.

Two others arrested in the same raid are also held in DeKalb jail without bond. They are Mrs. R. W. Alling, at whose home the raid was staged.

Ralph Spooner, arrested for distribution of alleged communist literature during the preliminary hearing last week of the four alleged communists, Newand Charles Weaver, negro. Roy C. Leathers, solicitor pro tem. of the Stone Mountain circuit, opposing Solicitor Boykin of the Atlanta circuit, under Georgia law the charge for which he and Davis. Peace David Ansley for preliminary hearing this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Georgia

Labor—1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

DR. COX PLEADS FOR FREE SPEECH, HITS COMMUNISM

Conclusion

10-28-34

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Annie Mae Leathers and her sister, Mrs. Leah Young, two alleged communists, charged with circulating insurrectionary literature, are scheduled to go on trial the third or fourth week in November in Fulton spperior court. This announcement was made Saturday by Solicitor General John A. Boykin following action of Judge G. H. Howard in overruling demurrers in the two cases.

Five Held in DeKalb.

There also are five people awaiting trial on similar charges in DeKalb county, one of these, Nathan Yagol, being a graduate student at Emory, while in Fulton county eight negroes, taken in a raid in Atlanta two weeks ago, await trial.

President Cox, of Emory University, in opening his statement cites a signed request asking for such a statement, sent to him by the members of the Emory faculty. He refers to the fact that Emory is a Chirstian institution, founded by the Methodist church, and declares the university loyally accepts the social creed of that church and at the same time believes entirely in American democracy and the ability of the American people to meet and adjust themselves to any new conditions. At the same time he asserts the belief in the rights of free assembly and free speech, in tolerance and fair play and warns that oppression and terrorism but defeat their own ends and "feed the flames they seek to quench."

Dr. Cox's Statement.

President Cox's statement in full follows:

"Because of erroneous reports that have been circulated concerning Emory University's attitude on a matter which involves certain cherished American institutions, most notably the rights of free speech and free assemblby, the president of the university has received from the members of the Emory faculty the following signed request:

"'We respectfully request the president of the university to issue a public statement—

"'1. Clearly and emphatically expressing our opposition to the principles, the objectives, and the methods of the communist movement;

"'2. At the same time, registering a definite protest against methods of suppression and terrorism, and expressing our unwavering faith in the principles of democracy, tolerance and free discussion.'

"I am glad to comply with this request by voicing the expressed convictions of our faculty on these issues.

"Emory University is a Christian institution, and we, as Christians, accept the teachings of Christ and believe that we are doing our full duty only when we follow the Master Teacher as our pattern.

Opposed to Communism.

"We believe in American democracy, and in the ability of the American people to meet and to adjust themselves, through orderly, constitutional methods, to any new conditions that may arise. We are definitely opposed to communism, or to any other movement which would tend to destroy our system of democracy, which we believe to be the best form of government in the world today.

"We have sufficient faith in our American institutions and in our American form of government to believe that they can withstand searching scrutiny of any defects or shortcomings which they may have.

"We believe in the rights of free assembly and free speech, in tolerance and fair play. A survey of history shows that revolution has resulted frequently from oppression, suppression and terrorism. We are convinced that methods of terrorism and intimidation will continue to defeat their own ends and will feed the flames they seek to quench.

"We believe, therefore, that the most effective way to combat revolutionary doctrines is through full, frank and honest discussion of all questions that affect our welfare as a people.

Accept Creed of Church.

"In these and other matters affecting Emory's relation to the state and to society, we loyally accept the social creed of the church by which Emory was founded. This creed, adopted by the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1918, and slightly modified by the general conference of 1934, pledges our church to stand, among other principles, for—

"'Recognition and maintenance of the rights and responsibilities of free speech, free assembly, and a free press; the encouragement of free communication of mind with mind, as essential to the discovery of truth.

"'Justice, opportunity and equal rights for all; mutual good will and co-operation among racial, economic and religious groups.

"'Practical application of the Christian principle of social well-being to the acquisition and use of wealth; subordination of the profit motive to the creative and co-operative spirit.

"'Social planning and control in the economic process for the common good.

"'The right of all to the opportunity of self-maintenance; a wider and fairer distribution of wealth; a living wage as a minimum, and above this a just share for the worker in the product of industry.

"'Application of the Christian principle of redemption to the treatment of offenders; reform of penal and correctional methods and institutions and of criminal court procedure.

"'Repudiation of war, drastic reduction of armaments, participation in international agencies for the peaceable settlement of all controversies.'

Ask "Calm Approach."

"We plead for an intelligent and calm approach to all the vexed questions of our day, and for a deepened sense of responsibility among our citizens for understanding contemporary political, social and economic movements.

"We commend to thoughtful people everywhere this statement from President Roosevelt's speech at William and Mary College on October 20:

"'. . . The necessities of our time demand that men avoid being set in grooves, that they avoid the occupational pre-destination of the older world, and that in the face of the change and development in America they must have a sufficiently broad and comprehensive conception of the world in which they live to meet its changing problems with resourceful-ness and practical wisdom.'

"(Signed) HARVEY W. COX,
"President, Emory University."

Members of the Emory faculty who requested and concurred in President Cox's statement include the following:

Douglas Rumble, J. F. Messick, E. T. Martin, R. F. Whitaker, Garland G. Smith, J. H. Purks Jr., J. M. Steadman Jr., Thomas H. English, J. A. Strausbaugh, Raymond B. Nixon, Cullen B. Gosnell, Christian F. Hamff, S. M. Shiver Jr., Nolan A. Goodyear, J. B. Peebles, W. Strozier, Charles R. Hart, Mose L. Harvey, E. P. Graham, I. W. Brock, J. G. Stipe, Hugh N. Fuller, M. C. Langhorne, S. P. Brinkley, Ralph E. Wager, E. H. Rece, Comer M. Woodward, Hermon W. Martin, Goodrich C. White, Roy R. Kracke, Mercer G. Evans, J. Richard Huber, Thomas Govan, C. E. Boyd, L. E. Campbell, Maurice R. Brewster, J. Sam Guy, William H. Jones, W. Everett Land, George T. Lewis, J. L. McGhee, Osborne R. Quayle, C. J. Hilkey, Clyde L. Colson, Paul E. Bryan, Henry M. Quillian, Fletcher M. Green, Ross H. McLean, H. P. Miller, L. L. Clegg, Margaret Jemison, Raymond R. Paty, W. B. Baker, Emmett S. Johnson, L. E. Loemker, George Bachman, Lavens M. Thomas III, W. A. Smart, Andrew Sledd, W. T. Watkins, H. B. Trimble, Nat G. Long, Hugh H. Harris, F. N. Parker, Robert Hudgens, Eugene L. Jackson, Boone M. Bowen, Francis P. Parker.

Henderson Scores Communism.

Henderson, in his statement on behalf of his race in Atlanta, condemns communism entirely and declares he stands for law and order.

"I make my own position clear," he says, "because I am so insistent upon justice and fair play for all that I can easily conceive my own liberty being taken from me in our present hysteria."

He then says that the negro believes completely in the government, and adds that there are few, if any, real communists among the colored people of Atlanta.

He then voices the opinion that Atlanta is unduly alarmed over communism and adds that, in the present condition of hysteria, it would not be surprising if Sunday schools were raided for studying the "International' lessons, or citizens arrested for taking out policies in an insurance company approved by the state insurance department.

His statement follows:

"I am desirous of interpreting to you all the attitude of the negroes of our fair city in regard to communism and raids against communism. I am not a communist. I am only a humble servant of the Lord Jesus, minister in the largest church of our group in the city, and vitally interested in my people. I believe in justice for all men, but because I take Jesus seriously, cannot and will not agree with the communists or anyone else in acts of violence or attempts by violence to overthrow our government. My own stand on communism was recorded by the Georgian last year. I stand for law and order. I am making my own position clear because I am so insistent upon justice and fair play for all that I can easily conceive my own liberty being taken from me in our present hysteria.

"Please let us say some things very frankly to you as representing what we know to be the attitude of our colored citizenry. This is our creed and we hope our newspaper will publish it in toto, inasmuch as we support these papers and I believe that they in turn should not deny us the privilege of letting the public know how we stand, not only on this matter but all others affecting our common weal.

"We believe in our government, in its inherent capacity to adjust itself within the framework of its present philosophy of government to the needs of the people. We know far better than anyone that there are few, if any, real communists among our group. We decry and denounce communism as un-American and as Utopian, and, as such, our leaders advise our people to have nothing to do with it, but to stand firm by our government, believing, in spite of much overt evidence to the contrary, that we shall some day secure, even in the south, full justice under it.

For "Law and Order."

"We place ourselves definitely on the side of law and order. We cannot do otherwise. We suffer more by infraction of the law than anyone else. Those who arrest us, accuse us, try us, sentence us, are all of the white group, and we know from daily experience how costly a thing it is to come within the grip of the law. We are much more firm believers in the law than our white friends, for we countenance no form of lawlessness, not even the Ku Klux Klan.

"We believe also that the city of Atlanta is unduly alarmed over communism, that while every effort should be made to protect our government, no injustice should be perpetrated against any law-abiding citizen in the name of justice. It is too easy now to interpret everything and everybody as communistic. We should not be surprised if our Sunday schools are raided because we study the 'International' lessons. Within the present mental frame of Atlanta, our citizens, white and colored, may easily be arrested and given 20 years in prison for absolutely no crime whatever.

"We believe, finally, that citizens ought not to be intimidated nor punished because they took out insurance in an insurance company, which is merely alleged to be a derivative of the communist party. Instead of blaming these people and summoning them before the jury, we believe our city should itself accept full responsibility for the operation of this company. If this company is operating here with the permission and knowledge of our state, then the state must have placed its approval upon it, and should not charge its citizens with being communists for joining. If, on the other hand, the company is operating illegally, then the company ought to be blamed and

YAGOL IS REFUSED BOND BY JUDGE JAMES C. DAVIS

Judge James C. Davis, in DeKalb superior court, Monday afternoon refused to set bond for Nathan Yagol, graduate student at Emory University, held on charges of inciting to rebellion growing out of a police raid upon an alleged communist meeting at 56 Mortimer street a week ago.

Judge Davis ordered Yagol returned to the DeKalb county jail and held pending action on his case by the DeKalb grand jury.

A similar hearing on a petition to set bond for Alex Rose, a York attorney, arrested at the same time as Yagol and held for hearing before Judge H. O. Hubert Jr. during the preliminary hearing last week in the same charges, has been set for Monday afternoon, 2 o'clock this afternoon before Judge Roy C. Leathers, solicitor pro tem. Georgia law the charge for which he represented by Newand Charles Weaver, negro. Two others arrested in the same four alleged communists, raid are also held in DeKalb jail with-out bond. They are Mrs. R. W. Alling, Peace David Ansley for preliminary at whose home the raid was staged, hearing this afternoon at 3 o'clock. William Schley Howard represented is held is a capital offense. Yagol at the hearing which consumed all of Monday afternoon. Rackolen isbution of alleged communist literature Davis.

GEER FLINGS BOMBSHELL IN PLANS

Denial of Rights of Negroes Cited in Petition Filed

STUNS ATTACHES

A bombshell was thrown into the camp of Solicitor Boykin, whose fight against "reds" has neeb front-page news the last few days, when John Geer, ILD lawyer Friday morning filed a petition seeking to transfer the cases of seven under indictment for Communistic activities to the federal court.

"I have nothing to do with it, take it to Simmons," Charles M. Paschal, clerk of the criminal division of Fulton superior court declared when he was handed the petition by Attorney Geer.

Given the paper, J. W. Simmons, who is clerk of the superior court, flatly refused to file it, and told the lawyer that he would take the witness stand, if necessary, and testify that he had refused to do so.

However, thirty minutes later, Simmons reversed his position and in a telephone message to Geer's office informed the lawyer that his petition had been filed.

Basis for the petition was the federal law which grants defendants right to ask a trial in the United States court when "equal civil rights" are denied.

The defendants set out in several grounds why the cases should be moved, some of which were:

(1) the law under which they are indicted deprives them of "equal civil rights guaranteed by the 14th amendment because it denies them "right of free speech and the press."

(2) that "Fulton county superior court is prejudiced against the petitioners, and their equal civil rights cannot be enforced in the state courts," and that a "fair and impartial trial cannot be obtained in the state court."

(3) that "Negroes are excluded from jury duty, because of race, in the superior court of Fulton county Georgia, contrary to the 14th amendment."

(4) the ruling of the Supreme court of Georgia in the Angelo Herndon case established a rule of judicial decision which so affected the judicial tribunals of the state as to cause a denial of civial rights to petitioners and prevent their enforcement of said rights."

Paschal, Friday afternoon was making certified copies of the evidence held by Solicitor Boykin in the cases, which will be turned over to the federal court, as required by law.

Under the federal law, according to Attorney Geer, whether or not the cases will be moved to the federal court now rests with Judge Marvin E. Underwood of the United States district court.

Arguments on the docking of the cases will be made before Judge Underwood sometime during the first of November, the lawyer said.

Meanwhile, the defendants, all of whom were arrested as the result of a raid on 446 Lindsey street, the home of Joseph Moreland are being held in Fulton tower under $5000 bonds each.

Those names in a joint inidctment voted by the grand jury a week ago last Friday beside Moreland were Miss Julia Weaver, Will Moreland, Mrs. Fannie Hunter, Zelma Ware, John Grant and Mrs. Lucile Lawrence.

No further action on Communists following an extensive investigation Thursday, was taken by the Fulton grand jury in its regular Friday session.

TRIAL OF TWO WOMEN IS DELAYED BY JUDGE

Demurrers Filed Attacking Validity of "Insurrectionary Literature" Statute.

Trial of Miss Annie Mae Leathers and her sister, Mrs. Leah Young, charged with circulating insurrectionary literature, was postponed Tuesday until the first week in November. The postponement followed the filing of demurrers attacking the constitutionality of the old statute under which the women were indicted, and the sufficiency of the indictment.

Hearing on the demurrers has been set for Saturday before Judge G. H. Howard and trial of the case will be set for the first week in November.

The demurrers filed contend that the Georgia "sedition" law is in violation of the section of the United States constitution guaranteeing the right of free speech, and hold that the offenses as set forth in the indictments are vague and indefinite.

Before the case was called, John Geer, negro attorney who has represented the women since their arrest during the recent textile strike, announced his withdrawal from the case. Louis Tatham, of Atlanta; H. O. Hubert Jr., of Decatur, and C. B. Powell, of Birmingham, were substituted as attorneys of record.

While preparing for trial of the two white women, the office of the solicitor-general Tuesday was continuing its investigation of communistic activities. Statements of about 50 witnesses were taken preliminary to bringing the matter before the grand jury next week.

Two Go on Trial in November Under Ancient Georgia Law

Miss Leathers and Mrs. Young To Be Third and Fourth Ever Tried Under Old Statute

When Annie Mae Leathers and her sister, Mrs. Leah Young, alleged communists charged with circulating insurrectionary literature, go on trial in Fulton superior court the latter part of November, they will be the third and fourth persons ever tried under the Georgia law against insurrection, which was passed in 1868. The first to face trial under this statute was John T. Gibson, a negro preacher, convicted in August, 1868 in Early superior court. Discovery of a defect in the statute, however, resulted in reversal of the verdict and Gibson was ultimately freed.

The law was amended in 1870 to correct this defect, but it lay dormant for 60 years until, in 1930, six alleged communists were arrested at a mass meeting here. Their cases have never come to trial, however, and all six are at liberty on bond.

Angelo Herndon, negro, was the second defendant to face trial under the old statute. He was convicted and sentenced to from 18 to 20 years, two years ago, for circulating insurrectionary literature. He is now free under $15,000 bond pending action of the United States supreme court on appeal.

The two women who will be tried in November will be placed on the calendar for either the third or fourth week of the month, Solicitor-General John A. Boykin announced Saturday following action of Judge G. H. Howard in overruling demurrers in the two cases.

Howard Studied Briefs.

Judge Howard's action was taken after a study of briefs on the law submitted by the state and counsel for the defendants several days ago. Defense counsel attacked the indictments under which the women were arrested on the ground of insufficiency and also contended that the old Georgia statute under which the charges were brought is unconstitutional. The state in its brief referred to the state supreme court decisions in the cases of Angelo Herndon and Mary Dalton in which cases it was held that the mere mention of literature complained of in the indictment was sufficient without excerpts being given, and cited the fact that the high court held the law to be constitutional.

It was announced Saturday by Boykin that the grand jury probe of "red" activities will be resumed at the Tuesday session, when numerous witnesses whose names were garnered from records seized in recent raids, will appear for examination and it was indicated that special sessions may be necessary to complete the investigation.

Miss Leathers and Mrs. Young are the only two defendants facing immediate trial under the old statute.

Six Out on Bond.

Ann Burlack and Mary Dalton, white women; M. H. Powers and Joe Carr, white, and Henry Story and Gilmer Brady, negroes, were arrested at that time, but were released later under bonds totaling $15,000. Demurrers [illegible] in the Dalton case were ever[illegible]y passed upon by the supreme [illegible]t the cases have ne[illegible] on the calendar. Pow[illegible] charged with inciting [illegible] which offense carries the death penalty. The other four are charged with circulating insurrectionary literature, which carries a punishment of from 5 to 10 years in prison.

According to John Hudson, who for several years has been in charge of radical investigations, the six cases will not be brought up for trial until the United States supreme court has passed upon the appeal of Angelo Herndon. The large number of jail cases on the dockets also has served to make disposition of the bond cases of the communists impracticable at any early date, it was said.

Since they were released under bond, all of the six defendants have been engaged in radical activities in the east, Hudson said. Herndon is now on a lecture tour with the mother of one of the Scottsboro negroes. Ann Burlack has been heard from in various parts of the country in connection with radical activities. Hudson said that he had information that Powers and Carr spent some time in Russia at the University of Moscow after their release, but are now back in this country, working in fields where Hudson said they are "unmolested."

Attempted Jail Rescue.

Gibson, in 1868, was charged with inciting to insurrection. Described in the old indictment as a "free person of color," Gibson was charged with having counseled, dvised and persuaded 100 negroes to join in combined resistance to the lawful authority of the state by breaking jail to rescue one Charles Fryer, a negro. The records show that a crowd went to the jail after being harangued by Gibson, but was dispersed "when someone fired a gun."

Gibson was found guilty without a recommendation for mercy and was sentenced to death. His counsel moved for an arrest of judgment on the ground that the indictment was insufficient. The court's action in refusing a new trial was assigned as an error and the case was carried to the state supreme court.

A defect in the statute at that time was discovered when the supreme court held that the statute did not provide a penalty for the offense of attempting to incite insurrection, the case was reversed and Gibson was eventually freed. The high court called the attention of the legislature to the defect, which was corrected two years later and the law still stands in the form to which it was amended in 1870.

17 Arrests Under Law.

A total of 17 arrests have been made and indictments secured under the statute since it was dug up in 1930. In a raid two weeks ago eight Atlanta negroes were arrested and large quantities of alleged communistic literature confiscated. John Geer, representing the eight defendants, and who was originally retained as counsel for Mrs. Young and Miss Leathers, has moved that the cases be transferred to the federal district court, on the ground that the defendants are being deprived of their civil rights under the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States and that Fulton superior court is "prejudiced" against the defendants, thereby precluding them from a fair trial in the state courts.

While the state is preparing for trial of the two cases up for immediate disposition, Solicitor-General Boykin is seeking the co-operation of other sotheastern states in the passage of uniform laws covering radical activities and is urging the legislative adoption of a model law which he has prepared and which is said to incorporate the principal features now existing in similar laws in some of the eastern states. Under its provisions it is said that convictions which would check communistic activities in the incipient stages without the necessity of waiting for overt acts.

Labor – 1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Georgia

Dr. Jones Warns Against Prejudice In Dealing With 'Red' Question Here

Stressing the possibility that a new wave of hysteria based on fear of communism was about to break over Atlanta, Dr. M. Ashby Jones, in his sermon at the community service in the Central Congregational church, Sunday, pleaded for judgment on the basis of fact and not of prejudice.

"While most of us have formed our judgment of the professional communists who openly seek to undermine and destroy our civilization by revolution of violence, and have condemned them, when the element of prejudice enters in it is sufficient for it merely to be insinuated that a man is a communist and we immediately begin to feel instead of thinking with the result that we react in wholesale and violent indignation," Dr. Jones said.

"With the word, the doors of our minds clang shut and we are no longer capable of rendering fair and impartial judgment. Today our city, our state and our nation face the danger of doing the most cruel injustice both before the courts of law and the court of public opinion because men would gain personal advantage by trading on our popular prejudices. We stand in danger of denying those values which we hold most sacred and precious, the freedom of thought, the freedom of speech, and the right to a fair trial by the use of charges of communism in the most promiscuous and irresponsible way against individuals and groups.

"The significant fact is that all this furore is concerned with a small minority which in the last election, after four years of depression and misery which were its most fertile breeding ground, received less than 1 per cent of all the votes cast in the United States. Demagogues, partisans and conscienceless leaders have transformed this insignificant minority into a cause against which we threaten to repeat the hysteria, which we now remember with deep shame, of the days at the beginning of the World War when we drove everything German out of our life, refused to read Goethe and Heine, refused to accept the results of German scholarship, and in general managed to shut out all the light and all the beauty which might have been ours."

Dr. Jones insisted that the blighting results of hysteria due to prejudice were not alone upon the victims who suffered physical injury.

"The attitude of the closed mind, whatever its source, can only result in so limiting the range of mind and the reach of soul that man ultimately finds himself the prisoner of his own prejudices," he said. "Here is the danger and often the curse, of intense nationalism, or sectionalism, or any kind of group consciousness which carries with it a prejudice against other groups—it robs us of the beauty, the truth and the goodness which they might contribute to our lives. It is one of the terrible things about war that in our hatred of a whole nation we close our souls against all spiritual wealth which a great people might contribute to us."

Five Alleged 'Reds' File Plea for Trial

Abandoning an effort to have their cases removed to the federal court, five of the eight negroes recently arrested and charged with circulating insurrectionary literature filed a demand for trial Saturday in Fulton superior court. The demand was filed by John Cooper, negro lawyer, and Louis Tatham and C. B. Powell, white lawyers.

Under the demand the courts will be faced with the necessity of disposing of all of the five cases before the expiration of four months or automatic acquittal will follow.

The negroes are held on Fulton tower in default of $5,000 bonds. John Grant, one of the men seized in a raid on a Lindsay street negro home in which alleged communistic literature was seized, was released on his own bond Thursday after Sydney Baynes, attorney, had conferred with Solicitor-General John A. Boykin.

The negroes demanding trial are Joseph Moreland, Will Moreland, Fannie P. Aderhold, Zelman Ware and Lucile Lawrence.

WEAVER AND COMPANIONS ARE FREED

De Kalb Grand Jury Returns No Bill Against Four —

ARE NOT REDS

Held in the Dekalb jail without bond since the raid on a Mortimer street home three weeks ago, four charged with "circulating insurrectionary literature" were free today, after the Dekalb grand jury "nobilled' indictments Friday.

Those who were at liberty for the first time since the raid included Clarence Weaver, president of the colored painters and plasterers association and the only Negro in the group, and Nathan Yagol, Emory university graduate student; Alex E Rackolen, New York lawyer; and Mrs. R. W. Alling, at whose home on Mortimer street the four were arrested.

All had vigorously denied being members of the Communist party, at the time of their arrest, and during lengthy preliminary hearings.

The grand jury turned down the indictments after an all-day investigation Friday.

Solicitor General Claude C. Smith of the Stone Mountain circuit presented a quantity of evidence seized by Chief W. O Parker at Mrs. Alling's home and Parker himself remained in the grand jury room for several hours.

Weaver, who denied being a Communist, said that he had gone to Mrs. Alling's home at the invitation of Yagol, as a speaker at a pacifist meeting. He pointed out that he had attended a national anti-war meeting in Chicago during the summer and had been invited to relate the highlights of the meeting.

Possibilities that the national battle between the International Labor Defense and the NAACP would shift to Atlanta loomed a week ago, with the announcement of Attorney A. T. Walden, president of the local NAACP that he would take over the defense of Weaver.

Weaver had previously been represented by ILD lawyers.

There was a question in the minds of many last night, whether Weaver would be re-arrested by Fulton county officers when he returns to his home at 290 Ashby street, southwest.

His wife, Mrs. Julia Weaver was arrested three weeks ago, shortly after her husband had been jailed, following a raid on Atlanta officers on the Weaver residence on Ashby street.

She was named in a joint indictment charging "circulation of insurrectionary literature" returned by the Fulton grand jury two weeks ago.

Officers claimed they had confiscated a box of allegedly Communistic literature at Weaver's house during the raid.

TEXT AND PRETEXT

BY M. ASHBY JONES.

Hunting Communists.

The hunt for communists differs from the usual hunt for criminals. In the search for a thief, a crime has been committed, and they are looking definitely for the man who committed it. But in the search for communists, we are not looking for the perpetrator of a crime which has been committed, but for a type of person vaguely defined as holding "views which are dangerous" to society, and which may incite others to criminal acts. The manner of his identification is also quite vague. In its last analysis, the essence of the criminal tendencies, or intentions of the communist is to be found in his political creed. He believes in a communistic socialist state, and seeks by violent revolution to destroy our present government, in order to establish his ideal.

Atmosphere of Suspicion.

Of course, whenever a communist attempts to carry out such a program, and is guilty of such acts of violence against life or property the government very properly searches for the perpetrator of such crimes, arrests, tries, and punishes him. But the hunt for communists, which is sweeping over our country like a wave of hysteria, is not a search for the perpetrators of any acts of violence, but for people whom we "suspect" as intending to commit such acts. Here to my mind is the crux of this whole dangerous business. People are pursued on the very flimsiest grounds of suspicion, and then evidence is sought to indict them, not for any criminal act, but for their intention to commit such an act.

The technique of this communist hunt, is a terrible assault upon the spirit of American democracy. First of all an atmosphere of suspicion is created in a community. This is done by absolutely unauthenticated statements, and irresponsible charges, of the prevalence of communists in our midst. The most dangerous declarations, calculated to destroy the confidence of our people in our schools and religious leaders, are made by our public officials. The community is told that our schools are poisoned with radicalism, and many of our religious leaders are sympathetic with communism. A systematic attempt has been made to identify those who advocate disarmament, who strive for world peace, and those who seek a liberal social democracy, with the teachings of soviet Russia. It is inevitable that such propaganda will react hurtfully upon the sensitive, timid, and sensationally minded people of the community, and that they will be on the qui vive to report "suspects" and spread damaging rumors.

The way has now been prepared for the "raid" upon groups of "suspected" citizens. The evidence to be gathered in these raids is the kind of literature found. Here indeed the method and the spirit of Hitler, Mussolini, and the bolsheviks makes its debut in our American democracy. Perhaps that which did most to destroy the 18th amendment was the protest of the American people against those they termed federal "snoopers" violating the privacy of homes in search of illegal liquor. Is it possible our citizenship will tolerate the invasion of the "snooper" in search of contraband literature? Or are we to establish a state literary censorship, and in emulation of Hitlerite kultur, have Berlin book fires of the literature which comes under the condemnation of the police?

Its Justification.

Let us face the facts. Is there any justification for this manhunt in our country? For five or six years after the bolsheviks came into power in Russia, there was a shrewd systematic campaign launched and financed from Moscow, for a world revolution. Unquestionably we had in this country our quota of "red revolutionists," seeking to stir the discontented of our people to overthrow the government. Through the 15 years of their agitation and propaganda, their representatives, have no doubt played some part in the disorders accompanying our labor troubles, and have perhaps been responsible for mob outbreaks here and there throughout the land. But if all of these disorders are charged to communists, they would not be comparable in number or atrocity to our American-made crimes of "ride-and-rob," gangster killings, kidnaping, and lynchings. Yet we have borne with surprising self-control these savage outbreaks. That communism has made a most neglible progress in this country, is evidenced by the fact that even after four years of economic distress, calculated to develop the most widespread protest against our government, in the last presidential election the communists were only able to cast less than a fraction of one per cent of the registered voters.

We must not shut our eyes to the truth, that there is a growing number of organizations in our country, whose stock-in-trade is a blatant patriotism. In order to justify their existence, and sell their memberships, regalia, and literature, they must send out a widesperad alarm, that our American liberties are in jeopardy from some quarter, and that their particular organization is the hope of our salvation. While they vary in many of the fears and prejudices to which they appeal, all agree in their enmity to communism. This is easy to do. He is indicted, not for his acts, because as a matter of fact, communism, but for his thoughts. With the shibboleth of liberty upon its lips, it seeks to punish a citizen, not for what he has done, but for what he intends to do. This is just another formula to destroy the dearest of all our liberties—freedom of assembly, of speech, and freedom of thought.

I have come to the deliberate conviction that this mad hunt for the communist, is a deadly and dangerous attack upon that which is vital to American democracy. Because it seeks of the American "racket."

CASE AGAINST CAL CATES DISMISSED

Judge Rosser Scoffs at Charges Brought by 14-Year Old REDS THREATEN?

By CLIFF MACKAY

Three developments occurred Tuesday in the county's battle against local Communistic activities. They were:

(1) An assault and battery warrant sworn out against Cal Cates, member of the solicitor's famous flying squad, charging him with kicking 14-year old Ruth King, daughter of Ed King, under indictment for "red' activities, was dismissed by Chief Justice L. Z. Rosser.

(2- New indictments charging Mrs. Leah Young and Miss Annie Mae Leathers, sisters, arrested during the recent textile strike for "circulating insurrectionary literature' were presented to the grand jury Tuesday by Assistant Solicitor John Hudson, assigned to the prosecution of Communists.

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THE FIGHT ON THE REDS

There should be general support throughout the south of Solicitor-General Boykin's suggestion of a section-wide campaign against the activities of radicals who come from other sections for the purpose of stirring disorder and discontent.

The Fulton county official has prepared a model "anti-red" law and has forwarded copies to prosecutors in the south Atlantic states, with a letter urging their support of the enactment of such a law by the various legislatures. It is thought that with a uniform law in each of the states, local enforcement will be made the easier.

The law is designed as a preventive weapon rather than an instrument for the persecution of persons guilty of illegal agitation. It will provide proper punishment, but is based on the theory that the most important objective is to prevent communistic and other radical organizations from getting a foothold in a community.

It is planned to urge fraternal orders, commercial bodies and civic and public organizations of all kinds to co-operate in the move to furnish the peace officers and the courts of the southeastern states with an effective weapon with which to fight the efforts of agitators to bring about dissatisfaction among the ignorant elements of the population.

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Professional organizers, boring from within, are at work in many sections of the country where communism has not yet been able to gain a foothold. Most of them are men and women who are not good citizens in any sense of the word, and are seeking more than anything else to benefit themselves.

Such radicals direct their appeals mainly to ignorant persons, incapable of grasping the danger of the doctrines presented to them. In the south they have time and again attempted to stir up dissatisfaction among the large negro population.

Solicitor-General Boykin has undertaken a difficult task and in it he should have the co-operation of every patriotic citizen and of all public organizations.

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Actuated by the receipt of alleged seditious literature by one of its members, Greater Atlanta Post 390, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, has passed a resolution condemning the circulation of such literature and praising Solicitor-General John A. Boykin and others for their efforts toward stamping out radicalism.

One of the pieces of literature complained of is the Negro Liberator, a New York paper, said to be edited by Ben J. Davis Jr., negro attorney of Atlanta. According to the resolution this and other objectionable matter was left at the home of Thomas D. Hartson, a member of the organization, who brought it to the attention of the post.

Literature Assailed.

Referring to the literature as "villainous, despicable and dastardly attempts on the part of non-residents of this city and state to arouse racial feeling," and "to undermine the peace, dignity and good order of the state," the resolution particularly commends Mr. Boykin, John H. Hudson, assistant solicitor, Judge James C. Davis, of DeKalb county, and Chief of Police Parker, of Decatur, for their efforts to stamp out the organization responsible for such attempts.

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CASE AGAINST CAL CATES DISMISSED

Judge Rosser Scoffs at Charges Brought by 14-Year Old

REDS THREATEN?

By CLIFF MACKAY

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It was understood that Grant's release name was included in the petition in error.

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Georgia 6

PHOENIX, ARIZ.
GAZETTE

JUN 7 1934

Old Statute Starts Fight

NEW YORK liberals are making another fight, declaring that it means political freedom of speech in the south.

The liberals will fight in the United States supreme court affirmation in the Georgia supreme court of a sentence of 20 years in a Georgia chain gang given Angelo Herndon, Negro Communist youth.

Herndon was arrested in 1932 on a charge of "inciting to insurrection" following a meeting of jobless, which was peaceful.

A statute enacted in 1861, and amended six years later, was dug up.

The statute provides that "exciting an insurrection or revolt of slaves or any attempt by writing, speaking or otherwise to excite insurrection or revolt of slaves, is punishable by death."

In a trial that the liberals contend was a farce and hysterical, in which the prosecutor pleaded for a death sentence, Herndon quickly was convicted. He was saved from death by a mercy verdict of the jury.

Herndon's lawyers allege that he was subjected to vile jail conditions, that an effort to kill him was made on a trumped-up charge of trying to escape jail, and that a corpse was kept in his cell for a week.

BOND OF $15,000 SET FOR ANGELO HERNDON

Action Is Taken by Judge Lee B. Wyatt; Prisoner Protests Treatment at Tower.

Bond for Angelo Herndon, negro communist sentenced to serve an 18- to 20-year stint on the chain gang, was fixed Wednesday at $15,000 by Judge Lee B. Wyatt at LaGrange, presiding in the emergency division of superior court upon application of J. H. Greer, Atlanta attorney. Judge Wyatt presided at Herndon's trial in January, 1933, when he was convicted of inciting to riot, which conviction was affirmed by the state supreme court and is now on appeal to the United States supreme court.

In a press statement from the International Labor Defense written by Ben Davis Jr., Atlanta negro attorney, who represents Herndon, the prisoner complains of his treatment at Fulton tower. According to Davis' statement of his interview with Herndon, the communist claims to have been refused medical treatment, complains that his mail has been held up, that he is denied anything to read and that certain literature has been confiscated by Assistant Solicitor John H. Hudson, who, he asserts, "derives a fiendish glee from procuring indictments."

The negro further charges that bananas sent to him are halved and oranges crushed before being delivered to him, in a search for weapons.

Solicitor-General John A. Boykin Wednesday said that he did not believe there was a single word of truth in Herndon's reported statement.

"So far as I know, Herndon has been given exactly the same treatment that other prisoners receive," Boykin said. "He has been examined by Dr. Blalock, the country physician, and has been given treatment whenever it was needed.

"As to seizure of insurrectionary literature intended for him, I do not know that any has been seized. But if such is the case, such seizure was entirely proper, in my opinion."

While Herndon is fighting for his freedom and complaining of his treatment, the solicitor-general is preparing a model law covering sedition and kindred offenses which probably will be presented to the grand jury Friday. Boykin said that the grand jury is planning to sponsor the passage of the law at the next general assembly.

"In this law," Boykin explained, "we shall embody principles which have been upheld by the supreme court in test cases. We have examined New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and other state laws which we believe are in line with the best thought on the subject. The law will be comprehensive and will give definite statements as to what shall be deemed to constitute an overt act, which is lacking in the present law."

Penalties under the proposed statute, the solicitor-general said, will include the death penalty and will be graduated to fit various offenses.

Slocomb, Ala., Observer
June 7, 1934

I.L.D. to Appeal Case of Negro Communist to Supreme Tribunal

Atlanta, June 4 --The International Labor Defense taday gave notice of its intention to appeal the case of Angelo Herndon, Cincinnati negro communist to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Georgia Supreme Court last week affirmed the conviction of Herndon who was sentenced in Fulton county superior court a year ago to eighteen to twenty years imprisonment for attempt to incite insurrection.

This is a capital office in Georgia but the jury which convicted Herndon recommended mercy.

He was arrested during a series of demonstrations here and documents of alleged insurrectionary nature were found in his effects. Herndon admitted at his trial that he had been sent to Georgia as a Communist organizer.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
POST DISPATCH

MAY 28 1934

IN DARKEST GEORGIA.

In January, 1933, following a trial characterized by race hatred and hysteria, a Georgia court sentenced Angelo Herndon, 19-year-old Negro Communist, to an 18-to-20-year jail sentence. The State Supreme Court now solemnly upholds the conviction.

What was the charge against Herndon? It was "attempting to incite insurrection" against the State of Georgia. It is difficult to maintain gravity at the idea of a lone Negro youth unseating the government of Georgia. Herndon, at the time of his arrest, was engaged in the task of soliciting membership in the Communist party, and the case against him was built around his possession of Communist literature. His counsel pointed out that much of the literature among Herndon's effects could be found in all of the great libraries of the world, including the one at Atlanta.

In order to find a law under which to prosecute Herndon, the attorneys for Georgia went back 60 years. They discovered a law passed during the Reconstruction period, designed to prevent whites from conspiring to overthrow the then existing government of Negroes and carpet-baggers. So that statute, adopted in the chaos following the Civil War, was employed to railroad to the penitentiary a Negro youth in the enlightened year of 1934.

One would have to go far to find a more absurd proceeding than the prosecution of Herndon. The net effect, we would say, will be to make a martyr of the boy and to bring Georgia justice into contempt.

Why the Angelo Herndon Case is So Important

(From THE NATION, June 6)

The sentence of from eighteen to twenty years imposed on Angelo Herndon in Atlanta for an attempt at inciting to insurrection by having seditious literature in his possession has just been upheld by the Georgia Supreme Court.

The statute under which Herndon was convicted, which has not been invoked previously for decades, provides for the death sentence as the maximum punishment, but in Herndon's case the jury recommended "mercy."

Herndon was arrested while in the act of opening a postoffice box which he acknowledged as his, and in his room, after his arrest, were found piles of documents, many of them in the original wrappers, which the court termed seditious.

Mere Possession

The case rests so far, therefore, merely on the possesssion of such documents, and the defense has claim in the contention that mere possession does not in fact constitute the act of inciting to insurrection.

The next move will be application for a writ of certiorari to take the case to the United States Supreme Court, where the constitutionality both of the statute itself and of the Georgia court's application of it will be fought.

As in the Scottsboro case, the appeal in which was argued on May 25 before the Alabama Supreme Court, the International Labor Defense has conducted the defense and it deserves the interest and support of all those who do not wish to see a man spend two decades in prison on a trumped-up charge which covers the real offense of daring, as Herndon did, to attempt to organize his fellow workers, white and black, in protest against intolerable conditions.

Youthful "Red" Charges U.S. Jail Aides Withhold Mail

"Not only do they withhold my mail but I'm refused medical treatment as badly as I need it and I'm not allowed any outside visitors." The foregoing is a statement made by Angelo Herndon, young unemployed organizer sentenced to 20 years in the chain-gang by the Georgia Supreme Court, to Ben Davis, Jr., I. L. D. attorney.

A letter which had been sent to Herndon from New York with a $4.65 money order inside, although postmarked May 31st, was not received by Herndon until June 6th, he claims. This is the usual practice now, especially since the Georgia Supreme Court's decision has said in effect "that Negroes in Georgia have no rights which the Southern ruling class is bound to respect," Attorney Davis pointed out.

Since notice of an appeal to the United States Supreme Court was filed, Herndon has been incarcerated in the Fulton County Tower. The terror against Herndon extends to his attorneys. The jailer, Bob Holland, refused to permit private consultation to attorneys, since the Supreme Court decision. It is very evident that since the state has been thwarted in its efforts to have Herndon sent to the chain-gang, it has brought its chain-gang tactics to Fulton Tower.

Angelo Herndon's Own Story Of Treatment in Fulton Jail

(As told to Ben Davis, Jr.)

Angelo Herndon

SINCE the Georgia Supreme Court upheld my chain-gang sentence of 18-20 years the bosses and their jail tools have increased the pressure on me," is the way Angelo Herndon, militant Negro unemployed organizer addressed me the morning when I visited him in the Fulton County Tower. Herndon said, "I know that they must be raiding the homes of the comrades and militant Negro and white workers outside, by the way they were treating me in here. They hold up all of my mail and won't let me have anything at all to read. I used to get the Daily Worker sometimes, but now they won't let me have that or anything else, since the Supreme Court decision."

A letter had been sent to Herndon from New York, with a $4.65 money order inside. The letter was postmarked May 31, but he did not receive it until June 5. This is the usual practice now, especially since the Georgia Supreme Court's decision has said in effect "that Negroes in Georgia have no rights which the Southern ruling class is bound to respect." The decision lends an official endorsement and color to all the torturous treatment which Herndon receives.

Two months ago mass pressure forced the Georgia authorities to give Herndon a special physical examination, but they whitewashed the report and tried to "hush the matter up." But the news was spread that the examination was a mere form, so the authorities were forced to examine Herndon again. This time they stated "nothing was wrong with Herndon, that his chest and stomach were OK, although he may have gall bladder." In addition to this, the physician's report read that "Herndon refused treatment." This morning I asked Herndon about this, and he stated, "These fascist dogs are lying. They didn't even offer me any treatment, and they know it. Certainly I didn't refuse treatment as bad as I need it." I asked Herndon whether he was receiving any medical attention at all. I told him that a sympathetic white woman doctor had sent him a shoe-box full of medicine which she gave to the county physician. The county physician promised to give the entire box to him. But Herndon has only received two bottles of medicine from the box. "The county doctor gave me a bottle of liver extract and said that the white woman doctor had suggested that I take this. He led me to believe that he had gotten the medicine for me himself. I didn't ever receive a shoe-box of medicine," Herndon stated.

Threatened With Chain-Gang

Herndon said, "They have been threatening to send me to the chain-gang every day since the Supreme Court ruling. Jailer Bob Holland says 'nothing's the matter with Herndon. Other niggers are in here and nothing's the matter with them!'" Herndon would have been sent to the chain-gang after the expiration of ten days from the Supreme Court ruling, but notice of appeal to the United States Supreme Court was filed, and this has stayed the execution of Herndon's sentence. Therefore, legally the State has no right to send Herndon to the chain-gang as long as his case is in process of appeal.

Herndon's health is seriously broken. A leading Negro surgeon whom the Georgia authorities were forced to secure to examine Herndon, has already stated that Herndon's chest is not normal and that in certain spots it recedes, indicating that there might be incipient tuberculosis. Herndon himself states that "everything I eat hurts my stomach, and most of the time causes vomiting." He has lost more than 20 pounds during his two years' imprisonment. Again he says, "My eyes hurt and worry me all the time and they won't give me anything for them."

* * *

HERNDON has made some very valuable and interesting contacts in jail. Recently he formed a friendship with two Jewish prisoners who were charged with swindling a Greek merchant out of $9,000.00. "They were very nice to me and said they thought my charges were framed-up. They promised to send me a Russian-English dictionary." True to their promise, they have sent Herndon the dictionary but it is doubtful if the jailer will let Herndon have it. The jailer may think that the Russian language contains some secret code from Moscow and turn the dictionary over to "red-baiter" John Hudson, chief prosecutor of the "Atlanta Six" and Herndon cases.

A young white prisoner formed a great admiration for Herndon and used to stroll over to Herndon's cell to visit him. (They don't allow Herndon out of his cell, not even to get exercise, although Herndon has repeatedly asked for the privilege to move around in the hallway just to "limber up.") Once when this prisoner was at Herndon's cell, the guard came up and threatened him telling him "to get away from that cage. We don't allow nobody to hang around that cell. Besides you ought to be ashamed of yourself talking with a nigger." The white boy replied, "He's as good or better that you are." This prisoner is very friendly toward Herndon and they exchange cigarettes, money, paper, stamps, and other comforts. He thinks Herndon's sentence is an "outrage!"

COMMITTEE WILL ASK PARDON FOR HERNDON

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civil liberties in Alabama.

Want "Civil Liberty."

"All we are interested in is civil liberty," Lawson said. "There is not a communist among us, and we are not against the constitution of the United States, but we believe that it is a dangerous thing to suppress free speech among the people of any nation."

Other members of the delegation are: William Rollins Jr., novelist; Martin Russak, editor of the Textile Voice; Herbert Abrons, representing the Civil Liberties Union, and William Serber, member of the Civil Liberties Union. Lawson is treasurer of the committee for the Defense of Prisoners.

Among Fulton tower, Lawson and Bob McCall, jail engineer; for their courtesy were assured that they will be welcome at any time.

Youthful "Red" Charges U.S. Jail Aides Withold Mail

"Not only do they withhold my mail but I'm refused medical treatment as badly as I need it, and I'm not allowed any outside visitors." The foregoing is a statement made by Angelo Herndon, young unemployed organizer sentenced to 20 years in the chain-gang by the Georgia Supreme Court, to Ben Davis, Jr., I. L. D. attorney.

A letter which had been sent to Herndon from New York with a $4.65 money order inside, although postmarked May 31st, was not received by Herndon until June 6th, he claims. This is the usual practice now, especially since the Georgia Supreme Court's decision has said in effect "that Negroes in Georgia have no rights which the Southern ruling class is bound to respect," Attorney Davis pointed out.

Since notice of an appeal to the United States Supreme Court was filed, Herndon has been incarcerated in the Fulton County Tower. The terror against Herndon extends to his attorneys. The jailer, Bob Holland, refused to permit private consultation to attorneys, since the Supreme Court decision. It is very evident that since the state has been thwarted in its efforts to have Herndon sent to the chain-gang, it has brought its chain-gang tactics to Fulton Tower.

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Angelo Herndon's Own Story Of Treatment in Fulton Jail

(As told to Ben Davis, Jr.)

SINCE the Georgia Supreme Court upheld my chain-gang sentence of 18-20 years the bosses and their jail tools have increased the pressure on me," is the way Angelo Herndon, militant Negro unemployed organizer addressed me the morning when I visited him in the Fulton County Tower. Herndon said, "I know that they must be raiding the homes of the comrades and militant Negro and white workers outside, by the way they were treating me in here. They hold up all of my mail and won't let me have anything at all to read. I used to get the Daily Worker sometimes, but now they won't let me have that or anything else, since the Supreme Court decision."

A letter had been sent to Herndon from New York, with a $4.65 money order inside. The letter was postmarked May 31, but he did not receive it until June 5. This is the usual practice now, especially since the Georgia Supreme Court's decision has said in effect "that Negroes in Georgia have no rights which the Southern ruling class is bound to respect." The decision lends an official endorsement and color to all the torturous treatment which Herndon receives.

Two months ago mass pressure forced the Georgia authorities to give Herndon a special physical examination, but they whitewashed the report and tried to "hush the matter up." But the news was spread that the examination was a mere form, so the authorities were forced to examine Herndon again. This time they stated "nothing was wrong with Herndon, that his chest and stomach were OK, although he may have gall bladder." In addition to this, the physician's report read that "Herndon refused treatment." This morning I asked Herndon about this, and he stated. "These fascist dogs are lying. They didn't even offer me any treatment, and they know it. Certainly I didn't refuse treatment as bad as I need it." I asked Herndon whether he was receiving any medical attention at all. I told him that a sympathetic white woman doctor had sent him a shoe-box full of medicine which she gave to the county physician. The county physician promised to give the entire box to him. But Herndon has only received two bottles of medicine from the box. "The county doctor gave me a bottle of liver extract and said that the white woman doctor had suggested that I take this. He led me to believe that he had gotten the medicine for me himself. I didn't ever receive a shoe-box of medicine," Herndon stated.

Threatened With Chain-Gang

Herndon said, "They have been threatening to send me to the chain-gang every day since the Supreme Court ruling. Jailer Bob Holland says 'nothing's the matter with Herndon. Other niggers are in here and nothing's the matter with them!' " Herndon would have been sent to the chain-gang after the expiration of ten days from the Supreme Court ruling, but notice of appeal to the United States Supreme Court was filed, and this has stayed the execution of Herndon's sentence. Therefore, legally the State has no right to send Herndon to the chain-gang as long as his case is in process of appeal.

Herndon's health is seriously broken. A leading Negro surgeon whom the Georgia authorities were forced to secure to examine Herndon, has already stated that Herndon's chest is not normal and that in certain spots it recedes, indicating that there might be incipient tuberculosis. Herndon himself states that "everything I eat hurts my stomach, and most of the time causes vomiting." He has lost more than 20 pounds during his two years' imprisonment. Again he says, "My eyes hurt and worry me all the time and they won't give me anything for them."

* * *

HERNDON has made some very valuable and interesting contacts in jail. Recently he formed a friendship with two Jewish prisoners who were charged with swindling a Greek merchant out of $9,000.00. "They were very nice to me and said they thought my charges were framed-up. They promised to send me a Russian-English dictionary." True to their promise, they have sent Herndon the dictionary but it is doubtful if the jailer will let Herndon have it. The jailer may think that the Russian language contains some secret code from Moscow and turn the dictionary over to "red-baiter" Joe Hudson, chief prosecutor of the "Atlanta Six" and Herndon cases.

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Labor - 1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

NEGRO LAWYER TO DEFEND WHITE WOMAN IN GEORGIA

Crusader News Agency

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The women, who are sisters, have been employed by the Piedmont mill in Egan, Ga. They were arrested September 6 while distributing literature to other workers. They are held in $5,000 bail.

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"Macon people this morning are preparing to fight over a principle that both sides must preserve. And if it should come about this morning that this principle is trampled under foot, the people who trample it will tomorrow be found trying to resurrect it in their own interest.

"It has been so since the beginning. It must be so unto the end—that any man has a right to work if he can find a job and the conditions and the wages suit him.

"We may call it the law of the closed shop, the open shop, the law of NRA, or what not, that is being jeopardized. We may accuse each other of violating something that man has set up in the recent past under which our interests are fancifully being protected. But this thing of the right to work was given man when he was turned away from the Garden of Eden, that elysian field where all that man needed blossomed and abounded without any effort on his part. In that day some regard as evil, the Lord God commanded that in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.

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"Out of about 2,800 textile workers in Macon it appears that maybe 1,000 of them have been prevailed upon to strike — to strike for their "rights" to "collectively bargain and have a decent wage on which to live." We do not know whether the outside agitators were sent for by any of the aggrieved people or if they came in on their own account. But it is a fact that they are here, and the aggrieved textile workers are listening to the strike leaders in their advice to fight. It is the heads and the lives of the workers which are being put in jeopardy in this advice to fight to keep others from working.

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Some people are going to be killed if the foolish advice to "fight" is followed, but in the end, civilization and its laws will triumph, and those who try to upset them will be the losers.

"Gorman has said to fight, McMahon has said to fight, Googe has said to fight, and Gay has said to fight—for others to fight Let there be no doubt about the outcome. It has always been so, and it will be so again. There are no enemies here. They are all of one people and one blood, and they all have a common interest in upholding the laws for the protection of every mother's son on both sides of the question

"Then, doesn't it appear foolish that there should be any overt acts which will cause bloodshed? We wouldn't have one person harmed for any consideration. But the law frowns on t' e disorderly, and it is immaterial to the law as to who the offenders are. The law is long-suffering and patient. But its patience is thread-bare. An intolerable condition has been set up in this community, one which if allowed to continue will grow into such anarchy and disrespect for all law that no man's person or property will be safe—not even a striker will be safe.

"For the next few days we shall be very particular to do what the law and law enforcers tell us to do. Those who do not will be regarded as enemies of the law and will be dealt with harshly. The law is the iron-handed lady who sits blindfold and tries to balance the scales between all of us for the good of all of us.

"For God's sake, don't commit suicide by failing to respect her."

GEORGIA WANTS NO REDS

Announcement by Adjutant General Camp that the 15 persons arrested by the militia at the Shannon mill near Rome were radicals, well supplied with communist literature, reveals that another attempt is being made by this brand of trouble-makers to get a foothold in Georgia.

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Adjutant General Camp is to be congratulated upon taking equally as vigorous action against the alleged agitators, responsible, it is charged, with much of the trouble incident to the recent textile strike.

There is only one way to deal with communism, and that is to crush its ugly head whenever it shows above the surface. It is the enemy of good government, serves no good purpose, and prospers only through the creation of discontent and the violation of law and order.

The authorities of Atlanta and the state government have forcefully demonstrated the best way in which the public can be protected from the damaging activities of destructive radicals.

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15 'Radicals' Arrested As Georgia Strike Aftermath

ATLANTA, Sept. 26.—(AP)—Fifteen persons described by officers as "radicals" and some of them responsible for trouble at more than one textile mill in North Georgia, were held incommunicado at a secret prison tonight after a raid on a mill village at Shannon, Ga.

Mill officials, who said communistic literature had been seized in the raid, reported employes began "flocking" to the mill as soon as word of the arrests spread last night.

The raid was conducted by three national guard companies on duty at the Southern Brighton Mill at Shannon.

Adjt. Gen. Lindley Camp said the men were "by far the biggest trouble-makers with which the national guardsmen have come in contact" and were arrested to "prevent serious trouble."

He said several of those arrested could not speak English and some of them were among the crowd which took part in a fight at Trion recently that resulted in two deaths.

He declined to give the names of those arrested.

ANGELO HERNDON'S RELEASE

While the activities of the International Labor Defense in securing the release from a Georgia chain-gang of Angelo Herndon by putting up $15,000 bail may not be comparable to its long and heroic fight to save the Scottsboro defendants from unwarranted death by hanging, the successful efforts to gain the Negro's freedom after he had been a prisoner for nineteen months is cause for elation, and the organization is deserving of thanks and congratulations.

Had it not been for the International Labor Defense, Herndon would be languishing in Fulton Tower Prison, Atlanta, where he is reported to have been brutally treated. Bail was made possible by the collection of contributions. The necessary amount was over subscribed $1300.

Angelo Herndon was arrested and sentenced to from eighteen to twenty years on the chain-gang under the old Georgia law designed to put down slave uprisings and insurrections. Georgia officials took exceptions to him leading a demonstration of colored and white workers before the County Courthouse where relief was demanded for the unemployed. After the authorities appropriated an additional $6,000 to feed the hungry and jobless, Herndon was indicted under the old Insurrection Law passed in 1861.

At Herndon's trial Solicitor John Hudson asked that the defendant be put to death, emphasizing that the accused had organized a meeting where both races mingled, and that the literature found in his possession advocated equality for the Negro people. The acts for which Herndon was given from eighteen to twenty years are of daily occurrence in the majority of states in the union with the consent of the law officers. But in Georgia the right of free speech is denied, especially if the speaker is a Negro.

In backward, intolerant sections of the South those desirous of holding back the hands of time and the wheels of progress are engaged in a losing fight. It is impossible to hold in the ditch ambitious, intelligent, aggressive people by resorting to arrests and convictions under antique, outmoded statutes once used to cow and subjugate slaves. Today every Negro knows his Constitutional rights. Furthermore, he and his friends know that in Washington there is the Supreme Court of the land which upholds the Constitution.

The release of Herndon is another feather in the cap of the International Labor Defense.

Georgia.
8

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

ANGELO HERNDON'S WORDS PROPHETIC

Down in Georgia, there was a Negro youth under a twenty-year sentence on the chain gang of that state which has been characterized as "hell on earth."

The mere fact that a Negro was under sentence to serve on the Georgia chain gang upon frivolous charges is no news to the public and therefore writers have ceased to comment upon it. But in Angelo Herndon's case there is something unusual. Everybody knows that this youth was thrust in jail and this heavy sentence imposed upon him in an effort on the part of the officials of Georgia to stamp out what they call radicalism. The charge against Herndon, upon which he was convicted, is "inciting to insurrection." These officials pretended that they thought that Herndon was going to incite the people of the State of Georgia to insurrection to the point where they would overthrow the present government of the state. Everybody knows that was the bunk. Radicalism is not stamped out by jailing the advocates. When a state, through its officials, unjustly jails one, two, three or a dozen persons as they did in the Herndon case, it only causes five, ten, fifty or a hundred more to join the ranks of the radicals.

We are reminded here of the words of Angelo Herndon, following his arrest:

> You may do what you will with Angelo Herndon. You may indict him. You may put him in jail. But in his place there will arise thousands of Angelo Herndons to carry on the struggle for unity of Negro and white workers and for the emancipation of the Negro people and the working-class.

The state officials of Georgia have not, until this day, grasped the full meaning of these words. Many who read of these statements at the time they were uttered have lived to see hundreds join the ranks of the radicals and defend the cause which Herndon represented. And, as time rolls on, the cause of right and justice, like the snow ball, will gather as it goes and become larger and larger.

Every day that Herndon stayed in jail the blot on the escutcheon of Georgia's constitution became larger and larger. Every day Herndon languished in his dark dungeon of the prison cell of the Fulton County jail, Georgia became more and more a backward state and its people became, in the eyes of the public, less civilized.

Now, since he has been admitted to bail let him go forward with his head bruised, but not bowed; broken in health, but not in spirit.

Spirit of Angelo Herndon Inspires Atlanta Workers

Daily Worker

8-13-34

Negro and White Workers Joining in Fight for More Relief and Against War

By a Worker Correspondent

ATLANTA, Ga.—We unemployed workers of Atlanta, Ga., are organizing in spite of th fascist Rev. John Hudson, persecutor of Angelo Herndon and other militant workers who are leading us.

We are receiving only enough relief from the government to merely exist; a family of three gets $3.50 per week. Some weeks go by without a penny. The authorities tell us that the funds are simply out, but we workers notice that Mr. Roosevelt and Wall Street has plenty of money for war funds.

In one of our unemployment meeting recently we had comrades who travelled 18 miles to be present. Enthusiasm ran high. We managed to get out leaflets calling on the workers to join with us against war and starvation, and against Jim-Crowism.

We southern white workers have been taught that our colored fellow workers are inferior to the whites, but both races are learning better. We begin to understand it is a trick of the bosses who keep us divided so that more profits will pile up.

Our August 1st meeting was good. Resolutions were passed condemning the world war and urging the workers to unite solidly to prevent another world-wide slaughter of working men and boys which Roosevelt and his new deal are determined to reduce to cannon fodder under the banner of the C. C. C. and other abominable agencies.

Our organization must and shall be made strong enough to prevent this coming bloodletting. Workers of the world are uniting; they have nothing to lose but their chains . . . they have the world to gain.

ATLANTA, GA.
CONSTITUTION
AUG 5 1934

HERNDON SET FREE ON $15,000 BOND

Negro, Convicted Communist, Released Pending Appeal in Supreme Court.

Angelo Herndon, 21-year-old negro communist who has been in Fulton Tower since December, 1932, when he was arrested for his activities, walked out of jail Saturday afternoon at 5:15. In a vault at the courthouse reposes $15,000 in U. S. government bonds posted as bond for his reappearance to serve an 18 to 20-year chaingang sentence in case his conviction is upheld by the United States supreme court. Herndon's lawyers said several weeks ago that the high court's decision was expected in about six weeks from that time.

Herndon left the jail in company with Joseph A. Brodski, New York lawyer who posted his bond, his negro lawyer, John U. Geer, of Atlanta and two white men who did not give their names.

The youthful communist, whose case has been given nation-wide publicity by radical organizations, left the tower just as any other prisoner and there was no need for the police protection which had been requested of Chief T. O. Sturdivant in a telegram from the International Labor Defense in New York. Two negro boys unloading tin liquor cans in front of the jail did not even look up as the party left the tower.

Herndon was convicted in Fulton superior court January 18, 1933, after a three-day trial, upon charges of attempting to incite insurrection and circulating insurrectionary literature. He was represented at his trial by William J. Davis and John U. Geer, negro attorneys, who raised the question of race distinction in jury selection. His conviction was recently upheld by the state supreme court.

Brodski and Geer appeared at the courthouse Saturday morning and presented the government bonds, but later made a trip to LaGrange, Ga., to obtain an order for the negro's release from Judge Lee B. Wyatt, who presided at Herndon's superior court trial.

33 Convert Loans For Herndon Bail to Defense Funds

NEW YORK. — Thirty-three more individuals and organizations have turned their Herndon Bail Certificates, to convert the cash represented by them into contributions to the $15,000 Scottsboro-Herndon Emergency Defense Fund, it was announced by the International Labor Defense today. The total amount so converted has now reached the figure of $717.14. Honor certificates, signed by Angelo Herndon, are being issued to those who convert their loans into contributions.

Nearly $3,000 which was oversubscribed for Herndon bail is tied up in this fund, the I.L.D. said, and can only be freed for the defense struggle through conversion into contributions. A considerable amount of bail fund loans has been returne

Meanwhile, the defense fund, which must be raised by August 31, is still $11,378 behind, with only nine days left in which to raise the $15,000, and daily expenses in connection with the appeals in the Scottsboro and Herndan cases, mounting faster than the contributions come in.

Following is the list of those who have converted their bail loan into a defense contribution, since the list published Tuesday.

Name	Amount
S. Sobell	$5.00
Carolina A. Slotter	1.00
Paula Petschek	1.00
Certificate No. 37	15.00
M. Kustera	5.00
George White	5.00
Ruth Starr	1.00
Max Tanenzopf	5.00
William Marcel	5.00
Rose Pastor Stokes Br. I.L.D.	10.00
I.W.O. Br. 514	5.00
John Reed Br. I.L.D.	32.20
Walter Rejek Br. I.L.D.	5.64
Certificate No. 51	5.00
Edith Berkman Br. I.L.D.	5.00
Lillian Jacobs	5.00
Ed Peters	115.00
Sophie Rubin	25.00
Hanna Cole	6.00
Dunham	2.00
Konstantin Holowka	5.00
O. Beldner	2.00
Dr. Benjamin Trachtman	2.00
Morris Gittleman	2.00
A. Szezepanski	1.00
Jewish Br. I.L.D., Peabody, Mass.	5.00
Bertha Pollack	1.00
Frank N. Morse	10.00
F. S. Garrison	2.00
Dora Segal	5.00
S. Toorck, W. C. No. 24	4.00
Bessie Chernin	1.00
	347.64
Previously acknowledged	415.50
	703.14

Herndon to Get Rehearing in Georgia Supreme Court

ATLANTA—Permission to file a motion for rehearing before the tribunal was granted Monday to attorneys for Angelo Herndon, Cincinnati Communist, by the Georgia Supreme Court.

Herndon, under an 18-to-20-year sentence for alleged inciting insurrection by distributing Communistic literature, is seeking to have the verdict and sentence set aside. Recently released on $15,000 bail raised by I.L.D. attorneys, the 20-year-old youth is now in New York speaking almost daily at mass meetings.

Negro Fights Chain Gang In N.Y. Court

Daily Worker
8-24-34

Georgia Warden Seeks to Drag Him Back to Death Camp

New York, N.Y.

NEW YORK.—The Georgia lynch rulers who are trying to murder heroic Angelo Herndon on the chain gang, reached out yesterday for Paul Smith, 21-year old Negro youth who fled the Whitefield Prison Camp, near Dalton, Georgia, a year ago, and has been working in this city as a bootblack for several months.

Smith vehemently protested the attempt to extradite him in Magistrate Jonah J. Goldstein's court. "I don't want to go back to that prison camp, because they'll kill me," he told the magistrate.

Warden Harvey Smith of the prison camp, who has extradition papers to take Smith back to torture and certain death, stepped forward at this point to "resent the aspersions on the fair name of the State of Georgia," of whose chain gang brutalities Jack Spivak in "Georgia Nigger" gave irrefutable proof.

"They'll kill me, because they think more of a dog than they do of a Negro," Smith insisted, pointing to a deep scar on his forehead, outward evidence of his treatment at the camp.

Magistrate Goldstein postponed decision, to allow Smith to get an attorney, he said. Smith was serving a 10-year sentence on the chain gang.

Herndon Will Speak In Nationwide Tour For Defense Struggle

Daily Worker
9-4-34

NEW YORK. — The first of a series of meetings to be addressed by Angelo Herndon, Mrs. Ida Norris, mother of Clarence Norrs, and Richard Bi Moore, national field organizer of the International Labor Defense, in a tour which will take them as far west as Nebraska, will be held on Saturday, Sept. 8, in Boston, Mass., it was announced here yesterday.

New York, N. Y.

The Boston meeting will be held at Dudley Opera House, 113 Dudley St.

The tour, under the joint auspices of the I. L. D. and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, will be a mobilization for the mass fight to free the Scottsboro boys and Herndon, whose cases come up for re-hearings in the Alabama and Georgia Supreme Courts this fall, and for raising the $15,000 fund necessary to carry these appeals.

The second meeting of this tour will be held in Syracuse, to be followed by meetings in Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Gary, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Des Moines, Omaha, Kansas City, Mo. and Kansas City, Kans., St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinatti, Columbus, Akron, Youngstown, Pittsburgh, Washington, Baltimore, Reading, Philadelphia, Trenton and Norfolk, Va.

WORKERS' ORGANIZATIONS LED BY BROWDER, I. L. D. TO MEET HEROIC NEGRO

Train Arrives 6:35 P.M. Greetings Planned on Way to City

8-31-34
Daily Worker
9-1-34

NEW YORK.—A delegation headed by Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., and by the national leaders of the International Labor Defense, will greet Angelo Herndon, heroic young Negro leader, when he arrives at Pennsylvania Station tonight at 6:35 (daylight saving time).

Thousands of workers and sympathizers, many of them with the banners of their organizations, are expected to be at Penn Station to express the tremendous enthusiasm and solidarity of the masses, white and black, with the young hero just released on $15,000 bail after 19 months' imprisonment in a Georgia torture cell.

In New York, as well as in Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Newark, through which his train will pass, the masses who made possible through tremendous self-sacrifice, the raising of the huge sum in bail in 20 days, will mass at the station to greet Herndon.

The train carrying Herndon will pass through Washington at 2 p.m., Baltimore at 2:52, Philadelphia (30th St.) at 4:46; North Philadelphia at 4:57 and Newark at 6:17 (all daylight saving time).

In the delegation to greet Herndon will be, besides Browder, Anna Damon and Richard B. Moore of the national office of the International Labor Defense; Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., attorney in the Herndon case and now the editor of the Negro Liberator; Ruby Bates, star witness in the Scottsboro defense. Robert Minor, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; James W. Ford, Harlem Organizer of the Communist Party; Israel Amter, national secretary of the Unemployment Councils; Roy Hudson, secretary of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union; William Burroughs, director of the Harlem Workers' School, and Mac Weiss, of the Young Communist League.

The National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners announced yesterday that the following noted persons would be at the station to welcome Herndon: Rose McClendon, actress; Emanual Eisenberg, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer star; Holland Flannigan, Princeton student; Louise Thompson; William B. Spofford, editor of The Witness; Horace John, poet; Ann Douglas, artist; David Kinkead; Wallace Spradling; Allen Taub, assistant secretary of the National Committee, and Alfred Hirsh, secretary of the National Committee.

With Herndon will arrive Joseph R. Brodsky, cheif counsel for the International Labor Defense, who flew to Atlanta Friday to post Herndon's bail, and the Rev. J. A. Martin of Atlanta, Negro minister who accompanied Herndon on the trip north, in which a circuitous route was taken to avoid interference by the Southern lynchers or their agents.

Immediately upon Herndon's arrival, it was announced by the I. L. D., he will be put in charge of physicians and steps taken to insure his recovery from the illness which wracks his body as the result of the 19 months of torture and abuse he underwent in Fulton Tower prison, Atlanta.

Herndon and Burlak To Lead Mass Trial Of Georgia Lynchers

Brodsky Also to Speak at Brooklyn Academy Mass Hearing Friday—Welcome Rally to Herndon in Corona Tonight

Daily Worker

Brooklyn.—Angelo Herndon will be the main speaker at a mass meeting and workers' trial at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Lafayette St., Friday evening.

On that evening, Negro and white workers of Brooklyn will put on trial the ruling class of the State of Georgia, which railroaded and sentenced the young Negro organizer to 18 to 20 years on the chain gang for the "crime" of organizing white and Negro workers together for struggle against starvation, unemployment and imperialist war. Herndon is now out on $15,000 bond, pending appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Joseph Brodsky, Scottsboro defense attorney, and Ann Burlak, textile strike leader and one of the "Atlanta Six" for whom the Georgia lynch rulers are asking the death sentence on charges similar to those on which Herndon was "tried," are also billed to speak at the meeting.

Workers from Manhattan can get to the hall by the I. R. T. subway, getting off at Atlantic Ave., and walking two blocks.

Corona Welcome Meeting Tonight

CORONA, L. I., Sept. 4.—Angelo Herndon, recently released from a Georgia prison on $15,000 cash bail raised by the International Labor Defense, will appear at a Mass Welcome Meeting tonight at Public School No. 92, 34th Ave. and 100th St. The meeting is arranged by the Queens Section of the I. L. D., which was active in helping to raise the bail.

Herndon will be the main speaker, with addresses by other leaders in the fight for Negro liberation and for the safety and freedom of Herndon and the Scottsboro boys.

Labor—1934
Unions, Strikes, etc.

Georgia

IN NEW REIGN OF TERROR IN ATLANTA

Atlanta police raided the office of Jesse O. Thomas, southern director of the National Urban League, to get names of these workers who have been arrested in a new reign of terror. They have been branded as Communists, and are being held on the same charge that caused the conviction of Angelo Herndon two years ago. Left to right: Kay Allen, Alex Rackolen, Nathan Yagal and Sam Weaver. Weaver is president of the Painters' and Plasterers' Union in Atlanta. The raiders were looking for Communist literature, and although the search was in vain, the invaders went forward with their arrest. The action has caused nation-wide disturbances and may be far-reaching in its scope before the matter is finally settled.

Acme Photo

Invaders Made Vain Rush for Literature On Communism

ATLANTA, [illegible]. 26.—The southern headquarters of the National Urban [illegible] stepped into the limelight of Georgia's "red hunt" acti[illegible] this week when a flying squad of special officers of Atlanta raided the offices of Jesse O. Thomas, southern field director of the National Urban League, on the night of October 15 and searched the premises in a vain hunt for Communist literature.

After ransacking the desks and files of the organization, the investigators took away samples of the Urban League's literature prepared in the interest of the new Negro Workers' councils These included the ABC of Labor Problems and the Handbook of the EAC.

Raid Follows Arrest

The raid was the sequel to arrests made the previous night at a meeting in DeKalb county, near Atlanta, attended by both white and Race people. Two white men and one Race man, Samuel Weaver of Atlanta were arrested, charged with the possession of Communistic literature. Weaver is president of the Painter's union, an organization which holds its meetings in the Urban League's assembly room. When the police found a notice of the meeting of the Painter's union for October 15, they assumed that this too was a radical group.

On Monday night eight officers swooped down upon the Painters' meeting and seized the minutes from J. L. Dobbs secretary of the union, and scrutinized them closely. They then entered the offices of Jesse O. Thomas and pursued their search through various tablets and papers.

New York Office Acts

When interviewed at the national headquarters in New York City, T. Arnold Hill, acting executive secretary of the National Urban League stated that the Atlanta raid held no significance for the officers of the League except that it indicated the always present fear in which Southern reactionaries hold the possibility of really effective organization among Race workers.

"It is amusing," said Mr. Hill, "to note that the policies of the National Urban League are sometimes criticized by radicals as being too conservative while, on the other hand, Southern 'red' baiters searched our offices for evidence of Communistic activities. It seems to prove that we are adopting the reasonable course which promises the greatest security for Negro workers. That, after all, is what we are trying to achieve.

"It is interesting, too, that the Handbook of the EAC, when viewed by the Publicity Bureau of the NRA was so unique that at their request the Urban League sent 75 copies for distribution among the staff of the NRA. Copies were sent to all important government officials including members of the President's National Emergency Council.

Issues New Booklet

"The booklet contains a summary of the various emergency measures and has been used so extensively by the Emergency Advisory Councils of the National Urban League that it is now out of print."

There is small likelihood that Atlanta police authorities will find anything in the literature prepared for the Negro Workers' Councils which will indicate any amount of Communistic influence, the National Urban League officials state. The Councils constitute the latest organizing effort on the part of the League to promote the interest of the working population. Groups of workers from every type of occupation meet to form a local council. In these Councils the problems which face Race workers and all workers are brought up and discussed from the workingman's point of view rather than from the viewpoint of the intellectual. The aim of the Council's program is to stimulate labor organization among the Race and to educate workers along the lines of labor theory.

QUIZZED

One Hundred Called In By Solicitor As Probe Opens

LAW IS FRAMED

More than 100 witnesses, two of whom Rev. J. A. Martin and John Hope, Jr., were questioned at length, appeared before the grand jury Thursday during a special session called by Solicitor General John E. Boykin to investigate local communistic activities.

Rev. Martin, editor of Sunday school literature for the C. M. E. church, whose home on Westmoor drive was invaded several days ago by officers in search of "Red" literature, has been closely identified with the raising of funds for the defense of the nine Scottsboro boys. He is also an outspoken leader on racial questions.

John Hope, Jr., is the son of President John Hope of Atlanta university, and has been allegedly actively connected with the "Student League," a national organization, which Solicitor Boykin claims to be sympathetic with communistic ideals.

Almost simultaneously with the meeting of the grand jury yesterday, Solicitor Boykin announced his plans to have a uniform "Communist" law presented before the legislatures of the southeastern states.

Copies of the bill were mailed Thursday to prosecuting officers of the various states for approval.

"My motive in asking passage of this measure," Boykin told a group of newspapermen Thursday, "is to prevent the spread of communism and to punish acts in preparation of the crime and not be forced to wait until the acual crime is committed before action can be taken."

The measure, based for the main part of the present Georgia insurrectionary law, which was passed in 1870 calls for [illegible] to twenty year sentence in certain provisions of the law, and provides capital punishment for those found guilty of "overt acts" on insurrection.

A surprise witness, during the investigation Thursday at which no indictments were presented, was Clarenie Weaver, president of the colroed Painters and Plasterers as-

DR. MARTIN, YOUNG HOPE

sociation, who is now being held in DeKalb jail without bond, pending grand jury actoin of "inciting to insurrection" charges.

Weaver was surrounded by heavy guard and in the custody of Chief W. O. Parker of DeKalb county when brought to the grand jury room. He was arrested several days ago when Chief Parker led a raid on the residence of Mrs. R. W Alling at 56 Mortiner street.

Four white people, arrested at the same time, are also being held in the DeKalb jail without bond

He remained in the grand jury room about thirty minutes.

Names of the 100 or more witnesses were secured from minutes, policies, and phamplets, seized by officers in a serie sof radis on homes allegedly housing communist sympathizers.

Notebooks and mrnutes of meetings, were the chief source of questioning, it is said.

Rev. Martin, probably was questioned t ogreater elngth than any of the witnesses appearing before the grand jury. He remained in the jury room for nearly two hours, but appeared to be unperturbed when he emerged.

Young Hope was kept in the grand jury room for less than thirty minutes.

Other witnesses, a large group of whom, had taken out policies in the International Workers order, were questioned briefly and permitted to leave.

The grand jury, it is expected will be called on to indict Max Bedacht and William Weiner, alleged heads of the International Workers order, when it meets in its regular session this morning.

Boykin indicated that if indictments are returned against the pair he would ask the state of New York to extradite them to Georgia.

Joseph Moreland, at whose residence, 446 Lindsey street, police seized literature and records, of the local headquarters of the order, is now being held unde $5000 bond at Fulton tower, afte ran indictment charging him with "inciting to insurrection" ahd been voted by the grand jury last Friday.

Mrs. Fanny Hunter, allegedly his secretary, is being held under the same charge.

Several of policy-holders, who appeared bfeore the grand jury Thursday as witnesses, denied any knowledge of Boykin's claim that the order was allied with the Communist party.

MEETING HELD

Henderson and Davis Tell of Conference With Officials

OTHERS SPEAK

Responding to a call for a mass mee'ing made by a committee of members of the NAACP which met Sunday afterloon to decide upon a course of action in connection with the recent series of "alleged" raids by officers searching for literature and evidences of Communistic activity, upwards of sevelty five men and women attended a mass meeting at the Greater Wheat Street Baptist church Tuesday night for the purpose of obtaining views on how best to cope with the tense situation such "alleged raids" have precipitated.

Col. A. T. Walden, president, acting in the capacity of chairman opened the meeting promptly at 8:15, and after the usual preliminary devotions, and two vocal numbers by a male quartet from Tuskegee Ala. reading of minutes of two previous meetings by the secretary, sta'ed in a concise manner the purpose for which the meeting was called and declared it open for public expressions.

A verbal report was given by Rev. J. Raymond Henlerson of a conference held with Solicitor Boykins in his office Tuesday, the fina result of which was an expression from the solicitor to the effect that he would make an effort to be fair in his dealings with all in ihs determination to curb Communistic activities in this county.

Rev. Mr. Henderson accompanied Ben Davis ol this visit and it was explained that the conference was arranged on personal initiative and not as official representatives of the NAACP or any other organization.

R. A. Johnson, secretary of the Atlant abralch of the Urban League was called on by President Walden for a report of a committee of which he was a member Johnson alnounced that he was not in position to report in full as there were other matters pending which he was not at liberty to disclose. It was revealed, however that the committee had visited both Mayor Key and Chief of Police Sturdivant during Tuesday.

Among others who spoke with reference to a resolution which was proposed by Atty Walden in the latter part of the meeting and which was finally passed unanimously were Revs. J. C. Wright, M. L. King, S M. Lee, J. H. Martin ald P. R. Henderson and Messrs Ben Davis, E M. Martin, H. W. Russell and Jesse O. Thomas. Considerable discussion was held over the advisability of and timeliness of a prepared statement being sent to the law enforcement officers at this time bowever after much argument it was decided favorably as stated.

A copy of the sta ement will be released to the public through the columns of the Daily World at an early date.

Law Used by Geer Unheard of in Ga.

By GORDON DeLEIGHBOR

John Geer, short of stature, bespectacled and brownskin, sent the county prosecutors scurrying to dustoff forgotten law volumes Friday.

It was the petition he filed with Clerk J. W. Simmons seeking to transfer the cases of seven jailed on "insurrcetionary charges" from Fulton superior court to the federal court.

It appeared that it wasn't the petition itself, that non-plussed Fulton county's law enforcers so much as did the grounds on which the transfer was sought.

"Whoever heard of a nigger in Georgia asking for 'equal civil rights'?' some of those in authority were heard to say.

The sad part about it, he did not know how true his query was, because in fact none before had made the demand, according to decisions handed down on the federal law, listed in legal volumes.

There are plenty decisions from Kentucky, California, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and even from the backwoods states of Alabama and Mississippi but none from Georgia.

It appears that the law was unheard of in the "empire state of the south."

It remained for John Geer, hated and despised by both prosecutors and defense lawyers, to dig it out dust it off, and make it a storng weapon in which to secure what he terms a "fair and impartial" trial for the seven defendants now indicted under the 1870 Georgia statute making it a capital offense to "circulate insurrectionary literature."

The decision as to what constitutes "insurrectionary" literature seemingly has baffled even our prosecuting officers, who saw "revolution" in copies of the 'New Nation' and 'New Republic' and even the volume on what Every Woman Past 40 Should Know, all of which were seized in a recent raid on an alleged Communistic meeting.

But the law on which Attorney Geer seeks to have his client's cases removed to the federal court, though not as broad as the 14th amendment, in substance guarantees about the same thing.

"I won't file your petition,' Clerk Simmons told Geer when presented with the paper, but he had apparently not read the law under which it was drawn. Anyway, a few minutes later, in fact, almost before Attorney Geer could get back to his office, the telephone rang and over it came the news from Clerk Simmons' office that the petition HAD been filed.

Mr. Simmons apparently read that part of the federal law which says: "It shall be the duty of the clerk of the State court to furnish defendant, petitioning for removal, copies of said process against him.... and if the clerk refuses or neglects to furnish such copies, the petitioner may thereupon docket the case in the district court, and said court shall then have jurisdiction therein."

But back to the beginning of the federal statute' when any civil suit or criminal prosecution is commenced in any State court, for any cause whatsoever, against any person who is denied or cannot enforce in the judicial tribunals of the state, any right secured to him by any law providing for the EQUAL CIVIL RIGHTS of citizens of the United States.....such prosecution may, upon petition of such defendant.....be removed for trial into the next district court to be held in the district where it is pending."

In the petition filed by Attorney Geer, he contends that 'equal rights' were denied his clients because they were deprived of "freedom of speech and freedom of press."

Judge Marvin E. Underwood, of the federal court will pass on whether he wishes to try the cases.

Labor-1934

Georgia

Unions, Strikes, etc.

TRASH TRUCK NEGROES STRIKE FOR CWA PAY

COLUMBUS, Ga., Jan. 20.—Trash truck workers returned to work today after a day's strike. Friday morning about 25 or 30 of the colored workers on trash and scavenger trucks failed to report for work, pointing out that they were getting less than $12 per week, which sum is paid CWA employes. The men are getting from $1.50 to $1.70 a day.

The trouble started when a CWA worker exhibited his check to some of the laborers. They asked for an increase in pay, which was refused. However, all have returned to work now, peacefully and without gain. None of the drivers or foremen, who are white, were included in the walkout.

Charge Plot to Murder Negro Leader in Jail

I. L. D. Accuses Lynch Officials of Attempt to Kill Herndon

NEW YORK.—Charges that the courts and officials of the state of Georgia have conspired to murder Angelo Herndon, heroic Negro leader of Atlanta unemployed white and Negro workers, were hurled at the lynch officials yesterday in letters sent by the International Labor Defense to Gov. Eugene Talmadge, the state prison commissioner, the chief justice of the State Supreme Court, and the Warden of Fulton Tower where Herndon is in danger of death by food poisoning and rotten prison conditions.

The I. L. D. letter states in part:

"For the two years that Herndon has been imprisoned in your infamous hell hole, he has been subjected to the most barbaric cruelties. Your jailers have made him the victim of unimaginable horrors. Without comfort of any kind, suffering with cold, darkness and damp, he has been kept in the death house where he has been forced to witness a steady parade of those whom you have doomed to die in the electric chair. For good measure you have seen fit to place him in solitary confinement on frequent occasions. Vermin, rats, the constant dribbling of water and excrement in his cell and poisonous food have been his daily lot. As a result his health is thoroughly undermined and today his friends throughout the world fear for his life.

"Your purpose is clear. We charge you with attempted murder of Angelo Herndon. You have sought first to break the spirit of a militant fighter, one who has stood for a united struggle against unemployment and unbearable conditions of life imposed by a decaying capitalist system. But you cannot do this. The spirit of Angelo Herndon is unconquerable. Deathly sick, he is still able to hold his head high and to defy his torturers."

The I. L. D. at the same time called on the workers and intellectuals, North and South, to immediately organize mass defense for Angelo Herndon in their organizations, unions, churches, etc., and neighborhoods and to rush protest telegrams and resolutions to Gov. Talmadge of Georgia.

Atlanta Lynchers Slowly Killing Angelo Herndon

I.L.D. Urges Immediate Protest Actions to Save Heroic Organizer

NEW YORK. — Angelo Herndon, militant young Negro organizer of the unemployed, is in danger of death from poisonous prison food in Otlanta, Ga.

This was revealed in letters received by the national office of the International Labor Defense here, which has sent out a call for intensification of the campaign for Herndon's freedom, on a nation-wide scale.

Health and Sight Endangered

Herndon, whose appeal from a sentence of 18 to 20 years on the chaingang for organizing whites and Negroes in a sucessful fight for relief, has been pending before the state supreme court for more than five months, is being systematically tortured in prison with the purpose of killing him, the news received by the I. L. D. reveals.

He sufferers from constant, violent pains in the stomach, and incessant vomiting caused by the intolerable prison food. He is confined in the death-house, and for good measure is periodically placed in solitary confinement. The cell singled out for him is immediately below one with broken sewage, and water and excrement constantly drip on him.

Through his sickness, he is gradually losing the sight of both eyes.

Protests from every part of the country should be sent to the Georgia State Supreme Court, Governor Eugene Talmadge, the warden of Fulton Towers, and the state prison commission, all in Atlanta, demanding:

Immediate, unconditional, release for Angelo Herndon.

Immediate action on the appeal from his conviction.

That he be transferred to a hospital where he must receive the best medical treatment, proper food, and the care he needs.

The I. L. D. has also called for contributions to be sent through the prison relief department, Room 430, 30 East 11th St., to insure that proper food be obtained and sent to him in jail.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
NEWS

APR 17 1934

THE HERNDON CASE

THE STATE OF GEORGIA seems to have lost its head and much of its dignity over a 19-year-old Negro coal miner.

In July, 1932, a young Communist named Angelo Herndon led a peaceful demonstration to the Atlanta courthouse demanding hunger relief. He was arrested and lodged in jail without a charge. When a writ of habeas corpus forced the state to act, it filed complaint under a penal statute passed before the Civil War, and amended in 1866.

This law, originally passed to prevent treason and insurrection among Negroes and white abolitionists, was amended to prevent conspiracies between whites and freed slaves. Under this forgotten act Herndon was sentenced to 18 years in the chain gang for "attempting to incite insurrection" and "distributing insurrectionary literature."

Altho the Communist Party is legally on the Georgia ballot and its literature available in public libraries, Prosecutor Hudson said he was trying communism as well as the Negro.

"As fast as Communists come here we shall indict them," he said, "and I shall demand the death penalty in every case."

Now the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners charges that he has been underfed, shackled, beaten and subjected to the foulest types of maltreatment in prison The courts have held up an appeal for more than a year.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
NEWS

APR 20 19

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It is not a pretty picture. Georgia should know that by denying civil rights and justice to the lowliest of its citizens it is playing into the hands of the very radicalism it fears.

Unbiased Physician Confirms Report of Condition

ATLANTA, Ga., April 20.—Angelo Herndon's statement that he is in a precarious condition of health from the effects of prison torture found confirmation last week in the report of a physician, who, following protest against the prison treatment made by thousands of workers all over the country, was one of several assigned to examine him. He was imprisoned for organizing white and Race workers here.

The physician asked that his name be withheld, but stated that he was willing to back his report to the limit if it were questioned.

"His stomach is painful and gripes most of the time," the doctor said. "He vomits. The vomiting and pain have a definite relation to food," he says.

". . . Eyes run water and show a conjunctivities.

Prisoner in Bad Condition

"The chest is retracted at level of second and third ribs and there is a plural friction sound on the right side.

"The lungs show areas of crackling rales."

The report also states that Herndon suffers from piles and describes serious symptoms of illness in the abdominal region.

Without more adequate facilities, which the prison refused to provide, a thorough diagnosis of Herndon's condition cannot be made, it is indicated in the report.

At the same time that this report was revealed by the International Labor Defense, it was announced that a committee of prominent liberals, including Rev. A. J. Martin, superintendent of Methodist Sunday schools and director of publications in the South, and a white woman doctor, born in Atlanta, who has returned there recently after practicing medicine in Chicago, would take action in the case.

Activities around the Herndon case are being pushed by the I. L. D. here and all over the country around the demand for his immediate release for adequate medical attention and care for him directed to Governor Eugene Talmadge, the state supreme court, which has failed for six months to render a decision in the appeal on the Herndon case, and President Roosevelt.

Atlanta, Ga., Negro and White Workers In May Day Meet

ATLANTA, Ga., May 6.—A crwod of 300 Negro and white workers heard Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, speak on "The N.R.A. and Labor Unions in the South," at the May Day meeting at the Bethlehem Church of God. This was the first May Day mass meeting that was ever held in Atlanta and the workers greeted it with great enthusiasm, especially Comrade Hathaway's speech.

Chief of Police Sturdivant, with 15 uniformed cops and a number plainclothes dicks were on duty at the church to "protect the people against possible disorders." The workers were orderly but very determined so the police thought it best not to provoke any trouble.

When Hathaway exposed the growth of fascism in this country and linked up the K.K.K. with the fascist organizations, Chief Sturdivant came to the defense of the Klan. It was like stepping on the Chief's pet corn. He interrupted Hathaway to say that he could not attack the Klan. Hathaway replied that he would insist on exercising his right of "free" speech. Hathaway continued his attack on the fascist organizations, thoroughly exposing them. In ending his attack he referred to the "Silver Shirts, Black Shirts, and those in Night Shirts," and the audience responded with prolonged applause. The workers were so sympathetic to Hathaway that the Chief thought it best not to interrupt again and the meeting continued very orderly.

Hathaway explained the role of the Communist Party, its aims and methods, very frankly and the workers met it with very enthusiastic response. The longer Hathaway talked the more determined the workers became that Hathaway would not be interruped. Hathaway ended his speech by saying that the Communist Party would gain a strong foothold in Atlanta and that this meeting was proof of the fact that they could hold successful open meetings and that they would continue to do so.

The solidarity of Negro and white workers that was expressed at this meeting was a severe blow at the whole Jim-Crow system in the south and especially at the Klan and their police guard.

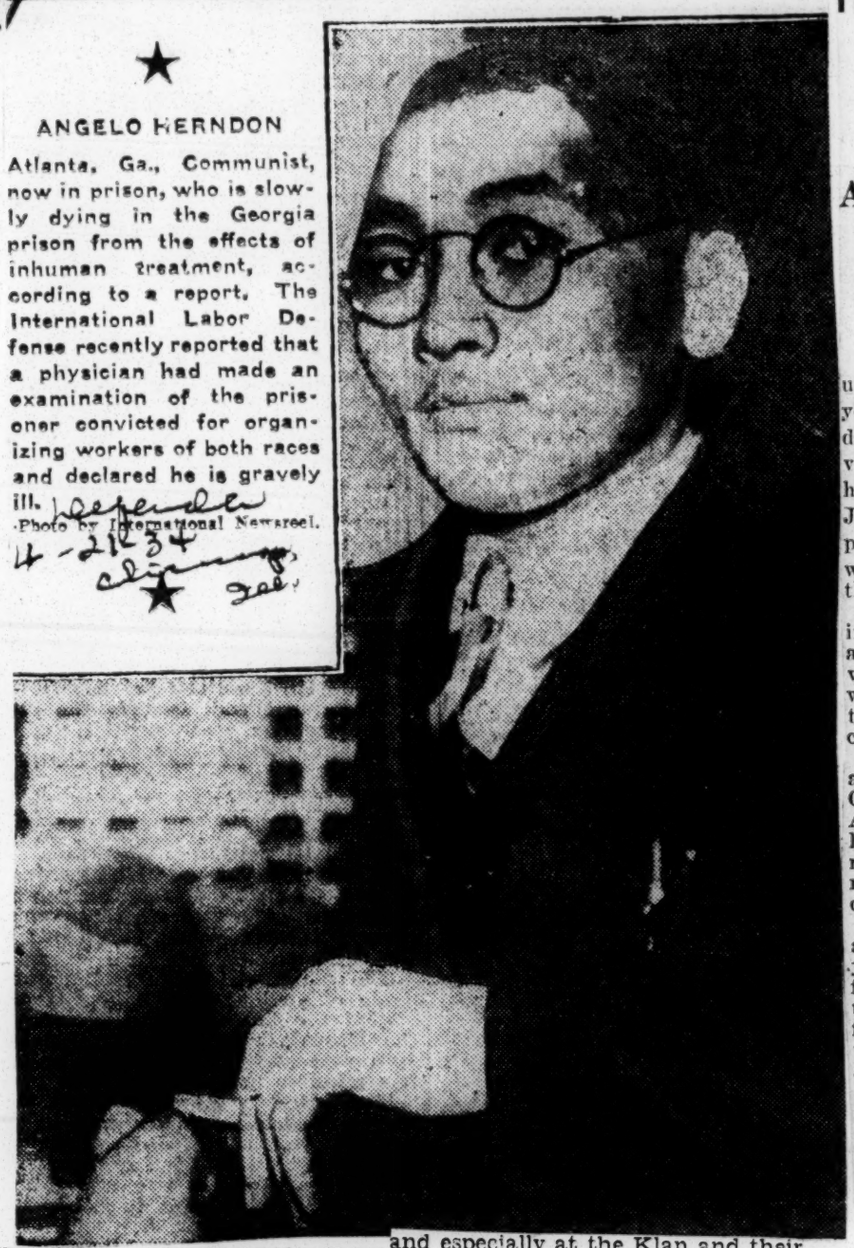
Farmers Come From 30 Miles Away

A number of Negro and white farmers had come from 30 miles out in the country to hear Hathaway speak. They were filled with enthusiasm and determination. They remarked that they had "never heard a speech talked like that," and went back to their communities spreading Hathaway's message to the other impoverished sharecroppers and small farmers.

The meeting unanimously endorsed the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598) and pledged to continue the fight to force Congress to pass this bill.

W. E. Washburn, recording secretary of local No. 84 of the Electrical Workers Union, acted as chairman. C. W. Weaver, president of the Painters Association of Georgia (Negro), introduced Hathaway.

DYING IN PRISON



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ANGELO HERNDON

Atlanta, Ga., Communist, now in prison, who is slowly dying in the Georgia prison from the effects of inhuman treatment, according to a report. The International Labor Defense recently reported that a physician had made an examination of the prisoner convicted for organizing workers of both races and declared he is gravely ill.

Photo by International Newsreel.

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HERNDON APPEAL DENIED BY COURT

Alleged Communist Conviction Upheld; Six Others To Go on Trial.

The state supreme court Thursday upheld the conviction and 18 to 20-year prison sentence of Angelo Herndon, negro communist, who was convicted of "inciting to insurrection" here, and Assistant Solicitor-General John H. Hudson said that six other persons indicted for similar offenses would be brought to trial at once and the state "rid of communism."

Herndon was convicted by a jury in Fulton superior court some months ago and his attorneys fought the conviction on the ground that negroes were excluded from the jury and that the term "darky" was used in the courtroom.

The six others awaiting trial here are Anne Burlack, Mary Dalton, Joe Carr, M. H. Powers and two negroes. All are at liberty on bond. Miss Burlack, said to be a teacher in communistic schools, has taken a prominent part in a number of communistic demonstrations in northern cities.

Herndon was convicted after Assistant Solicitor Hudson presented the jury with a number of pamphlets found in his "office," which called upon negroes to organize and secede from the Union. Hudson said the papers advocated the establishment of a negro nation in the southern states.

In its decision Thursday the high court held that the state had a right to bar negroes from the jury and also held that the term "darky" was given in the standard dictionary as a synonym for negro.

Illinois

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

CHICAGO, ILL.
AMERICAN

DEC 9 1934

Reds Condemn Activities of Hearst Press

Meeting on Jan. 11 Will Plot 'War'

About 1,000 persons, fully half of them women, attended a mass meeting last night to protest against anti-Communist activities of the Hearst newspapers.

They were of many races, and of many shades of political thought, verying from faint pink to deep red.

The meeting was held in the drill hall on the seventeenth floor of the Capitol Building. It was arranged by the Chicago Workers School as an answer to an exclusive expose of the school's Communistic activities published by The Chicago American. The main school is at 505 S. State st., and there are three branches in Chicago and others in Gary and in Rockford.

CALLED FASCIST LEADER.

William Randolph Hearst was excoriated by Communist speakers as:

"The leader of Fascism in America."

Threats of boycott and of picketing Hearst Square, however, were not put into execution.

Those matters were left for decision by the American League Against Fascism and a sort of inner council of the Communists with headquarters at 39 W. Adams st.

A meeting to take further action against Hearst publications will be held January 11, according to Eugene Bechtold of the Chicago Workers' school, at a place to be announced later.

And despite efforts to prevent it, he said, Chicago Communists will meet in the Coliseum January 20 to commemorate the death of Nicolai Lenin.

Bechtold, who is in the forefront of the Chicago Workers' School defense against the Hearst newspapers, bore the brunt of last night's anti-Hearst declarations. His advertised speakers, Professor A. J. Carlson of the University of Chicago, Dr. Arthur G. Falls of the inter-racial commission of the Urban League, and John Werlik, chairman of the Chicago section of the American League Against War and Fascism, failed to appear.

Professor Carlson had told The Chicago American prior to the meeting that he had not been asked to speak and did not know his name had been included in the advertised program.

Mr. Bechtold, however, said that Professor Carlson was prevented from appearing on account of illness and had sent a message to that effect.

SCHOOL WILL FIGHT.

The Workers' School, Bechtold said, will fight to the last ditch against all attempts to eradicate it as a Communistic menace to the American government. Admitting that communism seeks to replace representative government in the United States with the Russian Soviet system, he declared:

"The Hearst papers are concentrating their attack upon our school because they are at last awake to the tremendous hold the doctrine of Lenin and Stalin and Marx have obtained upon the minds of American youth."

ANSWERS HEARST CHARGES.

The Chicago Workers' School answer to Hearst charges that it should be eliminated as a menace to American principles has been printed in poster form and widely distributed.

At the top of the poster is the Workers' School slogan:

"Training for the Class Struggle."

Then the broadside exhorts as follows:

"Defend Workers' Education.

"Double the enrollment for Winter term, January 7, 1935.

"Enroll now!

"Registration now taken at 505 S. State st.

"'Phone Webster 4122."

JANE NEWTON SPEAKS.

Principal speakers other than Bechtold were Jane Emery Newton, who blamed the Hearst newspapers for her recent difficulties with the courts; George Koop, veteran of the Chicago labor movement; Robert Minor, nationally prominent in Communist circles, particularly in connection with the Mooney case, and Maurice Fine, leader of the Young Communist movement in Chicago.

CHALLENGE RED FOES.

Fine's address was a direct challenge, not only to the Hearst newspapers, but to any organization or individual seeking to check the spread of Communism among the youth of America. He said:

"Young people are no longer satisfied with the Boy Scouts, the Y. M. C. A. and similar organizations. They want to learn about the class struggle and how to prepare themselves for it. They no longer believe the 'newsboy to President' myth—and the Chicago Workers' School not only has youth for its pupils; youth is actually teaching to youth the doctrines of Marx and Lenin and Stalin.

"Not William Randolph Hearst nor any other man or newspaper or organization can stop the Communist youth movement."

Mrs. Newton confined her remarks to a review of her recent examination and detention by the courts. She declared:

"They tried to prove I was crazy merely because I am a Communist and awake to the class struggle, but they couldn't."

For her Negro husband, Herbert, she bespoke sympathy and support in his efforts to obtain release from jail, where he faces disorderly conduct charges in connection with an eviction order.

Bertha Shields, connected with the needleworkers' organization, delivered a vitriolic attack on the Hearst newspapers, declaring that they are the chief enemies faced by the Chicago Workers School and the Communist party in Chicago.

Training for the class struggle

DEFEND WORKERS EDUCATION

Answer Hearst's Fascist Attacks!

DOUBLE THE ENROLLMENT FOR WINTER TERM

January 7, 1935.

ENROLL NOW

Chicago Workers' School

Registrations now taken at 505 S. State st.

Phone Webster 4122.

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Unions, Strikes, etc.

Illinois.

"YES, WE BEAT NIGGERS," HE TELLS STUDENTS DURING INTERVIEW

An original "Cossack" has been found on the Chicago police force. He is Lieut. Make Mills, a Russian by birth, an American by sufferance of the American people and a dictator by inclination. He was discovered in his latest role last week when a committee of 10 white students from the University of Chicago called upon him in his downtown police headquarters to ask him a few questions about police brutality as carried out by the so-called "Red" squad, of which he is the head.

Lieutenant Mills, who by the way now wears an Americanized name, is the power behind the throne of the industrial detail. It is the duty of his squad to cruise around the city in search of "Reds" his evidenced by a group in which black and white people are found together as friends and not fighting each other. Whenever these squads find such gatherings, they immediately pounce upon the offenders, beat men and women over their heads with clubs, haul them off to stations and put them through "the works," which usually consists of photographing and fingerprinting them.

U. of C. Studetns Arrested

Such a situation arose last Wednesday when a group of students from the University of Chicago went to observe the picketing of the new Wendell Phillips building under construction at 50th St. and Wabash Ave. Police, presumably acting under orders of the "Red" squad leader, had already arrested several of the picketeers because they were demanding jobs for Race workers. At the time the students, members of the National Student league of the University of Chicago, arrived, squads were still cruising in the vicinity searching for white people seen talking to Race people.

While three students, a boy and two girls were talking on the steps of a house occupied by dark citizens, a police car pulled up to the curb and the man was arrested. The two girls were taken into custody a few blocks from the house by another squad car. After being lectured to about being in a "nigger" neighborhood, the police released the trio and told them to stay out of the black belt.

It was this action on the part of the police that so aroused students at the university that they held a mass meeting on the campus and appointed a committee to visit Lieut. Mills to find out if he knew about these outrages and what his opinions were in the matter. Through the cleverness of one of the girl students in taking shorthand notes as Lieut Mills talked, the following interview has been preserved for the benefit of the taxpayers of Chicago who want to know what their police are thinking:

Q.—We are a delegation representing 500 students of the University of Chicago gathered together to protest police brutality. We came down to see you about the students who were picked up on Wednesday.

A.—You're all a bunch of damn Communists. You haven't any right to parade.

Q.—We would like to ask a few questions.

A.—I'll answer no questions.

Q.—Why were three students picked up on Wednesday?

A.—Any time you go into a nigger district you'll get hit with a club. You've got no right to parade with niggers. You study in school. I help you students. When you come down here I've done a lot of favors for you. But if you don't stay where you belong, you'll get a kick in the pants.

Q.—Why aren't we free to go to any part of Chicago we please?

A.—You can't go to disturbances. There's a law against demonstrations. They didn't have a permit.

Q.—Haven't people a constitutional right to peaceful assembly? A permit was asked for, wasn't it?

A.—They asked for a permit but they didn't get it. No, I wouldn't give them a permit myself. Three years ago three police were killed. You didn't know that, did you? Some niggers got beaten up.

Q.—Who beat them?

A.—The police. I was there last Friday myself and I got hit with a brick. One of my men got hurt.

Q.—Why has there been discrimination against Negro workers?

A.—That building is a PWA project. It employs union labor but not niggers. The niggers can be brick layers.

Q.—Why do you try to promote race hatred?

A.—I don't try to promote race hatred. I like niggers myself. A lot of my friends are niggers. But they are not any better than anybody else.

Q.—Why was the arrested student called by indecent names?

A.—It's all right whatever he was called. I am not responsible for what a uniformed man says.

Q.—It wasn't a uniformed man. It was a man in a squad car.

A.—I don't know what squad car picked them up. There were a lot of squad cars there. You kids were born here and you have been fed and raised here, and your damn fool fathers pay to send you to school. You've no right to go into any nigger neighborhood. (Getting angry and shouting.) You lousy pups get out of here! Get out—all of you!

And Now We Know

And so Chicagoans may now know what is back of the police brutality. Lieutenant Mills, who came to this country to escape police bruality under the czar in his native Russia, has decided to bring with him the very things he ran from over there. He can come to our city, work his way to command of a powerful police detail, and then carry out his sadistic ideas on American citizens who have made it possible for him to have a job.

This Americanized Cossack, who still speaks with a Russian accent, has managed to keep his ideas on the question of "niggers" to himself until these students broke down his reserve. Then, thinking that since they were all white he could vent his spleen against dark citizens with impunity, and being unaware that a student was taking notes on him, he expressed himself. He made it plain that the black belt is simply a device by which citizens may be kept apart and thereby retard the progress in race relations for which all right-thinking Americans are striving.

This ex-Russian, who has waxed fat off the wealth of Chicago, finally admits that his sole purpose in beating up white people is to keep them from joining forces with black people for the good of both.

Six Reds Convicted for Uprising at Relief Station

International Labor Defense forces throughout the country right now are concentrating on the recent case before Judge Francis B. Allegretti in criminal court here where six persons of Communistic leaning were convicted by a jury for participating in a riot at the unemployment relief station, 505 E. 50th Pl., Jan. 27, 1933.

Each of the defendants was sentenced to a term of from one to five years in the penitentiary and fined $750. Those found guilty are Jesse Smith, 34 years old, 505 E. 50th St.; Henry Coe, 4342 Cottage Grove Ave.; Charles Hamilton, 28, 4325 Calumet Ave.; Mrs. Dalia Page, 40, 12 W. 55th St.; Miss Mae Wrenuck (white), 21, 5132 State St., and David Poindexter, address unknown.

Overrule Motions

After the jury returned the verdict, I. L. D. attorneys, counsel for the defense, made a motion for an arrest of judgment and when that was overruled, entered another for a new trial, which Judge Allegretti promptly overruled. The charge was conspiracy to kill.

A storm of protest has been set into motion as a result of the conviction, based on the facts and circumstances surrounding the riot. While the police sought to brand the defendants as terrorists and a menace to the community, yet it has been reliably reported the group of which the defendants were a part was attempting to hold a peaceful and lawful demonstration when they were charged upon by the officers.

Several policemen were injured, while the demonstrators were beaten up in wholesale numbers. Some of them had to be taken to hospitals for treatment. Both Mrs. Page and Miss Wernuck were slugged over the head, it having been charged that they tossel red pepper in the faces of Captain James A. Mooney and Lieuteants William A. D. Middleton and Albert C. Booth. The three officers were temporarily blinded by pepper. The captain was hit over the head.

Teach "Niggers" a Lesson

Reports that could not be confirmed by reporters said whispers in the court room quoted one juror as having said, "We have got to teach these Niggers a lesson."

A protest against the jury's verdict has been registered by certain employes at the relief station who witnessed the riot last year. It is said they will file their protest shortly and will attempt to show that the police were principally to blame for the disturbance.

During the rioting last year an assailant came up behind the captain and was about to strike him with an iron bar when Sergt. Chris C. Covington rushed up and thwarted the blow. Two of the policemen who participated in the disturbance, James J. McGuire and James McMahon, were badly injured. Miss Page suffered scalp lacerations and Miss Wernuck also received bruises of the head. Captain Mooney was also hit on the head by a flying missile.

Smith suffered lacerations of the hand and top of the head; Coe, lacerations of the scalp, of the forehead and of the chin; Hamilton, multiple lacerations of the scalp, cut over the left eye to the bone and minor bruises. Numerous others were injured, according to reports, but no official records were made of the casualities.

Policemen Slugged

Officers, besides McGuire and McMahon, who were injured were Captain Mooney, slugged back of the head; John Hett, stabbed; James Malone, fractured knee; Lieuts. William D. Middleton and Albert C. Booth, blinded by red pepper; John R. Officer (now dead), fractured wrist; Isaac Coleman, strained ligament in stomach; Daniel Killion, laceration of upper lip, and Alvin Fauntleroy, abrasion and bruises of three lower ribs. Officer Palmer Walker also took part in the skirmish, but escaped without injuries.

After the riot, Poindexter, who is described as one of the leaders of the Communist party here, could not be found. Reporters were told he had been so badly beaten that police had secretly placed him in a hospital. Desk Sergeant Dorigan denied the report and said the police did not know Poindexter's whereabouts.

The uprising at 505 E. 50th Pl., January, 1933, next to the trouble at 51st and Dearborn Sts., in August the year before, when three men were killed, was the most notorious ever to occur on the South side.

Negro and White Workers Smash Chicago Eviction

By BILL ANDREWS
(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Ill., July 10.—A heroic and determined six-day fight smashed through an attempt by the relief authorities to discriminate against a Negro family by driving the husband and wife into flop houses and farming the children out to strangers last week.

For six days, Dora Huckleberry, a Negro worker and Communist Candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-First Senatorial District, with her husband and two children, refused to budge from the place where their furniture was thrown out in an eviction.

Mass meetings were held daily at Lake and Fairfield, and committees were elected by Negro and white workers participating, to demand rent for the family from the relief and from the aldermen.

Meetings were attacked twice, and clubbings and jailing took place. One twelve year old boy was slugged by Cop Number 5227 of Squad 149.

Alderman Kells and other politicians made an attempt to buy off Mrs. Huckleberry by promising her assistance if she would give up her "red propaganda" activities. She flatly refused to accept this "deal."

Continuous mass pressure of the workers finally forced the relief authorities to give in Saturday. When attempts to intimidate committees in the relief station by calling police failed, rent was given. Cheering workers of the Lake Street district greeted the relief station truck as it drew up to move the furniture. All agreed that only the mass fight led by Section Nine of the Communist Party was responsible for the victory.

Plans had been made to move the furniture in front of the Alderman's house if the relief failed to act by Saturday noon, and committees were organized to protect the stuff.

A mass meeting to celebrate this victory will be held Friday night at 2234 Lake St.

R. R. Shop Men Hope to Profit by New Union

Proposed Independent Group Opposes Color Bar of American Federation.

NATION-WIDE UNION IS PLANNED AT CHICAGO

Membership and Increased Employment Expected.

CHICAGO—(ANP) — Prospects for the elimination of color bars from the employment of workers in railroad shops were strengthened last week, by preliminary steps toward the organization of a nation-wide independent union of railroad shop workers, taken at a meeting here last week.

The Allied Independent Railroad Organizations of Western lines, which made auspices the meeting was held, has as one of the main planks in its proposed platform, the disavowal of any intention of affiliating with the American Federation of Labor.

A.F. of L. Principles Opposed.

High dues, the closed shop principle and barring of colored members are among the features of the A.F. of L., to which the proposed group is understood to be opposed.

It is generally felt that formation of such a body will enable the colored shop workers already employed in the South to join a recognized union, for the first time, and also lead to greater employment in this field.

Company Unions Broken.

Control of railroad labor by the A.F. of L. was lost at the time of the general strike in 1922, at which time the groups known as company unions were formed, resulting in the entry of colored workers into the shops. An amendment to the Railroad Labor Act, passed in June, ordered that these unions be completely separated from railroad management, influence or dictation.

The recent meeting here was attended by seventy-five general chairmen of the seven crafts embracing the shop workers' groups, representing twenty-five railroads in all sections of the country.

CHICAGO, ILL.
NEWS

SEP 20 1934

GARMENT UNION SENDS NEGRO AS ORGANIZER HERE

Frank R. Crosswaith to Address First Meeting in City Tonight.

For probably the first time in labor history one of the large international trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor has sent to the Chicago territory a Negro as general organizer. He is Frank R. Crosswaith of New York, a former organizer of the porters, here today as a new general organizer for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Crosswaith plans to remain here for some time in an endeavor to build up union strength in the garment industry, irrespective of race, he said. He is to address his first meeting here in his new official capacity this evening at 7:30 o'clock at 2405 North avenue under the auspices of the White Goods Workers' Union, local 76.

Former Socialist Lecturer.

Crosswaith two months ago severed his official connection with the national socialist party as one of its lecturers, though remaining a member. He was one of the organizers of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which, he said, is in an improved position as a result of the enactment of the Eastman amendment to the railway labor act, but which is said to be facing rivalry from an unexpected quarter through plans of the officers of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Conductors to organize porters under their own leadership.

Prefer Own Group, He Says.

"The sleeping-car porters prefer their own organization," said Crosswaith. "Just before leaving New York I addressed a brotherhood meeting, al.o addressed by Mayor La Guardia, at which the porters displayed great enthusiasm and improved morale. Previously the members marched through the streets in their uniforms, which as a union they had never done before.

"A. Phillip Randolph, national president of the porters' brotherhood, was responsible for obtaining insertion in the collective-bargaining amendment to the railway labor act specific reference to sleeping-car porters."

Independent Benevolent African Pacific Movement of the World.

Labor - 1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

HELD AS ANARCHISTS

Commercial Appeal 8-24-34

Filipino and Wife Under Arrest at Blytheville

BLYTHEVILLE, Ark., Aug. 23.—A seldom-used statute was invoked here today to charge George Arevalo Cruz, 24-year-old Filipino, and Carmen Rios Cruz, his 19-year-old Mexican wife, with "anarchy in agitating overthrow of the state and federal governments." The two are scheduled to stand trial in municipal court tomorrow and face a maximum penalty of six months' imprisonment and a $1,000 fine if convicted.

Although officers declare Cruz and his wife were enlisting members i na secret organization, they declare they were operating a burial association.

Memphis

A book found on Cruz showed tthat he had organized negroes at Caruthersville, Kennett, Bragg City, Wardell, Doxena, Pascola, Hermandale, Erkeston, Bird's Point, Benton and Canalou, Mo. He had enlisted several hundred negroes in this vicinity at 30 cents each in the "Independent Benevolent African Pacific Movement of the World."

Labor - 1934

International Labor Defense

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Richard B. Moore, of the I. L. D. Speaks At University of Virginia

New York Radical Tells White Students About "Self-Determination In Black Belt"

"Any real analysis of the Negro question must be revolutionary or radical in tendency," said Richard B. Moore, International Labor Defense Organizer, in his address on the campus of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville last Sunday. "Thomas Jefferson, the leading theoritician of the bourgeois democratic revolution of 1776 left this great question unsolved, and any solution of it therefore must be revolutionary." Thus this learned New York radical orator answered his critics who sought to bar him from the campus of this great Southern institution of learning.

Barred on Account of Color.

One of the liberal clubs of the white student body invited Mr. Moore to address that body and officials of the school refused admission for the meeting. When reminded that other radical speakers had addressed the students, officials categorically declared that Moore was being barred on account of his color and not on account of his radical views. Then it was pointed out that colored performers had appeared at the University, and it was hinted that colored men were welcomed as mimics and performers, but not as lecturers. However, insistence on the part of these radical students resulted in permission being granted for the meeting to be held in Saint Paul's P. E. Church, on the University's campus.

Self-Determination of the Negroes.

Mr. Moore spoke for nearly two hours on the "Right of Self-Determination of the Negroes in the Black Belt." He said that the Negroes comprised a nation that in 350 counties in the Black Belt of the South, these Negroes predominated in population. They spoke the same language and exhibited all of the inherent qualities of a nation, but were denied the ordinary rights of citizenship in a geographical section which they had cultivated for two hundred years and constituted a large majority.

Urged Unity of White and Black Workers.

Mr. Moore urged the unity of the black and white workers in this belt, which extends from a point on the Eastern Shore of Maryland down through Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and on down to the Gulf. He said the white minority group should be just as interested to see that the black majority controls this belt as the Negroes themselves. This, he said, would effectively block any capitalist tendency to oppress the working classes of both races.

Students Fire Many Questions.

The speaker was bombarded with questions for more than an hour and the students were greatly enlightened on this theory of self-determination in particular and the race question in general.

The Richmond unit of the International Labor Defense held a well-attended mass-meeting at Hood Temple, A. M. E. Zion Church, Monday night. Richard Toles presided and the opening remarks were made by Samuel Kelly, local leader of the I. L. D. He was followed by John M Hewlett, president of the Manhattan For Hire Car Corporation, who told of brutal treatment accorded him by the police recently.

Woman Communist Speaks.

Miss Elizabeth Lawson, a white Communist Organizer, of Birmingham, Alabama, told a graphic story of the treatment of organized militant workers in Alabama. The incarceration of nine Communists in the Jefferson County jail for attempting to organize white and black miners was the subject of her discourse, after which resolutions were adopted demanding the immediate and unconditional release of these people. Miss Lawson was roundly applauded for her rousing address.

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I. L. D. Protesting Shots At Negroes

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It will be recalled that a Miss Jane Speed, who has prominent family connections in Montgomery, was tried and convicted in a Birmingham court more than a year ago on a charge growing out of a street demonstration in that city.

According to the resolution from New Orleans, the organization in Louisiana will "endeavor to do all in our power to arouse the masses throughout New Orleans and Louisiana to a consciousness of the brutality of the murderous attack of the Birmingham and Jefferson County officials x x x"

Among the things "demanded" by the New Orleans I. L. D., are withdrawal of all armed forces from the striking area, immediate release of all arrested workers, punishment of the officers who "murdered" the negroes, and the right of negro and white strikers to bear arms in self defense.

A copy of the resolution was sent to Gov. Miller, Miss Speed's letter indicated.

ILD CELEBRATES NINE YEARS OF ACTION IN U. S.

Accomplishment And Growth Noted In Record

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During the nine years of its existence, the I. L. D. has handled more than 25,000 cases. Only comparatively few of these have gained national prominence like the Sacco-Vanzetti, Gastonia, Imperial Valley, Scottsboro, and Herndon cases. But thousands of American workers, Negro and white, walk the streets free today because of the activities of the I. L. D. in their behalf.

The I. L. D. throughout its nine years of work has conducted a relentless campaign against lynchings and every form of jim-crow and oppression of the Negro people. It has fought for the enforcement of their constitutional rights under the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments and it has aided in winning the enforcement of one of these rights—the right for Negroes to sit on juries in Georgia, Maryland, Tennessee and Virginia, states where this procedure was unheard of in the memory of any living citizen.

Negroes On Juries

In every case involving Negroes where the I. L. D. has handled the defense the question of the right of Negroes to sit on the jury trying them has always been brought forward as one of the major issues in the defense.

Among these cases, were the Tallapoosa share-croppers, Chambers County share-croppers, Russell Gordon and John Askew (both of which resulted in victory for the I. L. D. and freedom for these framed-up Negroes), Johnson and Hardiman (another victory for the I. L. D.) and of course in the Scottsboro and Herndon cases.

The I. L. D. was a moving factor in the anti-lynch conferences last year and in promoting the formulation of a bill of civil sights for the Negro people.

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Norfolk, Va

dom of Ernest Thaelmann, leader of the Communist Party of Germany, whom the Nazis have announced they intend to "try and hang"; for the freedom of anti-fascists in Hitler's 200,000 anti-fascist concentration camps.

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Labor—1934
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By Popularizing Its Work, I. L. D. Can Win Broad Masses for Struggle

By WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

National Secretary, International Labor Defense

THE International Labor Defense now reaches its ninth anniversary. Its dues paying membership is approximately twelve thousand. Its influence reaches perhaps a quarter of a million. For at least five years its membership has varied only slightly. Yet during this period especially the later part of it, its influence has extended widely.

The I.L.D. is the defense arm of the working class. It defends workers' rights, their democratic rights, their constitutional guarantees, their right to fight for working class democracy. This general statement is as generally understood. But if we are going to build the I.L.D., if it is going to escape from the organizational standstill into which it has slipped, we must be very particular concerning the tasks of the I.L.D.

Before going into any detail let us put the question of its tasks as generally but from a more positive angle. The I.L.D. fights against any restriction of workers' rights, against the curtailment of democratic rights, against the violation of constitutional guarantees and against the suppression of the workers' struggles for working class democracy.

From the very beginning it should be obvious that no class struggle organization has possibilities of a wider range of activity or a broader social base. Its membership—dues paying membership—should number hundreds of thousands of workers, farmers, intellectuals and liberals, white and Negro, native and foreign born. The basis for such a statement is not hard to see.

Tasks of the I.L.D.

The carrying through of the general tasks mentioned calls for the development of many broad campaigns. Together with our national and international campaigns for the release of Thaelmann, Herndon, the Scottsboro boys, Mooney and Billings, we must develop the growing struggles. A carefully prepared and decisively carried out campaign against injunctions, restricting workers' rights to picket, to strike, to organize with leaders of their own choice, etc.; a campaign for recognition of the political status of prisoners victimized for attempting to exercise their rights; campaigns around the defense of Negro victims of class and national persecution; campaigns against the deportation and general persecution of foreign born workers; campaigns in defense of poor and middle farmers struggling against mortgage foreclosures, "pl[illegible]der" robbery and usurious loa[illegible] Particularly does it demand [illegible]nual campaign against the victimization of these workers, farmers and their sympathizers in and by the courts and police.

It can be seen that the tasks of the I.L.D. flow from the activities of organized and unorganized workers, impoverished farmers, students, intellectuals and liberals. Its membership should by no means consist entirely of members from class struggle organizations. To entertain such an idea is to regard the I.L.D. as an extsemely narrow and sectarian organization.

I.L.D. and Clause 7-A

In keeping with the specific tasks of every class struggle organization, the attacks of the ruling class hasve a peculiar significance. More concretely, clause 7-A of the N.R.A. has brought more company unions into existence than this country ever saw. What specifically does this mean to the I.L.D.? It means that on this particular field the rights of the working class have been restricted as never before.

Therefore, the I.L.D. not only fights against the direct curtailing of workers' rights but must also clearly show the link up between executive action and judicial action and must thoroughly expose the class character of the courts.

Let us examine the demands of the steel workers, a six hour day and a five day week, for a minimum wage and $1 per hour, for union recognition, for no discrimination against Negroes, for abolition of the speed-up and for the passage of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill H. R. 7598. These are no exorbitant demands, none that exceed the democratic or constitutional rights of the workers.

Refusal on the part of the bosses to grant these demands—and we must remember that these demands differ little from those of workers in other industries—means the further worsening of the conditions of the workers both on the job and in the home. For the I.L.D. many tasks arise out of such a refusal. The Negro question is involved, the denial of constitutional guarantees becomes an issue, etc. And when the industrialists hire armed thugs to prevent the workers from realizing these rights and state and federal authorities and their armed forces are mobilized to aid the private armies of the industrialists, talk of impartial democracy, the state representing all of the people alike, becomes easy to expose.

I.L.D. and the Courts

Behind this come the court persecutions. The I.L.D. must lead the defense struggles. It should not be difficult for it to approach the best of lawyers who duly see in all of this a miscarriage of justice but who are ready to actively protest such "flagrant miscarriages" of justice. Wide strata of liberals and intellectuals can be interested in individual cases. This is the task of the I.L.D. to create the broadest possible united front around each case.

This is the method by which the I.L.D. will root itself into the ranks of the working class. Upon the basis of its exposure of the role of the courts and the armed forces it will prove to workers the class nature of the state. It becomes an inestimable aid in awakening the class consciousness of a worker.

Out in Illinois, through correct tactics in struggle, the I.L.D. won over several locals of the Progressive Miners of America. What was the significance of this? Not only that these miners were won to the program of a working class organization but that this organization was inseparably tied to all other class struggle organizations.

The Special Role of the I.L.D.

The task of the I.L.D. is to become a mass united front organization of the working class, to stop the tremendously heavy fluctuation, to consolidate its ranks. The tasks of popularizing the I.L.D. and of clarifying its role is the tasks of the whole movement. Until this is seriously approached the I.L.D. cannot grow. The 10th anniversary of the I.L.D. should see it more than double its present size.

But the I.L.D. is a loosely composed organization. It must not expect to involve all of its members in active front line work. It must not expect all of its members to accept at once the whole of its program, it must not exact rigid discipline. Its official organ, the Labor Defender, must become not only a mass propaganda and agitational organ but a mass organizer as well. It must win wide strata of the population to the struggles of the working class. It must neutralize hundreds of thousands of others. This is an anniversaray perspective for the building of the I.L.D. into a broad, powerful mass organization.

Labor Defense Head

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

I. L. D. SENDS STATEMENT ASKED FOR

Wilson's Action In Mooney Case Is Cited

WEIGHS 11 POUNDS

Request Followed Visit of Mothers To Capital

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Fulfilling the request of President Roosevelt transmitted on May 14, through his secretary, Marvin McIntyre to the Scottsboro mothers at the White House, the International Labor Defense mailed him a complete documented statement on the Scottsboro case, demanding his intervention, and quoting the precedent set for such action by Woodrow Wilson in the Tom Mooney case.

The document was accompanied by the printed transcript of the records in the Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris trials, weighing 11 pounds, a complete transcript of Judge Horton's decision together with a summary of the same, and a copy of the letter sent to Governor Stephens of California by President Wilson in 1918, thru which he intervened in the Mooney case because "the case has assumed international importance."

Reviewing the facts of the case and evidence presented in the three trials, the growing fascist lynch terror which is being directed especially at the oppression of the Negro people, but from which the white workers are suffering torture, prison and death also, the statement links the whole persecution of the Negroes and of white workers with the Scottsboro case.

Cites Wilson's Actions

The case for presidential intervention is made clear in the quotation of the letter from Wilson to Governor Stephens.

Describing the terror against the Negro people throughout the country, the document compares it to Hitler facism:

"This violent oppression and terror against the Negro people and white toilers is of the same infamous pattern as the bloody suppression of the working class and the persecution of the Jews and other minority groups in Hitler's fascist Germany.

"The monstrous Nazi frame-up at Leipzig was in essence parallel with the vicious Scottsboro lynch frame-up. The Nazi terror, culminating in the present drive to butcher Ernst Thaelman, the heroic leader of the German working class, differs only in degree from thre fascist attacks now rapidly developing here in the U. S. A."

Declaration Of Independence Quoted

The document closed: "Your actions in these and other instances compel us to recall the following statement among the catalog of oppressive acts set forth in the Declaration of Independence as the occasion and the necessity for the revolution of 1776.

'In every stage of these Oppressions, We have Petitioned for Redress in most humble terms. Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury.'

"We demand that you act as chief executive of the United States government to secure the immediate, unconditional and safe releases of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys. We demand that you act to enforce all the democratic rights of the Negro people and the working class enumerated in the Constitution.

"We demand full equal rights, economic, political and social, for Negroes, and the right of self-determination for the Negro people in the black belt of the South. We further demand the release of Angelo Herndon, Tom Mooney, and all victims of class oppression.

"We demand that you take steps to stop lynching and oppression of the Negro people, the murder of striking workers, and the increasing brutal attacks upon the masses of impoverished and unemployed workers and poor farmers and their organizations.

The statement bore the signatures of Richard B. Moore, spokesman for the Scottsboro Mothers Delegation, and of William L. Patterson, national secretary of the organization who maintains offices in New York City.

Labor-1934

International Labor Defense.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Funds Needed At Once To Save Scottsboro 9 And Heroic Angelo Herndon

I.L.D. Appeals for Cash To Carry Fight to U. S. Supreme Court

PREPARING APPEAL

Wins Partial Victory in Herndon Case

NEW YORK. — Setting in motion preparations for an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court against the decisions of the Alabama Supreme Court upholding the monstrous lynch sentences against Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, the International Labor Defense yesterday issued another urgent appeal for funds.

The appeal was accompanied by an audited financial statement of collections and expenditures in the three-year fight to save the lives of the nine innocent Negro lads.

Associated in the preparation of this appeal will be Osmund K. Fraenkel, who prepared the appeal to the lower court, Samuel S. Leibowitz, chief trial lawyer for the I.L.D. in the last two trials, who joined with Fraenkel in the argument before the Alabama Supreme Court May 25, and Joseph Brodsky, chief I.L.D. counsel.

The issues of the constitutional rights of the defendants, and the Negro people generally, which were violated by the systematic exclusion of Negroes from both grand and petit juries in Alabama, the prejudice of the court over which Judge W. W. Callahan presided, and other constitutional issues will be raised in the appeal.

In the case of Patterson, the appeal in whose case was thrown out by the Alabama Supreme Court on the ground that the papers were not filed in time, the issue of the denial of due process of law will also be raised.

Defense Hits Trickery of Court

The defense has contended, on the basis of an entry on the record in the handwriting of Judge Callahan, that the judgment was entered on Dec. 6. The appeal was filed within the statutory 90 days from that date. The prosecution, anxious to make use of every technicality, argued, as a surprise move, at the hearing before the Alabama Supreme Court, that the appeal should have been filed within 90 days of the date of conviction, Dec. 1.

Bad faith on the part of the Supreme Court as well as the prosecution, in raising and sustaining this point, was charged by the I.L.D. Elias Schwartzbart, I.L.D. attorney, was sent especially to Alabama to examine the record on this point when the appeal papers were filed.

The I.L.D. at the same time made public a statement of its expenses in connection with the case, since April, 1931, and up to April 30, 1934. In that period, it was shown, $55,194.92 was raised and spent on the case. Of this sum, $41,100.29 was raised directly by the I.L.D., $8,394.32 by the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, while $3,482.20 was turned over to the defense by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and $2,713.05 by the American Civil Liberties Union.

The statement does not include the costs of the printing and other expenses incurred during May for the appeal to the Alabama Supreme Court, which amounted to $6,215.19, of which $2,118.19 remains as a deficit.

Cost of the appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court will probably amount to a minimum of $15,000, the I.L.D. points out.

* * *

The Young Communist League of New York is calling a demonstration July 4, 10 a.m., in Harlem at 126th St. and Lenox Ave., to rally all workers and students of New York into immediate mass action to save the lives of the Scottsboro boys.

The speakers will include all well known leaders of the youth movement of New York. J. Little, District Organizer of New York Young Communist League; Lou Cooper, youth organizer of the Trade Union Unity Council of New York, will be leading speakers.

In preparation for this action, all Y.C.L. units, sections, and other organizations over which they have influence, will send telegrams of protest, will hold dozens of open-air meetings, parades, demonstrations and will circulate petitions, etc Tens of thousands of leaflets will be issued. In all actions the fight for the freedom of Ernst Thaelmann Angelo Herndon, etc., will be put sharply in the forefront, together with the fight for the release of the Scottsboro boys.

ILD Quotes Horton and Cites Pres. Wilson In Note To President

Hold President Can Save Innocent Boys

New York—Fulfilling the request of President Roosevelt, transmitted on May 14, through his secretary, Mervin MacIntyre, to the Scottsboro mothers at the White House, the International Labor Defense mailed him a complete documented statement on the Scottsboro case, demanding his intervention, and quoting the Woodrow Wilson in the Tom Mooney case.

The document was accompanied by the printed transcript of their record in the Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris trials, weighing eleven pounds, a complete transcript of Judge Horton's decision together with a summary of the same, and a copy of the letter sent to Governor Stephens of California by President Wilson in 1918, through which he intervened in the Mooney case because "the case has assumed international importance."

Reviewing the facts of the case and evidence presented in the three trials, the growing facist lynch terror which is being directed especially at the oppression of the Negro people, but from which the white workers are suffering torture, prison and death also, the statement links the whole persecution of the Negroes and of white workers with the Scottsboro case. The case for presidential intervention is made clear in the quotation of the letter from Wilson to Governor Stephens. The basis for his intervention is shown:

"The report of the Mediation Commission declared: 'However strange or however unexpected it may be, the just disposition of the case has assumed international importance.'

"This violent oppression and terror against Negro people and white toilers is of the same infamous pattern as the bloody suppression of the working class and the persecution of the Jews and other minority groups in Hitler's facist Germany. The monstrous Nezi frame-up at Leipzig was in essence parallel with the vicious Scottsboro lynch frame-up. The Nazi terror, culminating in the present drive to butcher Ernst Thaelman, the heroic leader of th German working class, differs only in degree from the facist attacks now rapidly developing here in the U. S. A."

The document closes: "Your actions in these and other instances compel us to recall the following statement among the catalogue of oppressive acts set forth in the Declaration of Independence as the occasion and the necessity for the revolution of 1776. In every stage of these Oppressiions, We have Petitioned for Redress in most humble have been answerd only by r-trms. Our repeated Petitions pated injury."

"We demand that you act as chief executive of the United States govrenment to secure the immediate, unconditional and safe release of the nine, innocent Scottsboro boys. We demand that you act to enforce all the democratic rights of the Negro people and the working class enumerated in the Constitution. W demand full, equal rights, economic, political and social, for Negroes, and the right of self-determination for the Negro people in the Black Belt of the South. We further demand Tom Mooney, and all victims of the release of Angelo Herndon, class oppression. We demand that you take steps to stop lynching and oppression of the Negro people, the murder of striking workers, and the increasing brutal attacks upon the masses of impoverished and unemployeed workers and poor farmers and their organizations.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

William L. Patterson,
National Secretary.
Richard B. Moore,

Mothers' Delegation

Negro Church Gives $10 To Aid Herndon, 9 Scottsboro Boys

Funds Needed at Once To Save Herndon from Chain Gang

NEW YORK.—"With deep appreciation for the good work you are doing for the cause of human justice, you'll find a check for the small sum of ten dollars ($10.00)."

The above is from a letter received yesterday by the International Labor Defense from the small Negro congregation (less than 100) of the Second Baptist Church, Coatesville, Pa. The letter is signed by S. Quash, pastor; and E. R. Robinson, church clerk, and contains an additional $1.32 for copies of a Scotsboro pamphlet.

The I. L. D. must raise $15,000 immediately in cash and Liberty Bonds, which will be returned, to provide bail for heroic Angelo Herndon, who is seriously sick in Fulton Towers jail, Atlanta, Ga. Unless this bail is provided within the next week, Herndon will be sent to the chain gang, despite the fact that appeal against the infamous verdict, 18 to 20 years on the chain gang, is pending.

At least another $15,000 must be raised immediately in the fight to save the Scottsboro boys, two of whom already are slated for execution on August 31 under the recent decision of the Alabama Supreme Court upholding the Decatur lynch verdicts against Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris.

Rush funds immediately to the International Labor Defense, Room 430, 80 East 11th St. Out of town organizations and individuals are urged to wire their contributions.

Mass Fight Against Negro Oppression Grows Over Country

Workers Protest Legal Lynching of Edwards, Set for May 18

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 16. — John Lewis Edwards, 16-year old Negro boy who is sentenced to be electrocuted May 18, will "not be recommended for clemency", according to a statement by Edward Gill, parole commissioner.

Edwards is one of the 70 young Negroes who were picked up in a police drag-net against Negroes after the murder of a white street car motorman on March 27, 1933. He was soon released, again arrested and sentenced to a year on the chain gang on a charge of stealing some cigarettes. Meantime, the police were unable to solve the murder, and decided to frame up Edwards again.

The International Labor Defense is urging nation-wide protests by all workers and intellectuals and their organizations to stop this brutal legal lynching. Protests should be sent immediately to Governor J. B. Ehringhaus and to Edward Gill, parole commissioner, both at the State House, Raleigh, N. C., demanding the immediate release of Edwards.

* * *

Appeal for Framed Negro

RALEIGH, N. C., May 16. — An appeal has been filed in the case of Emanuel Biddings, Negro war veteran and share cropper who sits in death row at the Central Prison in Raleigh, N. C., and will come befcre the State Supreme Court on May 22.

Biddings was sentenced by the landlord court of North Carolina because he dared to protest against robbery by his landlord and defended himself when the landlord attempted to murder him.

Workers' and farmers' organizations are urged to send protests at once to the Supreme Court at Raleigh, N. C., demanding a new trial for Biddings.

* * *

NEW YORK.—At a meeting Wednesday night of the newly organized House Committee at 1636-40 University Ave., Bronx, plans were to be worked out for militant mass resistance to the attempt of the landlord, Jacob Cohen, to evict 14 Negro families and establish racial segregation in the two tenement buildings.

The Negro families are being actively aided by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the Bronx Section of the International Labor Defense. They have rejected bribes of $50 each offered by the landlord to move out quietly.

* * *

Workers Jury Finds Bank Guilty of Jim-Crowism

NEW YORK.—150 white and Negro workers, in a mass trial last Tuesday night at the headquarters of the Cli Grand Youth Club, 380 Grand St., unanimously found the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank guilty of trying to split the working class by its chauvinist attempt to evict Cyril Briggs and establish racial segregation in its tenement building at 425 E. 6th St. The workers' court at the same time applauded the white-worker tenants of the building for immediately rallying to the defense of Comrade Briggs and successfully smashing the attack upon the Negro masses.

Indicted with the bank in the workers' verdict of guilty were the entire jim-crow capitalist system and the leadership of the A. F. of L., the Socialist Party and other bearers of white chauvinism among the white masses, as well as the Negro reformist leaders who, by their attacks on the growing unity of Negro and white toilers, help perpetuate the bosses' program of isolating the Negro masses for a greater oppression and plundering.

* * *

Phila. Conference on Police Terror

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 15.—A conference to initiate a mass campaign against the police drag-net and terrorization of Negro workers and working class organizations is called for Thursday, 8 p.m., May 17, by the North Philadelphia Youth Branch of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. The conference will meet at 1339 W. Parrish St. All organizations, especially of the youth, are urged to send two delegates in the call for the conference.

* * *

I.L.D. Civil Rights Bill in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 16.—A city ordinance outlawing Jim-Crowism in public places in Cleveland, initiated by the International Labor Defense, will be presented to the city council through Alderman Bundy, it was announced last week by Sam Stein, local I.L.D. Secretary.

The law would make revocation of licenses of places practicing discrimination, mandatory.

The Cleveland Bill is to be followed by the nitroduction of a similar law to the state legislature. Both bills are based upon the Bill for Civil Rights for the Negro People drawn up by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and presented in May, 1933, by the Scottsboro Marchers to the U. S. Congress and Roosevelt.

Ushers Strike In Phila.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—The ushers and doormen of the Earle Theatre, one of the huge chain of Stanley-Warner theatres in the city and vicinity, are on strike for wage increases and recognition of the Ushers and Doormen's Union (A. F. of L.).

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

International Labor Defense.

Patterson Ousted from Canada to Gag Smith Trial Protest

Seize ILD Head at Line; Canada Defense Head Faces Court Today

Daily Worker

TORONTO, Canada, Feb. 18.—Willam L. Patterson, natonal secretary of the International Labor Defense, was deported from Canada today and prevented from speaking at a mass meeting here in proest against the indictment on sedition charges against A. E. Smith, general secretary of the Canadian Labor Defense League.

New York

Patterson was seized on the train just across the border, taken off and questioned by a special "board of inquiry" of the Canadian immigration authorities, who pu him on a train headed back to Buffalo.

From Buffalo, Patterson wired the following message to the mass meeting in Massey Hall here:

"Ordered deported from Canada. Greet meeting in name of International Labor Defense and Executive Committee of International Red Aid. I. L. D. rallying American masses against indictment of Smith, continued imprisonment of the Eight, growing fascism of Bennett Government. Deportation prevents personnel expression of our solidarity with Canadian working-class. Call upon Canadian workers to rally around the Canadian Labor Defense League and force revocation of Section 98 and release all class war prisoners."

Smith, whose indictment is an attempt by the Bennett government to outlaw he C.L.D.L., siser organization of the American I.L.D., is out on $10,000 bail and is scheduled to have its first court hearing here Monday.

2-19-34

Protests against the indictment, demanding Smith's unconditional release, the release of the eight Canadian leaders sentenced to long prison terms, and revocation of Section 98, under which the Communist Party of Canada has been outlawed, should be sent to Premier Bennett, Ottawa, Canada, and to AttorneyGeneral W. H. Price, Queen's Park, Toronto, Canada.

LABOR DEFENSE GROUP BARRED AT CHURCHES

Place for Mass Meeting Refused Herndon Committee

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
March 26, 1934

Public repudiation of the Herndon committee of the International Labor Defense came Monday from leaders in the National Association for the Advancement of Color People because of an attack the I. L. D. committee made on the N. A. A. C. P. and the Interracial Commission.

Two negro churches barred their doors Sunday to a proposed mass meeting arranged by the Herndon defense committee of the I. L. D., and it was reported the meeting failed to materialize.

A bulletin by the Herndon committee attacking the N. A. A. C. P. and the Interracial Commission, charging these organizations with betraying John Downer, negro convicted of attack and electrocuted last Friday, caused the dissension.

"I shall not stand by and see the good attempted by the N. A. A. C. P. and the noble work of the Interracial Commission under the sane leadership of Dr. W. W. Alexander, R. B. Eleaser and Arthur Raper ill spoken of by a group more rash with words and sense," said J. Raymond Henderson, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church.

Rev. Henderson barred his doors to the meeting and renounced his membership on the Herndon committee.

Herndon is Angelo Herndon, convicted of riot activities in connection with the May Day demonstration attempted here nearly four years ago.

After the Wheat Street Church was closed to the committee, announcement was made that it would meet at the Central A. M. E. Church.

J. A. Dexter, pastor of that church, closed the doors to the committee, as had been done at Wheat Street.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
March 27, 1934

Under Which Flag?

In Atlanta a number of important Negro ministers have come out in bold opposition to the International Labor Defense. One of these clergymen denounced the Communist organization in very blunt terms. Recent evidences of the hostility shown by the I. L. D. to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Interracial Commission led to this sensational development. The incident is the first of its kind, in the sense that Negro leaders, having had to make their choice between conservative and radical organizations claiming their support, have had the courage to speak out against Communist encroachments.

It is an attitude which might well be emulated by discerning Negroes in other Southern cities. They have in the past seen the danger inherent in the activities of the I. L. D., but they could not bring themselves to disdain any show of help from any source. That, The Age-Herald believes, is a fair statement of the position of most well-balanced and educated Negroes in this section. But they are now under an obligation to declare under which flag they will march, the flag of sane and evolutionary progress or the flag of violent and revolutionary destruction.

This cleavage between creative forces, on the one hand, and doctrinaire hatred, on the other, has been apparent for some time. It has had a striking expression in the play "They Shall Not Die," now running in New York, which deals with the Scottsboro cases from a Communist angle and which includes slurs at the expense of organizations other than the I. L. D. The struggle between liberals and extremists for the palm of Negro leadership has grown intense. It is heartening to know that the moderate element has at last decided to stand its ground.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
March 26, 1934

Negroes Close Doors Of Atlanta Churches To I. L. D. Committee

Calling the International Labor Defense the "most ungrateful law I know in America," Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church, urged all negro churches here to shut their doors to I. L. D. meetings.

Shortly after his statement Sunday, the pastor of the Central African Methodist Episcopal Church, another large negro church, denied the Herndon committee permission to hold a meeting in the building. The Herndon committee was set up for the defense of Angelo Herndon, negro, charged with inciting to riot and whose case was appealed.

Henderson, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church, said he would not "stand by supinely" and see the good attempted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Inter-Racial Commission here "repudiated by a group of people more rash with words than with sense."

He said the I. L. D., in a bulletin, has charged the two organizations with "betraying" the negroes in connection with the recent execution of John Downer, Elbert County negro, convicted of attacking a white woman.

NEGRO LEADERS TAKE THEIR STAND

A few days ago a large number of Atlanta Negro preachers called on members of their race to recognize the selfish will of the misleading International Labor Defense organization.

The Atlanta Negro spiritual leaders spoke out plainly and forcefully against the I. L. D. and its sinister efforts to cause trouble for the Negro.

D-28-34

Recalling that the I. L. D., an organization with communistic leaning has attacked the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, The Birmingham Age-Herald notes that this is the first time that Negro leaders have made a public choice between conservative and radical organizations.

Commenting on the resolutions offered by the Atlanta Negroes, the Birmingham paper says:

> It is an attitude which might well be emulated by discerning Negroes in other Southern cities. They have in the past seen the danger inherent in the activities of the I. L. D., but they could not bring themselves to disdain any show of help from any source. That, The Age-Herald believes, is a fair statement of the position of most well-balanced and educated Negroes in this section. But they are now under an obligation to declare under which flag they will march, the flag of sane and evolutionary progress or the flag of violent and revolutionary destruction.
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Not only heartening to those who would guard closely the friendly relationship between the black man and the white man is this sensible attitude taken by the Atlanta preachers but there comes also other news that is well taken by members of both races. That is the attitude of the Negro press toward the unfortunate happenings in Washington, provoked by the Negro, Oscar DePriest.

Most Negro newspapers, with the best interest of their race in mind, rebuked the group of Howard University students who caused a row in the House eating place.

The Negro newspapers realized that communistic organizations of the same ilk of the I. L. D. were trying to exploit the Negro.

Attack on NAACP by ILD Here Bars Herndon Group From Church

Attack upon the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by the International Labor Defense Sunday brought down a hornets' nest around the ears of the I. L. D. and the Herndon defense committee when Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist church, urged all negro churches to close their doors to I. L. D. meetings, and Rev. J. A. Dexter, pastor of the Central A. M. E. church, refused to allow the Herndon committee to hold a meeting in his church Sunday afternoon.

In a public statement, Henderson repudiated his membership in the Herndon defense committee, and attacked the I. L. D. as the "most ungrateful lot I know in America."

The I. L. D., Henderson said, has issued a bulletin charging A. T. Walden, negro attorney and president of the Atlanta branch of the N. A. A. C. P., and the interracial commission with betraying the negroes and aiding the "bosses'" courts in sending John Downer to his death.

"I shall not, nor do I believe the citizens of Atlanta will stand by supinely and see the good attempted by the N. A. A. C. P. and its president, and the noble work of the interracial commission under the sane leadership of Dr. Alexander, Mr. Eleazer and Mr. Raper ill spoken of and repudiated by a group of people more rash with words than with sense," Henderson said.

Baxter said that a proposed mass meeting called by the Herndon defense committee to be held at his church was announced for the Central A. M. E. church without his authorization, and that he declined to allow it to be held at his church.

Reports Sunday night were that the Herndon committee, faced by a lack of time to shift its arrangements, failed to meet.

Henderson said Sunday night that the annual campaign of the N. A. A. C. P. was a huge success in spite of class consciousness as well as a oth are now blowing off steam. ıp, everything will be all right.

Chicago South Side I. L. D. Widens Out Fight on Jim-Crow

Democratic Rights of Negro Masses Keynote of Section Convention

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, April 10.—The South Side Section Convention of the International Labor Defense was held here Sunday with 26 delegates, representing the 800 members, discussing their work and planning future activity.

The delegates, the great majority of them Negro workers, enthusiastically received the organizer's report, and went on to prepare their organization for the struggles of the coming months. Particularl attention was paid to the fight against jim-crowism and discrimination. A decision was passed to co-ordinate I. L. D. activity with that of the U. S. N. R. by exchanging representatives on the leading committees of each organization

A fraternal delegate from the American Consolidated Trades Council, an organization of Negro workers barred from jobs by the chauvinistic policy of the A. F. of L misleaders, spoke and was greeted with great applause.

Penetration of the basic industries by the I. L. D. was discussed, as the best way for carrying on the struggle against war and fascism. White workers living in the territory east of Cottage Grove, boss-appointed "color line," pledged their branch to carry on a relentless struggle against the landlord associations that try to keep the east side "lily white."

The section closed with the election of a new executive committee and 10 delegates to attend the district convention of the I. L. D. to be held in Pana, Ill., next Saturday and Sunday.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
AGE HERALD

MAR 27 1934

Under Which Flag?

In Atlanta a number of important Negro ministers have come out in bolding opposition to the International Labor Defense. One of these clergymen denounced the Communist organization in very blunt terms. Recent evidences of the hostility shown by the I. L. D. to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Interracial Commission led to this sensational development. The incident is the first of its kind, in the sense that Negro leaders, having had to make their choice between conservative and radical organizations claiming their support, have had the courage to speak out against Communist encroachments.

It is an attitude which might well be emulated by discerning Negroes in other Southern cities. They have in the past seen the danger inherent in the activities of the I. L. D., but they could not bring themselves to disdain any show of help from any source. That, The Age-Herald believes, is a fair statement of the position of most well-balanced and educated Negroes in this section. But they are now under an obligation to declare under which flag they will march, the flag of sane and evolutionary progress or the flag of violent and revolutionary destruction.

This cleavage between creative forces, on the one hand, and doctrinaire hatred, on the other, has been apparent for some time. It has had a striking expression in the play "They Shall Not Die," now running in New York, which deals with the Scottsboro cases from a Communist angle and which includes slurs at the expense of organizations other than the I. L. D. The struggle between liberals and extremists for the palm of Negro leadership has grown intense. It is heartening to know that the moderate element has at last decided to stand its ground.

Negro Pastor Raps I. L. D. At Atlanta

ATLANTA, GA., March 25.—(AP)—The Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church, which has one of the largest of the negro congregations of Atlanta, issued a statement here today urging all negro churches to close their doors to International Labor Defense meetings.

The negro pastor said the International Labor Defense had issued a bulletin attacking the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Inter-Racial Commission here in connection with the case of John Downer, Elbert County negro recently executed for an attack on a white woman.

This bulletin, Henderson charged, accused the Inter-Racial Commission and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of "betraying" the negroes.

Branding the International Labor Defense as "the most ungrateful lot I know in America," Henderson said "I shall not, nor do I believe the citizens of Atlanta will, stand by supinely and see the good attempted by the N. A. A. C. P., and its president and the noble work of the Inter-Racial Commission . . . ill spoken of and repudiated by a group of people more rash with words than with sense."

Following Henderson's statement, the Rev. J. A. Dexter, pastor of the Central A. M. E. Church, declined to permit the Herndon defense committee to meet in his church this afternoon. The Herndon committee is interested in the defense of Angelo Herndon, negro, charged with inciting to riot, whose case has been appealed.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
RECORD

APR 4 1934

Negroes Condemn I. L. D.

In Atlanta a few days ago a number of negro preachers called on members of their race to recognize the selfishness of the misleading International Labor Defense organization. These Georgia negro spiritual leaders spoke out strongly and forcefully against the I. L. D. and its sinister operations that make only trouble for the negroes

The Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald, recalling that the I. L. D. an organization of communistic leanings, has attacked the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, comments as follows on the resolutions offered by the Atlanta negroes:

> It is an attitude which might well be emulated by discerning negroes in other southern cities. They have in the past seen the danger inherent in the activities of the I. L. D., but they could not bring themselves to disdain any show of help from any source. That, the Age-Herald believes, is a fair statement of the position of most well-balanced and educated negroes in this section. But they are now under an obligation to declare under which flag they will march, the flag of sane and evolutionary progress or the flag of violent and revolutionary destruction.
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To this another great and fair-minded southern newspaper, the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser adds:

> Not only heartening to those who would guard closely the friendly relationship between the black man and the white man is this sensible attitude taken by the Atlanta preachers but there comes also other news that is well taken by members of both races. That is the attitude of the negro press toward the unfortunate happenings in Washington, provoked by the negro, Oscar DePriest.
>
> Most negro newspapers, with the best interest of their race in mind, rebuked the group of Howard university students who caused a row in the house eating place.
>
> The negro newspapers realized that communistic organizations of the same ilk of the I. L. D. were trying to exploit the negro.

It is, as the Advertiser says heartening, indeed, to note the sensible attitude taken by the negro spiritual leaders in this matter And this, the Record believes, is the attitude of a majority of the best of the leaders of the negro race.

Labor - 1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

International Ladies Garment Workers,

Garment Workers Desert Jim Crow Hotel In Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill.—(A N P)—Two hundred and fifty delegates to the International Ladies Garment Workers Convention in session here this week moved bag and baggage from Medinah Temple, a huge club built for Chicago Masons but now in receivership, because the six colored delegates and their friends were embarrassed when they sought to use the regular elevators to get to the convention hall.

David Dublinsky, president, informed the Medinah management that the union would not tolerate discrimination and the entire delegation moved to various hotels, removing their sessions to the Morrison Hotel.

The six Jim-Crowed delegates represented New York, Kansas City and Chicago.

When a delegation of colored Chicago members walked into convention Hall and presented officers with a large floral wreath in recognition of their stand the entire audience cheered and white women delegates hugged and kissed their colored sisters.

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

International Women's Congress Against War.

Negro Woman Delegate To Anti-War Congress Praises Unity of Meet

By SI GERSON

We're against war and fascism,
We're against war and fascism.
We shall not be moved.
Just like a tree
Planted by the water
We shall not be moved.

CAPITOLA TASKER'S voice floated over the greensward on the bank of the Seine that clear Sunday afternoon with all the suppressed richness of her pleasant, husky southern voice.

It's a far cry from the clay banks of the Alabama River to the shores of the Seine, but for the womenfolk fighting the monster of war, it's a short span. Capitola Tasker knows that now, and she told that to me very emphatically. "Yes, I sang that at that picnic right after the Congress, and you should have seen the French workers come running to listen."

"It was right after the sessions of the International Women's Congress Against War and the French workers gave us a big affair and I was asked to sing," she continued. "They couldn't understand a word, but they liked it. About the second or third stanza they all swung in. They made one of their own fellows translate it, too."

How did she happen to go to the Congress?

"Elected by the Sharecroppers Conference in Alabama, of course!" (How could I be so stupid, not to guess that this vital, smiling Negro woman was elected by the poverty-stricken tenant farmers of the South?) "It was my first time in New York and of course, my first time across."

What impressed her most?

Unity

"The unity—1,088 woman delegates together, all in harmony, all telling of the same brutal treatment, all seeking a way out."

Yes, the stories were all strangely similar.

"These women didn't think of race or color"—she stopped a moment, breathless — "they were looking out for their boys, their husbands, their brothers—to keep them from being slaughtered up for profits for the capitalist class."

Mrs. Tasker went on to tell of the daily, workmanlike sessions of this anti-war movement. They met from 9 to 12:30 every morning, reconvening for the four days of the Congress. Mrs. Tasker plunged into the work of the session with the rest, meeting in committees, discussing and debating. "It was heaven on earth to see a number of women working together for one thing in harmony and peace."

What did she think of the Soviet delegation?

"It was thrilling to see them march in, even thought it was on the last day. And what a reception they got!"

What did she intend to do now?

Will Work in South

She was going back South and report on the Congress. She was going to tell them all about it, particularly the women. And she was going into the churches in the South and tell them about the many women who were at the international congress — "even sick nurses—women from every walk in life."

"This is no individual fight; it's a world-wide fight. I'm going to tell the women: 'You needn't to worry. There's nothing to lose; there's everything to gain.' But we must organize, we must."

Yes, she was going to tell the southern women workers, particularly her Negro neighbor, about the Congress. She, whose life was one long, bitter struggle with the Alabama soil, whose life was one bitter fight with hatred, the hatred of a white ruling class—she was going to tell them of the Congress.

"To think about the melody of the meeting—it was all like a bunch of little bitties, little chicks, you know—they acted as if they never knew what hatred was—the whole four days were sunshine!"

And would I please put it in the Daily Worker.

I would.

That'd be fine. It'd help in the anti-war work in Alabama.

* * *

CLARA BODIAN, trim, competent secretary of the United Council of Working Class Housewives, sent by the New York Regional Conference Against War to the International Women's Meet in Paris, just laughed when I asked her what were here greatest impressions of the Congress.

"Too many of them; everything was important." "But," she corrected herself, "one thing did stand out in my mind above everything else. And that was the fact that we working class women could neutralize, if not win over, so many middle class women—pacifists, feminists, church women.

"There was a real feeling of internationalism," she went on, "a unity built on the basis of the excellent reports of the women workers who led the Congress. The working women, of course, and their reports were the basis of the Congress."

"The Soviet delegation and the speeches of its members gave the women a feeling of the genuine equality that exists for our sex in the U.S.S.R. It gave the women a certain confidence that equality can be achieved."

Anti-War Meetings in City

What were her immediate plans for further anti-war work?

"Section mass meetings called by our organization, the Women's Councils, in every district in New York. At this meeting I'll report on the Congress and delegates to the Second U. S. Congress Against War will be elected. We'll work, at the same time, to get delegates from other organizations to the Congress."

Yes, the struggle against a new war will be pushed with increasing vigor. The traditional picture of the frail girl waving a tear-stained handkerchief at the departing doughboy is rapidly fading.

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

International Workers Order.

Ala. Court Issues New Warrant For Arrest Of Louise Thompson

John Reed Club Wire Protests Against Terror

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 18.—Louise Thompson, Negro organizer for the International Workers Order, was released today after authorities were forced to drop the trumped up vagrancy charges on which she was arrested.

A new warrant was immediately issued for her arrest by a ruling class trembling in deadly fear before the growing unity of white and Negro workers in the fight against starvation, Fascism and imperialist war. 5-19-34

NEW YORK.—A vigorous protest against the Alabama steel bosses and the arrest of working-class organizers and John Howard Lawson, a member of the John Reed Club of New York, was wired yesterday to Gov. B. M. Miller of Alabama by the John Reed Clubs of the U.S.

As a result of the slanders against Negro workers printed in the Birmingham News, white miners are calling on Negro miners to boycott this paper, one striker correspondent from Bessemer, Ala., reports to the Daily Worker, in an article printed on page six of this issue.

SOUTHERNERS HOLD WOMAN

Amsterdam News

Friends Await Word of Miss Thompson —Reported Held

5-19-34

Word was being awaited here yesterday of the disposition of the case of Miss Louise Thompson, field representative of the International Workers' Order, who was reported arrested in Birmingham Thursday of last week on a charge of vagrancy. The Daily Worker, organ of the Communist Party, charged that Miss Thompson was framed during a reign of terror being conducted by the officials throughout Alabama.

The arrest is said to have taken place in the Birmingham headquarters of the I. W. O., a radical fraternal organization. Miss Thompson was reported taken into custody with five white men, Blain Owen, Harold Ralston, Carl Wilson, R. S. Harris and Holland Williams, whom she was addressing. The case was scheduled to be heard in Judge Abernathy's court in that city.

Belief that Miss Thompson was out on bail pending a hearing on the vagrancy charge was expressed here Wednesday by friends who are said to have received a communication from her, postmarked Huntsville, Ala. The field representative has been doing organizational work in the South for several weeks.

Miss Thompson, the divorced wife of Wallace Thurman, novelist-playwright, who is now doing scenarios for a prominent moving picture corporation in Hollywood, was the leader of a group of twenty-two Negro writers and artists who journeyed to the Soviet Union in 1932 for the purpose of making "Black and White," a propaganda film. At the time Miss Thompson was assistant in research to the Congregational Educational Society, 112 West Nineteenth street.

The film was not made, but Miss Thompson spent several months in touring the Soviet Union. Upon her return here she took an active part in the radical movement and for a time was national secretary of the Scottsboro Action Committee, which was largely responsible for the march to Washington in behalf of the boys in 1933. Later she became affiliated with the I. W. O. Miss Thompson left on her Southern tour a few days after "They Shall Not Die," John Wexley's drama on the Scottsboro Case, opened at the Royale Theatre here. She formerly lived at 409 Edgecombe avenue.

BIRMINGHAM JAILED HER

Birmingham World 5-29-34

LOUISE THOMPSON 5-29-34.

—former wife of Wallace Thurman, noted novelist. Miss Thompson has long been a leader in Communistic activities and was arrested in Birmingham recently and freed on a charge of vagrancy. However, she was arrested again and charged with giving the wrong name when previously nabbed. She was released under bond of $100. While in court on the vagrancy charge. she reprimanded lawyers for using "nigger" in place of "Negro." Miss Thompson, who was also one of the 22 young men and women who went to Soviet Russia to produce a picture, was in Atlanta last week.

Gets Judge "Told"

MISS LOUISE THOMPSON,

who, recently arrested in Birmingham for activities as field representative of the International Workers' Order, upbraided Judge Abernathy of that city and the prosecution witness for their use of the word n——. Harold Ralston, one of five white men arrested with her, defended race equality. Sentences in the six cases were postponed.

Daily Worker 5-19-34

LOUISE THOMPSON

Negro organizer of the International Workers Order, whose re-arrest is ordered following collapse of vagrancy charge.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

I.W.O. Must Establish Central Base Among Negro Workers

Concentrate on Harlem, Chicago Black Belt and the South

By MAX BEDACHT

To become the fraternal organization of the American working masses, our International Workers Order must establish its central base among the native American workers. Our present campaign for strengthening the English section is one of the necessary steps toward this end.

In this connection work among the Negro masses is a most important effort. The Negro masses are a large percentage of the native American workers. The organization of Negro masses in our ranks will be the real proof of the proletarian class character of our Order. Last but not least, the Negro masses, most exploited, their economic existence most insecure are victimized most extensively by profit-making capitalist insurance companies, with very little or no benefit at all to themselves.

For this reason our City Central Committees everywhere must give special attention to agitation and organization work among the Negro masses. This work requires the collective efforts of all sections of the Order. It requies special mobilization of all active forces of the Order.

The National Executive Committee has issued special propaganda folders for work in the Negro sections; these folders can be secured free of charge. A systematic house-to-house distribution of this folder in Negro sections, followed with house-to-house canvasses, must be organized by volunteer members of the Order. To mobilize these volunteers and to organize and systematize their work is the duty of the leading committees of the Order.

The National Executive Committee decided that as part of our efforts to win the Negro masses into our Order special organization work shall be done in the South. Accordingly, an organizer was sent there. As a result of the work of this organizer, our Order has now established English branches in Richmond, Portsmouth, Norfolk and New Orleans. The response to our organization work, especially among the Negro workers in these southern cities, shows the tremendous possibilities our Order has for growth and expansion as the fraternal Order of the most exploited masses of American workers.

Work in the Harlem territory of New York and the Black Belt of Chicago has begun. However, it is still very weak. It is the work of only a few volunteers. It is not yet the concentrated effort of the whole city organizations of the Order. Instead of a dozen comrades as now, hundreds must be mobilized Instead of a few individual members of the Order, all branches, all leading committees and the City Central Committees of New York and Chicago must make the work in the Harlem Section in New York and on the South Side of Chicago their major task.

The National Executive Committee has purposely confined the major activities in the next few months to special work to build the English-speaking section. This enables us to concentrate our forces We must carry through this concentration by doing everything within our power to mobilize the last ounce of energy to build English youth and children's branches especially in the Negro sections of the cities.

To carry through this concentration work especially in the Negro section is a piece of concrete propaganda work. By this kind of work we will really actively combat the poison of white chauvinism. Bourgeois influences and ideological poisons are not counteracted and killed only by propaganda speeches. It is necessary to draw the workers into active participation in the effort to build workers organizations and carry out working class struggles. In these practices the workers learn the poisonous character of bourgeois ideology. It is in this work that the workers themselves will learn to make efforts to cleanse their conceptions from bourgeois influences.

The last week saw a slight improvement in the campaign to build the Youth Section. Fifty new members was the total for the week. However, only 13 out of the 35 youth branches recruited new members.

An adult Slovak branch has set an example well worth following With a membership of only 27, the Baltimore adult Slovak branch organized a youth branch of 12 members. Of these, nine are young steel workers, bakers, etc. This is what we mean by adult cooperation in winning young workers for the I.W.O. Every adult branch can cooperate in the building of the Youth Section. Discuss the youth question in the branch; follow with a registration of members whose children are eligible for the Youth Section (intermediate ages 16-18 and seniors ages 18-25). Many of our adult members work in factories side by side with young workers. These young workers can be recruited into the Youth Section.

Guidance to Youth Branches

Every adult branch, city committee and city central committee should elect a special committee to meet with the youth branch in their territory for joint activity in stimulating the drive. The existing youth branches need the guidance and leadership of our experienced adult comrades. Our adult comrades can become a factor in helping the youth branches in solving problems of headquarters, etc., which today stand in the way of the development of the necessary youth activity —sports, etc.

Many adult branches have youth members on their rolls, These youth members are not drawn into the life of the I.W.O. and remain insurance members. We want to draw these youth into the life of the I.W.O., to give them the advantages of a proletarian education and draw them actively into the struggle for their needs. To do this we should transfer them to youth branches where such exist, or make these youth in adult branches the basis for buliding new youth

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Haywood New Sec'y League of Struggle For Negro Rights

Veteran Working Class Leader Outlines Plans Emphasizing Necessity of Building a Mass L. S. N. R.

By CYRIL BRIGGS

NEW YORK.—Harry Haywood, veteran fighter for Negro liberation and the cause of the entire working class, was unanimously elected general secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights at a meeting of the National Executive Board of that organization Monday night at 119 W. 135th St.

Richard B. Moore tendered his resignation as general secretary on account of ill health. He will, however, continue his activities in the League as a member of the National Executive Board.

Ben Davis Named as Editor of Liberator

The Board voted to release Maude White as editor of the Liberator to permit her to take up other work. It decided to invite Ben Davis, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., to assume editorship of the paper. Davis is also nationally known for his activities in the closely related struggles for Negro liberation and the social emancipation of the workingclass. As one of the defense attorneys for Angelo Herndon, Davis, together with his client, fearlessly used the lynch courts as a forum to expose the national oppression and plundering of the Negro masses, and the policies of the white ruling class of keeping the Negro and white toilers apart.

Building of L. S. N. R. Imperative, Haywood Declares

Harry Haywood, who was interviewed by the writer after the Board meeting, declared that the conditions confronting the Negro and white toilers, and their growing resistance to the Roosevelt "New Deal" slavery not only provide the basis for building the L.S.N.R. into a nation-wide mass organization but made it imperative.

"The Board took note," he declared, "not only of the increasing fascist attacks on the toilers, directed with special fury against the Negro masses, but of the tremendous response throughout the country to the militant program of the L.S.N.R. The Negro masses are in motion today to a greater extent than ever before in their history in this country. The unity of the white and Negro toilers is being welded in increasing numbers of joint struggles for their demands. The Board decided that one of the urgent questions facing the organization is the crystalization of the growing mass sympathy with the program of the L.S.N.R. into definite organizational channels."

Ths led us into a discussion of cropping up, like mushroom growths of new reformist programs and grouplets sponsored by middle-class Negro misleaders, dislodged by the crisis from their usual avocations.

Warns of Reformist Activities

"On the basis of the awakening of the Negro masses, their growing discontent with their worsening conditions, there is a feverish increase in the activities of reformist elements," Haywood stated. "There is a wide-spread growth of jim-crow nationalist movements sponsored by Negro middle-class visionaries, who are advancing all sorts of programs directed toward holding the masses back from struggle and to confuse them in their search for a real "way out" of their intolerable conditions. The "Back to Africa" slogan of Garvey is being revived in new and more subtle forms. These new editions of Garveyism Haywood called neo-Garveyism. A movement of a jim-crow "49th State" has been launched in Chicago. These reformist programs are all designed to prevent the approach of the Negro masses to a real revolutionary program, and to hold them under the leadership of the middle-class misleaders, which means, objectively to keep them bound to the chariot of the white ruling class masters and to defeat their struggle for liberation.

Must Boldly Put Forward L.S.N.R. Program

"As against these reformist programs, it becomes urgently necessary to more boldly and determinedly put forward the program of the L.S.N.R. for a real revolutionary way out through the most relentless struggle by the Negro people, in alliance with the white toilers, against the rising fascist reaction in the country. This can be done only on the basis of mobilizing the masses for their immediate demands against unemployment, discrimination, wage cuts, lynching, against the increasing robbery of the share croppers and poor farmers of the South, against Hunger, Fascism and War.

Haywood will make a 3-month organizational tour of the most important industrial centers of the North, spending 2 weeks in the chief centers. The tour will take in Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

HARRY HAYWOOD

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

JUN 13 1934

NEGRO RIGHTS LEADER SPEAKS AT CONFERENCE

Harry Haywood of New York City, national secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, was the principal speaker last night at a mass conference held at the People's Finance Building, 11 North Jefferson avenue, for the purpose of formulating a proclamation of the rights of the Negro people of the city.

Haywood discussed at length the achievements of the league and outlined in detail what the St. Louis Negroes must do in order to gain their rights here. He discussed an ordinance which has been drafted by the local branch of the league, which includes in its sections a penalty to any person or group of persons who attempt to interfere with Negroes in the use of parks, buildings, swimming pools, schools, hospitals, playgrounds and other places of public amusement.

Tonight, Haywood will be the guest at a banquet to be held at the Food Workers' Union Hall, 1229 North Leonard avenue. Approximately 350 persons attended the conference last night.

Calls United Front Meet to Push Fight For Negro Freedom

Daily Worker
6-4-34
New York, N.Y.

League of Struggle for Negro Rights Urges All Groups Opposed to Lynching and Negro Oppression to Send Delegates June 16

NEW YORK.—Sounding the alarm against the increasing fascist terror and oppression against the Negro masses, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights has issued a call for a United Front Conference of all organizations and groups ready to fight against lynch terror and Negro persecution.

The conference will take place Saturday, June 16, at 2 p.m., in the Community House of St. Phillips Church, 134th St. and Seventh Ave. It will consider, together with other burning questions confronting the Negro masses and their white allies, the question of establishing an organizational center to bring together all forces willing to fight for Negro liberation and the building of a mass newspaper as a mighty weapon in this struggle. The call, which follows, urges all organizations to elect two delegates to the conference:

* * *

WE, NEGRO people of the United States face the bitterest moment of our existence. We were told to look to Washington for relief from the terrible economic crisis. For over one year now the "New Deal" has been in operation. The execution of the Scottsboro boys stares us in the face, while the boys are being tortured in prison. The attacks against the masses of our people continue by open lynch terror, the denial of the right to employment, jim-crowism and refusal of relief to impoverished and starving Negro workers and their families. Fascist violence against us stalks throughout the country.

Murder of Negro Strikers

The cold-blooded murder of striking Negro miners in Alabama and dockers on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, who are fighting for the right to live, must cause us to stop and think, and arouse our greatest indignation. We want to work, but through no fault of ours, millions of us cannot get work. When there is a little work, we are either forced to work for starvation wages or be shot.

Forging a New Slavery

The "New Deal" is forging a new slavery upon the Negro people! The N.R.A. codes have sanctioned discrimination and supported Southern differential wages for white workers, and jim-crow differentials, of still lower wages for Negroes. The plow - under - cotton program threatens a nation of Negro people with economic extinction!

Mr. Roosevelt is hailed by his Negro leader-supporters as a friend of the Negro people. But on Mothers' Day, a day set aside by presidential proclamation, Mr. Roosevelt ran away from Washington and dodged the Scottsboro Mothers who went to see him about their children. All of these things should cause us to stop and think!

We Are Not Without Allies

As terrible as our conditions are, we are not the only ones oppressed by the great rulers of the U.S.A. We do not, therefore, stand alone in this situation. The "New Deal" attacks the entire working and toiling masses, Negro and white. The rulers and their government prepare for bloody fascism like that which rages in Germany; they prepare for war also. The same rulers who enslave us, enslave our brothers in Cuba, West Indies and the Philippines. The revolutionary white workers know that it is impossible to be emancipated themselves without emancipating the Negro people. It is necessary for every Negro man, woman and child to be stirred to action. We must have a paper to arouse them. There is a place and the necessity for a paper which will not hesitate to print all facts about our oppression, and spread every spark of indignation to the four corners of the country and arouse the Negro people to united action.

We call upon you to join with us to consider the establishment of an organizational center in New York that will co-ordinate the forces of all Negro organizations and sympathetic organizations of other groups to resist effectively the growing attacks against the Negro people.

At this Conference many other burning issues that face the Negro people will be taken up and tasks outlined for putting through the above program.

To Welcome New "Liberator" Editor

We urge you to join with us to prepare a banquet to welcome Ben Davis, Jr., defense attorney for Angelo Herndon, as the new Editor of the "Negro Liberator" and to launch a drive for a mass paper to circulate throughout the U.S.A., in the West Indies and Africa.

We call upon every organization that endorses and is willing to support the fight for Negro liberation and freedom to elect two delegates to the United Front Conference, June 16th.

1,000 paid subscriptions by July 15th!

Louisiana

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Louisiana Sheriff Bans 'Share Wealth'

SHREVEPORT, La., May 12.—(AP) Sheriff T. R. Hughes today declared a ban on negro "share the wealth societies" in Shreveport and Caddo parish.

5-13-34

Addressing a warning to white organizers and negro members of such groups, Sheriff Hughes said:

"There is no law in the whole United States which will permit one man taking away the property of another, or dividing it up among any group, and no such propaganda or organizations having this as their purpose can be permitted or will be permitted in Shreveport or Caddo parish."

NEW ORLEANS WORKERS, DEFYING TERROR, DEMONSTRATE FOR RELIEF

Daily Worker 8-11-34 New York, N.Y.

With hundreds of National Guardsmen on one side of the City Hall to defend Huey P. Long's interests and hundreds of armed policemen on the other side, mobilized by Mayor Walmsley in the dispute of the two capitalist political factions, 5000 Negro and white workers took part Tuesday in one of the most militant demonstrations ever witnessed in the South.

The workers carried banners demanding passage of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, payment of the Soldiers' bonus, equal rights for Negroes, the use of all war funds for the unemployed, for a workers' and farmers' government in the United States and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

The meeting was called by a united front of Communists, Socialists, the Unemployment Councils, the Maritime Workers' Industrial Union, the League for Industrial Democracy and other labor organizations.

Labor - 1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Master Printers' Association.

New Orleans, La., Item
December 23, 1934

Negro Printers To Seat New Officers

The first meeting of the Colored Master Printers' association of New Orleans will be next Wednesday at 8 p. m. at 930 North Claiborne avenue. Officers elected at an organization meeting last Tuesday will be inducted, and code compliance will be discussed.

Price standardization through a clearing house organization will also be considered at the meeting which is open to all Negro printers in the city. Officers include Robert G. Williams, president; Rev. I. Gilcrese, vice-president; James Carney, Jr., secretary; Fred Byrd, assistant secretary; George A. Simeon, treasurer; Mrs. Helene Baptiste, chaplain, and J. L. Edinburg and Varice Henry, Jr., chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the contact committee. George A. Smith is chairman of the clearing house committee.

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Michigan.
8

Unions, Strikes, etc..

UNIONS WORST ENEMY OF THE NEGRO – FORD

Afro American

Federation Victory in Detroit Auto Plants Would Oust Them.

1-13-34

4,800 EMPLOYED IN FORD PLANT

Baltimore Md.

Number Has Been as High as 18,000.

(Special to the AFRO)

DETROIT — If the automobile factories in Detroit ever fall under the control of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliates, it will mean the closing of the door to the Negro laborers.

This was the statement made by Donald J. Marshall at the St. Antoine Y.M.C.A. Sunday. Mr. Marshall is connected with the employment office of the Ford Motor Company, the largest employer of Negro labor in the world. It is believed he spoke with the backing of Mr. Ford. All Negro labor must come through the hands of Mr. Marshall.

Prefacing his remarks with a brief history of the beginning of the machine age, Mr. Marshall declared that he had the largest laboratory in the world to study the Negro problems. There are 4,600 Negroes employed at the Ford plant. More than 1,800 have been hired since last October.

Hotels

Mr. Marshall stated that at one time Negro hotel employees manned practically every hotel in the country. But today they have been swept aside by white employees who are members of a union. The first of these union movements to replace Negroes with whites had its beginning in the hotels of the East, he asserted.

Mr. Marshall has an excuse for his opposition to the American Federation of Labor and its affiliates. That excuse can be found right here in Detroit among the musicians, he asserted.

Musicians

At one time, colored musicians were hired at all social functions. The whites organized the musicians, and now the Negro musician is barred, notwithstanding the fact that he is a member in good standing.

The speaker declared that an effort is now being made to organize the automobile workers in Detroit. He stated that a large number of Negro workers had already aligned themselves with this union movement, thinking that that is the way to employment.

If Detroit had been a union city, there would not be 4,600 Negroes employed at the Ford Motor Company, Mr. Marshall stated. The unions would control the shops, and he would not have been in a position to have hired the Negro laborer.

Ford Hired 18,000

At the peak of employment, the Ford Motor Car Company hired more than 18,000 Negro workers.

In addition, Mr. Marshall declared that the Ford Motor Car Company is the only factory in the country which hires young Negroes, places them in its training school and gives them jobs after they have learned trades.

With the unions in control, the Negroes would have been barred from the Ford training school.

No Answer from the Labor Dept.

In October, the speaker said, he wrote to the Department of Labor, asking how many unions are with the American Federation of Labor, how many admitted Negroes, and how many were composed of Negroes. He said that he received an answer from the department stating that his letter had been referred to the American Federation of Labor.

In November, Mr. Marshall sent a letter to the president of the American Federation of Labor, asking the same question. He has not as yet received an answer.

Break Down Unions

With the American Federation of Labor holding more power now than at any time since the death of Samuel Gompers, Mr. Marshall advised the Negro laborer to concentrat his forces for the avowed purpose of breaking down lines of demarcation erected by the unions.

In his closing remarks, the speaker informed his audience that he was not there as a representative of the Ford Company. Instead, he was there just to warn the Negro worker about the machinations of the American Federation of Labor.

Missouri.

Labor-1934-

Unions, Strikes, etc.

STRIKE AT PACKING HOUSES

Union Men Walk Out At Twelve Local Plants

"BIG" BILL TATE AIDS

350 Negro Employes In Fight For Better Pay

Argus

The 350 Negro members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America. Local No. 545 walked out with some 2100 white union workers Monday in a strike at 12 local packing houses. "Big" Bill Tate, foreman sparring partner of Jack Dempsey, was among those taking the lead in the workers fight for a minimum wages of 60 cents an hour for laborers and 75 cents an hour for butchers, with a guarantee of 32 hours a week. Tate came here as representative of the American Federation of Labor of which he is international organizer in the packing industry.

5-18-34

St. Louis Argus

Says Fight Means Much

Seven of the twelve plants being picketed Wednesday agreed to restore all the strikers to their jobs and guarantee them a 32-hour week, if they returned within a reasonable time. The companies making the offer were Belz Provision Co., Heil Packing Co., Krey Packing Co., Laclede Packing Co. Satorius Packing Co. and Sieloff Packing Co., The St. Louis Independent Packing Co. and Swift Co., which had been operating under police guard joined the offer.

Tate told an Argus reporter that the packing house employes are at present receiving from 42 1-2 to 52 cents an hour and many of them work less than 32 hours a week. He said that he felt the workers would gain much by their demands which have been put before NRA officials in Washington.

Tate has been an A. F. L. organizer since he retired from boxing in 1928 after 19 years in the ring. He has traveled thruout the United States and parts of Canada in his work. He estimated that there are more than 50,000 Negroes connected with the packing industry.

LOSE JOBS AS A. F. L. FIGHTS MIXED UNION

A. F. L. Group Demands Result In Members Of New Union Being Replaced On Job Here

Argus

The Premier Towel & Linen Service Co., 2918 Easton Ave., has unwittingly become the seat of a new type of labor trouble. When they decided to remodel their plant they employed the Gehlert Contracting Co., to do the work. This company employed two Negro laborers who are affiliated with the newly organized Allied Building Crafts Union. After three days' representatives of the A. F. of L. came on the job and demanded that these men (whom they called "non-union") be discharged, and so intimidated the contractor that he acceded to their wishes.

7-13-34

St. Louis Argus

Contend For Rights

When the matter was brought to the attention of the officials of the new union a vigorous protest was made, and, after conference with the contractor and the officials it was agreed that two Negroes should be reemployed and that the work should be divided equally between the two rival unions. However, on Thursday, July 5, the representatives of the A. F. of L. came on the job and demanded that no other union should be recognized; and since that date none of the members of the new union have been employed.

The A. B. C. Union then began to picket the job, placing an umbrella man there with the words "unfair to Allied Building Crafts Union" printed in large letters. When our reporter visited the scene he found a Negro and a white man walking side by side with the umbrella. On July 5 three carloads of men from the A. F. of L. were reported to have come on the job about 11:00 a. m. forcibly took the umbrella from its bearer. It is alleged that guns were also flourished and one A. B. C. man severely beaten.

The Allied Building Crafts Union has continued to picket the job demanding a square deal for its members — both black and white — and has filed a complaint with the local office of the N. R. A.

Tied Up New Hospital

This is the same union said to be indirectly responsible for the seven weeks' tie-up of the new Homer G. Phillips Hospital for Negroes. The General Tile Company has the contract for all the tile work in this hospital and has agreed to employ Negroes who are affiliated with the A. B. C. Union; but as soon as its tile was delivered the A. F. of L. went on strike, and has refused to go back to work until the job has been taken from the General Tile Co.

ORGANIZERS ARE BEATEN

Communist

Argus

Negroes, Their Lawyer and His Companions Attacked

CARUTHERSVILLE, Mo., Sept. 12.—At conclusion of a preliminary hearing today before Justice Max Kelley of Steele, four St. Louis negroes, three men and one woman, charged with unlawfully organizing the negroes in this coutny, their negro lawyer and his two companions, also of St. Louis were attacked by the white audience and beaten.

9-13-34

Justice Kelley had just rendered his decision fining each $1,000 and a year in jail when the crowd rushed, thrust officers aside and beat the negroes with fists and blackjacks, it was said.

The lawyer came here this morning to defend the four, Robert Thomas, Sam Sawyer, Dave Johnson and Ella Brown, who were arrested Sunday. The crowd quickly dispersed after the beating and no arrests were made.

Labor—1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

National Association of Cooks, Waiters and Maids.

Cooks, Waiters, Maids Plan Convention Here

Negro members of the Montgomery district, National Association of Cooks, Waiters and Maids, will meet in convention here next week at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, it was announced yesterday by A. L. Hebert, of New Orleans, national president of the domestic employes organization.

The convention will open Monday and continue through Friday and the sessions will feature lectures and demonstrations of modern methods of service. An expert home economist will be on hand to conduct classes. Lectures on health and hygiene will be given in cooperation with city and county health officials.

The purpose of the meeting is to "increase the efficiency of those in service and to maintain high standards."

The white people of Montgomery are asked to cooperate with negro leaders in making it possible for servants to attend the sessions which will be held in church auditorium every day.

National Textile Workers Union.

Labor- 1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

ASK TEXTILE STRIKE TO PUSH DEMANDS FOR NEGROES

Crusader News Agency 9-16-34

NEW YORK. - (CNA) Urging that demands covering the special needs of Negro tex-

tile workers be added to the demands of the present nation-wide strike, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, with headquarters in this city, has addressed a letter to the Executive Committee of the United Textile Workers Union.

New York, N.Y.

After pledging support to the strike, the letter goes on to describe the plight of the Negro textile workers, and asks that the strike committee, and all Negro and white textile workers, put forward and fight for the following six demands:

1. All categories of jobs, with no exceptions, to be open to white and Negro alike. Against the stretch-out, which speeds up the workers on the job and crowds other white and Negro workers out of the industry.

2. Differential between Northern and Southern wages to be abolished.

3. Outside crews, cleaners, etc., to be included in the wage minimum and hour maximum of the NRA code.

4. No discrimination in housing, transportation, etc., for Negroes. Segregation in housing and transportation to be abolished.

5. Abolish the so-called "colored" locals of the union. Admit Negro workers to union locals on an equal basis with whites, with the same rights, including the right to hold any office.

6. Bring Negro textile workers into the national executive committee of the union, into the national and local strike committees.

Urges Negroes Support Strike

The letter "urges every Negro textile worker to join the ranks of the strikers, to give the strike his or her fullest support, to throw his energies into the task of winning from the employers the demands of the strike committee.

"But in order to mobilise the Negro masses," the letter goes on to say, "the strike committee must support the demands of the Negro textile workers, must add these demands to those already made on the employers.

"We wish to point out to the strike committee some of the conditions under which the Negro textile workers suffer. All the higher-paid categories of work are closed to them; they are almost never admitted to the skilled and semi-skilled jobs in the mills. Of the 14,000 Negro workers in the industry, 12,000 are laborers of one sort or another. Negro men are used for the outside crews as truckers and as platform men. Negro women are used as scrubbers, sweepers, cleaners. Beyond these disagreeable and ill-paid tasks, the textile industry remains a

'white man's industry', whose doors are slammed shut in the faces of the Negro workers.

N.R.A. Code Discrimination

"Further, the N.R.A. code discriminates openly against the Negro workers. Minimum wages for 'cleaners and outside employees' are set at 75 percent of the minimum for other workers in the industry. The maximum hours of the workers are set at 44 - which is four more hours than the maximum for the industry as a whole.

"In addition, hundreds of Negro workers even in these jobs have been thrown out and areplaced by whites since the N.R.A. code went into effect.

"For those Negroes remaining in the industry, a hundred discriminations make life even more unbearable than it is for the white textile workers. The Negro employees, particularly in the South, are generally not provided with transportation to the mills; they must walk to and from work because of the Jim-Crow bus system. They are forced to live in segregated sections of the town, under the most painful and terrible conditions of housing and sanitation.

workers sit in separate locals, which take the orders of white officials. Althoug there are seventeen national officers of the union, not one is a Negro. Not a single Negro was sent as a delegate to the U.T.W. convention. And among the demands of the present textile strike, not one puts forward the needs and rights of the Negro workers in the industry.

Crusader news Agency 9-15-34

"The Negro workers, wherever they have been given the least show of fair and equal treatment by the unions, have been among the best and bravest union men and women. We urge the U.T.W. and the white textile workers to push the demands of the Negro workers. If this is done, the union will find that the Negro textile workers and the Negro masses generally, will be a tower of strength in the present strike and in the struggles to come."

Negro Industrial Clerical Alliance.

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Unions, Strikes, etc.

See: Negro and Radicalism. - (Abdul Sufi Hamid)

Jewish Business Men Protest To Mayor LaGuardia On Race Hatred Campaign of Abdul Sufi Hamid

By LUDLOW W. WERNER

Aroused by the Anti-Semetic propaganda being spread through Harlem by Abdul Sufi Hamid, head of the Negro Industrial Clerical Alliance, embittered Jewish business men, and residents of Harlem have entered a formal protest to Mayor LaGuardia requesting that a stop be put to the street corner agi-

tation against them being carried on by what they call a "Black Hitler."

So bitter have they become that an organization, known as Jewish Minute Men of America, has openly declared that if Hamid's activities are not stopped by the authorities, they will stake their lives if necessary to drive this so-called Black Hitler out of New York themselves.

With all of the Jewish newspapers carrying stories about Hamid and his street-corner agitation against the Jews, a bitter feeling has been aroused throughout the city and it is thought that reprisals in the way of the firing of Negroes from their downtown jobs might come next.

In a long article appearing in the September 22 issue of The Jewish Day, one of the more conservative Jewish daily newspapers, the activities of Hamid are decried as creating racial and religious hatred and the hope is expressed that his vicious libel of Jews will soon be stopped by authorities.

The article, written by Joe Slonim, and especially translated by him for The New York Age follows:

Special Report

By JOE SLONIM

In the last few weeks a colored man has appeared in Harlem. He calls himself Abdul Hamid and says that he is the president of the Negro Industrial Clerical Alliance. He says that he is a minister and he personally proclaims himself as the American "Black Hitler." He says that it is his duty to drive the Jews not only from Harlem and New York but from all towns and villages in the South.

Abdul Hamid has been holding large mass meetings on the streets of Harlem and he creates a most dangerous libel upon the Jewish population of the city and of Harlem. He tries to develop Anti-Semetic sentiment among the colored people by telling them that they should boycott Jewish business men and he calls upon them that they declare "an open bloody war against the Jews who are much worse than all other whites." The police listen to the speeches of this self-appointed colored Hitler but so far they have not taken steps to stop him. Jewish residents in Harlem and Jewish business men who have been living very peacefully with colored people surrounding them feel very strongly about these attacks. They have appealed to City Hall but they were not able to see Mayor LaGuardia personally. Up to now the libellous slander and attacks of Abdul Hamid have not been stopped.

Abdul Hamid announced a few days ago that tonight (Saturday) he would hold a big mass meeting on the corner of 125th street and Seventh avenue. He said that the streets of Harlem are free for him and his activities and he is not afraid of anybody. He announced that at the meeting to be held tonight (Saturday) he will "tell the Jews where to get off and what ought to be done with them."

In the course of the past few weeks there were a number of small disturbances on the corners where Abdul Hamid spoke, but luckily no riots took place. One of the demands that Abdul Hamid has put forward is that all Jewish storekeepers must employ colored people only in their stores and even that, according to him, would not be sufficient. "They must get out of New York," he yelled.

A few days ago, Mr. Edgar Burman, the brother of the commander-in-chief of the Jewish War Veterans of America, came to the office of The Day, together with a committee of the Jewish Minutemen of America, the organization well known for its active fight against Hitlerism and the Ku Kluxers in the various cities of America. Mr. Burman asked us what should be done with the Black Hitler in Harlem. He said that a number of the members of his organization are so embittered about the vicious attacks being made by Abdul Hmid that they are ready to stake their lives if necessary to drive this so-called Black Hitler out of New York.

Our advice to them was not to take the law in their own hands. We told them to go as a committee to City Hall to see Mayor LaGuardia and place before him all the bare facts in connection with this new Anti-Semetic movement amongst the colored people who were never Anti-Semetic. Edgar Burman and the other members of his committee agreed to do it and they left a few days ago to visit the Mayor at City Hall. They tried to meet the Mayor personally but the Mayor was extremely busy that day and they saw his main secretary, Mr. Dunham.

The committee spoke very clearly and distinctly to the executive secretary of the Mayor. They informed him that the situation in Harlem is a disgrace. They told him that if the police will not take action in Harlem, it will certainly lead to riots. Mr. Dunham assured them that he would take the matter up with the Mayor and that steps will be taken to stop the so-called Black Hitler from any further vicious propaganda and race hatred. The committee handed over to Mr. Dunham a stenographic report of a speech made by Abdul Hamid, Monday evening, September 10. In that speech, he announced that the Negro Industrial Clerical Alliance has an office at 205 West 135th street and from there he is agitating a public propaganda, not only in New York but all over the country. In the course of his speech he yelled out hysterically: "Hitler does not want the damn Jews in Germany and we don't want the God-damned Jews in Harlem. We will chase them out of Harlem just as Hitler chased them out of Germany. If the Jews think we are afraid of them they are greatly mistaken. They'll get all that they're looking for and I will be the first one to start the battle agains them myself."

After that, he made a bitter attack on the Federal Administration in Washingon. He yelled out: "Who is Roosevelt? Roosevelt is no good. He was elected President only because the damn Jews wanted him elected. I am ready to bet with any one that he will never be re-elected again. We don't want Roosevelt and nobody should want him. You damn fool "Niggers' why do you join the United States army in time of war. Against whom and for whom are you fighting? You're fighting for your country. This isn't your country. This is the country of the whites and not of anybody else. The damn Jews Jews go around in Harlem and other places and tell you stories in which they assure you that they sympathize with you. They tell you that they feel with the colored people and they also are a down-trodden race. They are fakirs and liars. Don't believe the God-damned Jews."

The Jews in Harlem are very much concerned and even frightened about these libellous attacks and Anti-Semetic propaganda being spread by this Black Hitler. They informed the writer of this article that the colored people have always lived at peace with the Jews and they are very good natured people with a sense of humor, but there is a possibility that the propaganda of this kind might mislead them because the colored people are so emotional, and that every effort should be made to stop this race and religious hatred.

Not Harlem's 'Black Hitler,' Asserts Sufi Abdul Hamid

World Telegram

Resplendent in White Turban and Green Riding Cloak, the Sufi, Awaiting a Hearing, Says He Boycotts All Who Refuse to Employ Negroes.

10-9-34

New York, N. Y.

By A. J. LIEBLING,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

Sufi Aboul Hamid, magnificent in a white turban, a green poplin shirt, long green velvet riding cloak with gold braid and high black boots, rose today to his full height of six feet and indignation to deny that he is the "Black Hitler of Harlem," as charged in a summons to appear before Magistrate Overton Harris.

"Any allegation to the effect that I am a Hitler is manifestly erroneous," said the Sufi, "because I am not an Aryan. I do not believe in anti-Semiticism in any form, and the attempt to make a mountain out of a molehill have started this whole chaos."

The Sufi, who ran for the Assembly in the Seventeenth District last year as a candidate of the "Americo-Spanish Party," supported by the Association for the Advancement of Ethiopians, gave today's interview in the Hotel Dumas, at 205 W. 135th St., the headquarters of the Black League of America and the Negro Industrial and Clerical Association.

Taking Care of the Negro.

"The program of our organization is to better the economic status of the Negro by resorting to a boycott of such business establishments in Harlem which refuse to employ Negro help. We picket such establishments. Some of these establishments is owned by members of the Jewish faith and some is not. We are picketing Woolworth's, for instance, and all the Italian fish dealers on Eighth Ave."

The Sufi, who once revealed that he was brought up in Piraeus, Grece, and educated at the university of "Athenus," was scheduled to appear before the Magistrate later this afternoon, but said he was confident he would be acquitted of the charge of disorderly conduct made against him by a Harlem organization known as the Anti-Nazi minute men.

He Abandoned Politics.

"I abandoned the political sphere because I did not enjoy any success, due to the efforts of Tammany Hall," he said. "I labor now in the economical and social sphere. I am a disbeliever in the strict dogmas of Christianism, Jewishism and Confuciusism equally with Moslemism and evangelism, which is a flower that blooms and dies in a day, and our organization now has so many members they have had to reinforce this floor on account of the big meetings."

Labor – 1934

Unions, Strikes etc.

Negro Railway Workers.

RAILWAY WORKERS ORGANIZE TO STEM DISPLACEMENT

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 25.—(ANP) Representatives of various divisions of Negro railway workers have agreed to consolidate their forces in the current bitter battle to continue themselves in employment.

Delegates from independent unions, so-called company unions and the American federation of labor, at a joint meeting held September 18, endorsed unanimously a program of solidarity presented by the sponsors of the confab, Thomas D. Redd, Louisville, Ky., Arthur B. Hill, Richmond, Va., H. O. Gair, Baton Rouge, La., Lewis W. Fairchild, Popular Bluff, Mo., Leyton Weston, St. Louis, R. L. Mays, Chicago, and others.

A mammoth meeting will be held in Washington, D. C. about the middle of October to perfect a larger working organization.

"All For One"

Adoption of the slogan "one for all and all for one by these presen grew out of a common purpose t forestall complete elimination o Negro workers from railway serv ice. The men who came from al parts of the country cited the spe cial abuses colored workers are un der going because of contracts mad by opposite groups whose union they are not allowed to join and through misapplication and shar technical construction of these con tracts resulting in idleness and dis placement of Negro workers.

Listening in for the Secretary of Labor was Lt. Lawrence A. Oxley Chief of the Division of Negro La bor at Washington; John Clark, St Louis Urban League, and Oscar De Priest, Congressman from Illinois

Findings of the body to meet in the Nation's capitol will be presented to Mr. Eastman, Railway Co-ordinator.

NEGRO RAILWAY MEN PREPARE TO BATTER DOWN DISCRIMINATION

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va. 10-6-34

Various Union Heads Plan Joint Action Against Abuses; October Meeting Called

CHICAGO, Ill.—(By Jacob Anderson for ANP)—The largest group of representatives of organized Negro Railway workers to assemble in the history of the country met at the Hotel Vincennes, here and took definite steps to eliminate discrimination acting against Negro railroad workers.

They came in answer to the call of Thomas D. Redd, of Louisville, Ky.; Arthur B. Hill of Richmond, Va.; H. O. Gair of Baton Rouge, La.; Lewis V. Fairchild, of Poplar Bluffs, Mo.; Leyton Weston of St. Louis, Mo.; R. L. Mays of Chicago and other heads of railway workers organizations for the purpose of achieving a solidarity among the various organized groups of Negro workers in railway service in order that they might meet the terms and conditions of the new Railway Labor Act and that Negro rail workers may be properly represented against discriminations and abuses which they now suffer.

Many Practices Hit

The right of proper representation at contract meetings; a fight against discriminatory contracts in the making of which Negro workers are not represented; misapplications of such contracts to the detriment of Negro workers; the gradual and in some cases drastic reduction from the service of Negro rail workers; legal action through new congressional acts to prevent and to investigate killings of Negro locomotive firemen and brakemen; congressional protest against the use of Filipinos to displace Negro Pullman and dining car employees and the development of a common policy of all Negro workers united to combat these injustices, were the salient topics acted upon by this meeting.

Listening in for the Secretary of Labor and as special observer for the Railway Co-ordinator, Mr. Eastman, was Lt. Lawrence A. Oxley, chief of the Division of Negro Labor at Washington while John Clark of the St. Louis Urban League represented T. Arnold Hill, of New York, Secretary of that militant body whose business it is to represent Negro workers.

Also present to get the story of abuses directly from the mouths of the men in order that he may be of possible future service on proposed legislation at Washington, was Congressman Oscar DePriest. A telegram promising full congressional cooperation with Mr. DePriest in the interest of Railway workers was received from Congressman P. H. Monyihan, of Illinois.

All Factions Unite

Independent unions, so-called company unions and the American Federation of Labor were all present with accredited representatives and all unanimously subscribed to the solidarity program as phrased by every man present and later by De Priest, the sense of the meeting being that the men and the race must organize now on the basis of "one for all and all for one," or be completely eliminated from the railway services of the country.

Stories of discrimination and abuse were continued through a specially arranged luncheon forum and the afternoon meeting and were the basis of the resolutions drawn up by the organization committee for action when a permanent organization will be completed at Washington, about the middle of next October.

It was plainly stated to all present that there was no purpose or intention to absorb the autonomy of any organization or to dictate its methods of operation, but that the aim was to consolidate all organized railway labor groups into one common body of protest and action in the interest of all Negro railway workers.

The body without a dissenting vote, agreed to meet at Washington, about the middle of October, complete the national body by getting additional representatives who were not present September 18 to be at Washington in October and then to present the facts to the railroad co-ordinator, Mr. Eastman. It was learned on good authority that the co-ordinator of Railroads as agreeable to such a meeting with colored railway workers' representatives and the temporary officers immediately laid plans for a meeting with him.

Organization Movement Starts

With printed copies of the findings and determinations of the meetings in their pockets, every delegate left Chicago resolved to have the largest possible representation of Negro Rail workers at Washington to meet, present protests and a program of remedies to the government officials there. Thomas D. Redd and R. L. Mays were named temporary officers assisted by a committee of five selected from the country-at-large.

This committee is composed of H. O. Gair, Baton Rouge, La.; Leyton Weston, St. Louis, Mo.; Lewis C. Fairchild, Poplar Bluffs, Mo.; Arthur B. Hill, Richmond, Va., and B. G. McCollough, Houston, Texas.

Facts about the Washington meeting will be given any group of colored railway workers upon application to the temporary secretary R. L. Mays at 3425 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Railroad Men Seek to Protect their $25,000,000 Income

Afro American Baltimore 10-27-34

Plan Conference with Federal Co-ordinator on November 5th.

WILL REPRESENT 95 PER CENT OF WORKERS

Agreement on Demands Effected at Chicago.

CHICAGO. (ANP)—Representatives of various groups of colored railway workers who will meet in Washington, November 5 with Joseph B. Eastman, government co-ordinator, have in mind, among other things, the guarding of yearly wages in excess of twenty-five million dollars.

In 1930 more than 162,000 colored workers were employed in various capacities on the railroads, earning an average monthly wage of $22. Since that time, there has been a gradual reduction in the number of skilled jobs given to colored workers.

Many Groups at Conference

Nearly every colored railway organization in the country was represented at a meeting held recently in this city. The purpose of that meeting was to decide upon a joint plan of action to retain the jobs now held and to make new openings for men who wish to enter various branches of railroad service.

At the Chicago meeting, the representatives described various methods and devices employed by the railroads, as employers, and by unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to either force colored out of work or to hold them down to the lower levels of employment.

Aggregate Pay Greatest

"Railroad workers," said Robert L. Mays, temporary secretary for the co-operating organizations, "receive more money in wages than any other single class of colored workers. They bring nearly thirty millions of dollars a year into colored homes.

"That is real money, and white workers know it's real money. On the Illinois Central railroad, colored have been killed to force them off the job. On practically all roads, colored seniority rights are ignored and when colored workers die or are retired, their places are filled by whites.

Course Well Planned

"The workers themselves have been unable to act effectively because they have lacked one organization with a common purpose and the ability to get things done. The representatives who will confer with Mr. Eastman on November 5 will speak for ninety-five percent of the colored railway workers.

"They have agreed on their problems and their grievances. They know where the sore spots are. They are going to be put on the table. The government representatives are going to be asked to do something about them, to act to protect colored workers as American citizens, in the enjoyment of equal opportunities for employment."

Joining hands with the workers in the conference will be Lawrence A. Oxley of the U.S. Department of Labor, who helped to effect the consolidation at the Chicago meeting.

Railroad Workers to Meet Railroad Chief at Washington

—ANP Photo.

Delegates in attendance at the recent meeting of the national committee of railway workers which convened in Chicago. Launching the National Association of Railway Employes, a federation which is to make articulate the efforts of the various railroad worker's organizations, the meeting resolved to fight against discrimination against Negroes in every craft. A meeting has been arranged for October 22, with Joseph Eastman, federal coordinator of the railroads under the new railway act.

The committee is asking railroad men everywhere who have been forced out of employment or denied advancement through the operation of unfair agreements, to send documentary evidence which can be presented at the Washington meeting. A campaign committee of a thousand railway workers is being formed, to safeguard the interests of Negro railroaders. John T. Clark represented the National Urban League at the meeting. Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley participated as the representative of the U. S. labor department and of Co-ordinator Eastman.

Temporary officers selected were Thomas D. Redd of Louisville, chairman and Robert L. Mays, 3425 Indiana avenue, Chicago, secretary.

R.R. Workers Form National Assoc. for Protection

WASHINGTON.—The National Asociation of Railway Employees, composed of twenty-six organizations from sixteen states, comprising approximately 15,000 workers, formed a permanent organization here when they met Monday and Tuesday at the Y.M.C.A.

The first meeting of the group was held in Chicago September 18, when tentative plans were made for its permanent organization.

The officers elected were:

Thomas D. Redd, Louisville, Ky., president; R. L. Mays, Chicago, Ill., secretary; Louis W. Fairchild, Poplar Bluff, Mo., treasurer; Leyton Weston, St. Louis, Mo., auditor; Nelson M. Willis, Chicago, attorney; R. L. Moloy, Jackson, Tenn., labor representative.

Members of the national executive board are:

H. O. Gair, Baton Rouge, La.; Arthur B. Hill, Richmond, Va.; H. L. Leonard, McGhee, Ark.; H. Griffith, Montreal, Can.; and W. G. Taylor, Memphis, Tenn.

The objects of the group are:

To establish one national railway labor organization of colored employees in accordance with the new railway labor law; to fight discriminatory contracts; to seek representation rights at the time contracts are made to govern their jobs; to prevent improper application of seniority rules;

To protest the unjust removal of colored men from the railway service; to ask Congress for remedial legislation; to petition the U.S. Department of Justice for protection against the killing of colored railway workers; to select and train leaders from their ranks; and to hire competent legal and labor advisers.

To Present Grievances

One of their methods of accomplishing these aims is to present a petition of grievances to the railroad coordinator, Joseph B. Eastman, and to the mediation board. A committee of seven was selected, which presented a skeleton report of their organization to the joint meeitng of the board and coordinator Tuesday morning, stating that within the next ten days they would have presented to them a petition containing their grievances.

The men, introduced to the government officials by Lieut. Lawrence Oxley, conciliator in the Department of Labor, stated briefly the purpose of their organization, and submitted a list of the component organizations and their localities.

The members of the committee of seven are:

R. O. Burgess, Arkansas; J. L. Moloy, Tennessee; Leyton Weston, Missouri; H. O. Gair, Louisiana; Thomas D. Redd, Kentucky, acting chairman for the convention; L. H. Brown, Virginia; and R. S. Pettis, Missouri.

The delegates in attendance at the sessions follow:

Tennessee: W. C. Taylor, J. H. Lee, A. D. Kelley, Linnit Brown, L. R. Moloy, George Crawford; Texas: B. G. McCollough, Monroe James; Ohio: Dr. W. Holbert; Missouri: Leyton Weston, L. W. Fairchild, J. L. Lyons, R. S. Pettis; Virginia: L. H. Brown, James Page, William A. Waters;

North Carolina: A. C. Wilson, W. M. Kicks, Lee McClendon; Iowa: William Bell; Arkansas: R. O. Burgess, H. L. Leonard; South Carolina: Joe E. Kersy; Montreal, Can.: Henry Griffith; Kansas: W. M. Lindsay; Georgia: John W. Carrington, Thomas C. Jefferson; Kentucky: Nathan Murphy, Thomas D. Redd; Alabama: Frank Graves; Illinois: Douglass Harvis, W. L. Wilson; and Florida: Mack Wilkins.

Labor-1934
Unions, Strikes, etc.

Negro Railway Workers.

RAILROAD WORKERS TO MEET FEDERAL RAILROAD CHIEF

(ANP Photo)

Delegates in attendance at the recent meeting of the national committee of railway workers in Chicago. Launching the National Association of Railway Employes, a federation which is to make articulate the efforts of the various railroad worker's organizations, the meeting resolved to fight against discrimination in every craft. A meeting has been arranged for October 22 with Joseph Eastman, federal co-ordinator of the railroads under the new railway act.

The committee is asking railroad men everywhere who have been forced out of employment or denied advancement through the operation of unfair agreements, to send documentary evidence which can be presented at the Washington meeting. A campaign committee of a thousand railway workers is being formed, to safeguard the interests of Negro railroaders.

John T. Clark represented the National Urban League at the meeting. Lt. Lawrence Oxley participated as the representative of the U. S. Labor Department and of Co-ordinator Eastman. Temporary officers selected were Thomas D. Redd of Louisville, chairman, and Robert L. Mays, 3425 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, secretary.

RAILWAY WORKERS IN TWO-DAY MEET AT LOCAL Y.M.C.A.

Thomas D. Redd of Louisville Named President of Convention

By W. HAROLD FLOWERS

Every Negro railway organization in the country was represented at the two-day convention of the International Association of Railway Employees held at the Twelfth Street Y.M.C.A., Monday and Tuesday.

T. Arnold Hill, of the National Urban League, and Messrs. Tobin and Rattigan of the American Federation of Blacksmiths and Freight Handlers, were among the speakers. Joseph Eastman, government co-ordinator, was also present.

Among important facts revealed at the conference was the fact that the average monthly wage of the 162,000 railway employees in 1930 was $122 per month, and since that time there has been a gradual reduction of skilled jobs occupied by Negro workers, thus reducing that wage.

Petition Labor Board

A committee, appointed by the convention with their attorneys Benjamin L. Gaskins, of Washington, and Nelson M. Willis, of Chicago, petitioned Co-ordinator Eastman and the Meditation Board for the privilege of placing before the officials of the Department of Labor detailed information as to labor conditions among Negro workers through lawyers representing the committee in the future.

The meeting with the officials of the Department of Labor was arranged by Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, chief of Division of Negro Labor. They placed the facts concerning conditions among railway employees before the officials.

A protest was made concerning the vicious practices of race excluding unions, of legislating for railway employees in such a manner that the provisions of such legislation have been interpreted in such a way that Negro railway employees have been removed from service or forced to remain idle. A recital of the criminal practices of workers in certain sections of the country, where twenty-three Negro locomotive firemen and brakemen have paid with their lives for the right to work on jobs was also given.

Report Favorable

The reception of the report of the committee at the hands of the Co-ordinator and Mediation Board was favorable. The committee members represented 48 railway organizations and 15,000 men of every craft in railway service in the United States and Canada.

Members of the convention serving on the committee were H. O. Gair, of Baton Rouge, La.; R. L. Moloy, of Jackson, Tenn.; R. O. Burgess, of Little Rock, Arkansas; Thomas D. Redd, of Louisville, Ky.; L. H. Brown, of Portsmouth, Va.; R. S. Pettis, of St. Louis, Mo.; and Leyton Weston, of St. Louis, Mo.

Elect Officers

Officers of the International Association elected at the convention were: Thomas D. Redd, Louisville, Ky., president; R. L. Mays, Chicago, Ill., secretary; Lewis W. Fairchild, Poplar Bluff, Mo., treasurer; Leyton Weston, St. Louis, Mo., auditor; B. G. McCollough, of Houston Tex., vice-president; and R. L. Moloy, of Jackson, Tenn., National Labor Representative.

The International Executive Board is composed of H. O. Gair, H. Griffith, of Montreal, Canada; W. G. Taylor, of Memphis, Tenn.; Arthur B. Hill, of Richmond, Va. and H. L. Leonard, of Eudora Arkansas.

15,000 MEMBERS SECURED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15. — (ANP.) — To establish one national railroad labor organization of colored employes in accordance with the new railway labor law for the purpose of fighting discriminatory contracts representing rights at the time contracts, representation rights at the time contracts are made to govern their jobs, the 16 states, which comprise an approximate membership of 15,000 colored workers, went into permanent organization here last Monday and Tuesday.

The organization plans to protest the unjust removal of Negroes from the railway service; to ask Congress for remedial legislation; and to petition the U. S. Department of Justice for protection against the slaying of Negro railway workers.

In accomplishing these aims, the new group expects to present a petition of grievance to the railroad coordinator, Joseph B. Eastman and to the mediation board. Eastman was supposed to have met the group here this week but was in Atlanta on an engagement.

For this purpose a committee of seven were selected which presented a skeleton outline of their organization's report to the joint meeting of the board and to Mr. Eastman. Introduced to U. S. Department of Labor were: R. O. Burgess, Arkansas; J. L. Moloy, Tennessee; Leyton Weston, Missouri; H. O. Gair, Louisiana; Thomas D. Redd, Kentucky, acting chairman of the convention; R. S. Pettis of Misouri and L. H. Brown of Virginia.

Permanent officers elected, following addresses by Lieut. Oxley and T. Arnold Hill, were: Thomas Redd, Louisville, president; Robert L. Mays, Chicago, secretary; Lewis W. Fairchild, Poplar Bluff, Mo., treasurer; B. B. McCollough, Houston, Texas, vice-president; Leyton Weston, St. Louis, auditor; R. L. Mooly, Tenn., labor representative.

The executive board: Arthur B. Hill, Richmond, Va., H. Griffith, Montreal, Canada: W. G. Taylor, Memphis; H. L. Leonard, McGhee, Ark., and H. O. Gair, Baton Rouge, La.

Railroad Workers Discuss Issues With Federal Group

Mediation Board Hears Their Plea for Fair Play

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 9.—One of the longest and most effective meetings of Race workers with government representatives in history was held here November 6 when delegates representing 15,000 Race railway workers met in convention with the United States Mediation Board and Coordinator Eastman.

The workers were cold received and listened to with interest by the members of the Mediation board. The terrorism which seemed centered upon Race railway workers running out of Memphis in which several Race brakemen and firemen were wantonly killed was the basic cause of the calling of the meeting. The sheer brutality of the murders and the extreme discrimination which had been practiced by the white railwaymen had aroused a storm of protest which resulted in the organization of the Race workers.

The workers at this convention organized themselves into the International Association of Railway Employes and officially presented the case of railwaymen of the Race against contract discriminations, killings of Race locomotive firemen and brakemen and asked for seniority equality. They also protested the policy of displacing Race workers with whites and closing the doors against future employment.

Among the distinguished visitors present were Lt. Lawrence Oxley and T. Arnold Hill who addressed the convention. Permanent officers elected were: Thomas Redd of Louisville, president; Robert L. Mays of Chicago, secretary; Lewis W. Fairchild, Poplar Bluff, Mo., treasurer; B. B. McCollough, Houston, Texas, vice-president; Leyton Weston, St. Louis, auditor; R. L. Moloy, Jackson, Tenn., labor representative.

The executive board is made up of Arthur B. Hill, Richmond; H. Griffith, Montreal, Canada, W. G. Taylor, Memphis, H. L. Leonard, McGhee, Ark., and H. O. Gair, Baton Rouge, La.

The committee selected to represent 28 states and approximately 15,000 workers was composed of H. O. Gair, Baton Rouge; Leyton Weston, St. Louis; R. O. Burgess, Little Rock; Thomas D. Redd, Louisville; L. H. Brown and R. S. Pettis, St. Louis; Attorney Nelson Willis, Chicago and Attorney Ben Gaskins, Washington, D. C

RAILROAD MEN ORGANIZE NAT'L LABOR LEAGUE

15,000 Employees Are Represented In New Body

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—To establish one national railroad labor organization of colored employes in accordance with the new railway labor law and for the purpose of fighting discriminatory contracts and securing representation rights at the time contracts are made to govern their jobs, the National Association of Railway Employes, composed of 26 organizations from 16 states, which comprise an approximate membership of 15,000 colored workers, when into permanent organization here last week.

The organization plans to protest the unjust removal of Negroes from the railway service; to ask Congress for remedial legislation; and to petition the U. S. Department of Justice for protection against the slaying of Negro railway workers.

To Present Grievances

In accomplishing these aims, the new group expects to present a petition of grievances to the railroad coordinator, Joseph B. Eastman, and to the mediation board. Eastman, who was supposed to have met the group here last week was in Atlanta on an engagement.

For this purpose a committee of seven was selected. It presented a skeleton outline of the organization's report to the joint meeting of the board and to Mr. Eastman. Introduced to U. S. Department of Labor were: O Burgess, Arkansas; J. L. Moloy, Tennessee; Leyton Weston, Missouri; H. O. Gair, Louisiana; Thomas D. Redd, Kentucky, acting chairman of the convention; R. S. Pettis, Missouri and L. H. Brown, Virginia.

Permanent officers elected following addresses by Lieut. L. A. Oxley and T. Arnold Hill, were: Thomas Redd, Louisville, president; Robert L. Mays, Chicago, secretary; Lewis W. Fairchild, Popular Bluff, Mo., treasurer; B. B. McCollough, Houston, Texas, vice-president; Leyton Weston, St. Louis, Mo., auditor; R. L. Moloy, Jackson, Tenn., Labor representative.

The executive board: Arthur B. Hill, Richmond, Va., H. Griffith, Montreal, Canada; W. G. Taylor, Memphis; H. L. Leonard, McGhee, Ark., and H. O. Gair, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

WASHINGTON HOST TO RAILROAD MEN

WASHINGTON, (CNS)—Representatives of various groups of Negro railway workers met in Washington on November 5, with Joseph E. Eastman, government co-ordinator. Among other things discussed was the guarding of a yearly wage in excess of twenty-five millions of dollars, which Negroes now reecive.

In 1930, more than 162,000 Negroes were employed in various capacities on the railroads, earning an average monthly wage of $122. Since that time there has been a gradual reduction of the number of skilled jobs given to Negro workers. Every Negro railway organization in the country was represented at the meeting.

Labor – 1934

New Jersey

Unions, Strikes, etc.

BAR NEGROES, STRIKE LOOMS

Seabrook Farms Face Second Walkout in Southern Jersey

7-21-34

Seabrook Farms, scene of Southern New Jersey's most bitter labor dispute, was threatened with a new and more serious strike yesterday following the filing of charges that Negro strikers were being barred from their jobs in violation of the employer-worker agreement which ended the last walkout on July 10. The complaint was filed by the Agricultural and Cannery Workers' Industrial Union.

The union charged also that Charles F. Seabrook, director of the 4,000 acre farm where many violent clashes occurred between strikers and officers during the last two weeks, has violated other terms of the agreement secured by John A. Moffitt, U. S. Commissioner of Conciliation. Seabrook is accused of keeping all his strikebreakers at work in his large cannery and refusing to rehire more than a small portion of the strikers on any part of his farm.

Unless the terms of the agreement are carried out by Seabrook, the union is expected to call another strike on August 6.

Although the strike had been ended for five days Sunday, Seabrook is alleged to have allowed only three out of more than a hundred Negro workers to return to their jobs. At that time he had allowed less than 100 out of a possible 350 strikers to come back to the jobs promised them under the agreement which ended the walkout there.

The discrimination against the Negro strikers is regarded by officials of the Agricultural and Cannery Workers' Industrial Union as another attempt by Seabrook to split the united front presented by the Negro and white workers in the recent labor dispute in which they fought and picketed side by side. During the course of the strike, Seabrook made many attacks on the Negroes by trying to raise the race issue and prejudice one group against the other. In inflammatory quarter page advertisements placed in the Bridgeton Evening News, Seabrook pointed out to the Scottsboro case, called the defendants "Negro Ravishers" and stated:

"Do you know that in addition to fomenting strikers, disorder and riots in Alabama, the Communists sent New York attorneys to that State from the Communist International Labor Defense to defend and act as counsel for eight Negroes being tried for rape of two white girls? Two of the Negroes are to be hanged next month."

Seabrook also outlined the activities of the White Legion, the resurrected Ku Klux Klan in Albama, in persecuting Communists and making raids on the homes of defenseless Negroes. One advertisement carried the quotation "The White Legion may soon give the entire nation a full-blown sample of its cure for industrial unrest—the rope and the fagot."

Negroes have taken the leadership in the Agricultural and Connery Workers' Industrial Union since it was formed earlier in the year. The first president of the union, a Negro truck driver named Jerry Brown, was forced to leave the neighborhood after the first successful strike last April, when the Ku Klux Klan burned a large cross in front of his house and fired fifteen shots through his window. Another Negro, Clifford White, is the present vice-president of the union. Clarence Cain, a white farm worker, is president.

More than 400 members and supporters of the union crowded the Moose Hall in Bridgeton, N. J., Sunday when the union held an informal "trial" of Seabrook, Justices of the Peace Leslie O. Downs and J. Ellsworth Long, David Jaggers, organizer of the Vigilantes; Jack Saunders, an alleged gangster who acted as "strong arm man" for Seabrook, and the Upper Deerfield Township Committeemen who appointed Saunders as constable after Sheriff William L. Brown had fired the "strong arm man" as deputy when the latter's actions incited the strikers to violence. Seabrook and the other "defendants" were charged with conspiracy against the rights of workers to organize, strike and picket; conspiracy to incite to riot and mob violence and the commitment of such acts; collusion between judicial officials and Seabrook to effect strike-breaking terror and illegal acts; malicious slander and defamation of small farmers, union members and strike leaders.

The "defendants" were found guilty of all charges by a group of lawyers and writers who served as judges and conducted an informal hearing into charges of intimidation, terrorism and perversion of justice growing out of the strike. The judges included A. L. Wirin of the American Civil Liberties Union; Sidney Kaplan of the International Juridical Association, Edward Dahlburg of the New Masses, T. R. Poston of The Amsterdam News and Leo Huberman, prominent writer. Attorney Abraham J. Isserman of the International Labor Defense served as prosecutor.

As a result of facts brought out at the hearing, a warrant was issued by Justice of the Peace Zilpha Ollet calling for the arrest of Justice of the Peace J. Ellsworth Long. The warrant grew out of the official's action in holding court on Seabrook's property during the strike and holding strikers in bail arrested there. The arrested men were locked up in an icebox on Seabrook's property. Justice Long was scheduled to be arraigned before Justice Ollet yesterday. He is charged with holding court at a place other than his office. This is said to be a misdemeanor in New Jersey.

Included among the impartial witnesses of the strike disorder who testified before the informal hearing were Prof. and Mrs. Colston Warne of Amherst College, Justice of the Peace Ollet, Dr. Mildred Fairchild and Mrs. Esther Peterson of Bryn Mawr, and Mrs. Elinor Henderson, wife of Donald Henderson, former Columbia University professor, who is one of the organizers of the union. The union gave several votes of confidence to Henderson whom the papers had erroneously stated had been run out of town. Vigilantes attacked the organizer, but did not succeed in making him leave the section.

Labor – 1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

New Jersey

Strike

Betrayal Laid to Government in New Jersey Farm Disorder

Seabrook Farm Strike "Settled" — Pact Is Violated Already

By T. R. POSTON.

THE HEAT WAS oppressing, the room was stuffy, but more than 400 persons crowded into the Moose Hall at Bridgeton, N. J., Sunday afternoon. They had been summoned by the Agricultural and Cannery Workers' Industrial Union to hear charges of intimidation, terrorism, inciting to riot and collusion filed against Charles F. Seabrook, two justices of the peace, and others, as a result of the recent strike at Seabrook Farms.

The hall was packed, mainly with Negro and Italian farm workers—weary young women with babies tugging at their drooping breasts, stooped old women bent from years of toil in the fields, prematurely aged children forced out of school to labor for 5 cents an hour on Mr. Seabrook's industrialized agricultural venture, bruised but embattled young workers still bearing the marks of vigilante and police clubs, and broken old men whose lifelong serfdom had led them to join the fight for better conditions.

These were the people whom last week's daily papers had declared winners of the strike against low wages and unspeakable living conditions. These were the workers who, according to the New York Times, threw off their "Red leaders" and tried to lynch Donald Henderson, former Columbia economics professor, when he opposed acceptance of an agreement drawn up by John A. Moffitt, U. S. Commissioner of Conciliation. These were the strikers who, according to the Daily Worker, Communist organ, won their "main demands" and returned to work "on the basis of this victory."

* * *

BUT AS ONE listened to their testimony at Sunday's informal hearing, one became convinced that none of the papers had told the whole truth of the strike and its "settlement." Immediately, one saw that there had been no victory. The majority of the workers had not returned to their jobs—because Seabrook had calmly violated the agreement unfair as its terms were to the workers, and kept most of the strikebreakers at work **after** the walkout was allegedly settled.

The police made many attacks on the picket line—and this is just one instance of their brutality.

The strikers did **not** win their main demands, for Seabrook has not only discriminated against the strikers in rehiring help after the strike was "settled," but has instituted a special discrimination against the Negro workers who took the leadership in the fight, and has only allowed three out of more than 100 Negroes to return to their jobs. And only one part of them a member of the Vigilantes who had attacked the strikers).

The strikers did not oust Henderson nor attempt to attack him. Instead, they supported Henderson when he fought against the unfair agreement which was engineered by Moffitt and accepted in the name of the union by David L. Horuvitz, a Bridgeton lawyer, who had no authority to represent the strikers in the negotiations. (The workers still supported Henderson Sunday by giving him three unanimous votes of confidence at the union meeting.)

THEREFORE, believing themselves betrayed by a Federal administration which has simulated sympathy for labor, persecuted by the law enforcement forces of the county in which they lived, and tricked into an "agreement" which defeated most of the purposes of their strike, the members of the Agricultural and Cannery Workers' Industrial Union met Sunday to hold a "workers' trial" 'of Seabrook and his aides while the union leaders debated means of continuing the fight and securing the benefits lost in the recent encounter.

From the almost incredible tales of terrorism and perversion of justice, told in the simple language of the farm workers, and the unbiased pictures of living conditions on the Seabrook Farms given by several college professors and impartial observers who visited the place, one pieced together the whole history of the workers' fight for the right to live like human beings and to organize to protect this right.

The actual struggle dates back to last April. At that time the hundreds of workers who planted and harvested the varied vegetable crops of Seabrook's 4,000-acre farm received 12 and 17 cents an hour for their labor in his fields. Out of this low wage, the regular workers (those who remained the year round on Seabrook's property) had to pay rent for the hovels in which they lived and furnish food and clothing for themselves and their children. (Before the Government frowned on child labor, the children were taken out of school and sent to the fields at 5 cents an hour.) The work was unsteady and the employees were paid by the day.

Finding themselves sinking lower yearly in the social scheme until their position was very similar to that of the Southern sharecroppers, the workers decided to take advantage of NRA and AAA and other Government measures allegedly designed to aid the exploited, by organizing. Therefore, under the leadership of one of the Negro truck drivers, Jerry Brown, they formed the Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union. The organization was later enlarged to include the cannery workers.

Last April, with Brown as chairman, the union went on strike for better conditions. After four days, Seabrook capitulated and signed an agreement granting all demands of the workers. These demands included a wage scale of 25 and 30 cents and hour for women and men workers, no discrimination against Brown or any other union member, increased pay for overtime, recognition of the union and the creation of a grievance committee. On the basis of this agreement, which was to last one year. the workers returned to

* * *

Moffitt, by Moffitt, because this body was composed of two boss farmers (one "public-spirited citizens" (one of them an official of the county whose officers had helped break the strike), and Moffitt himself.

their jobs.

A few days later, the Ku Klux Klan burned a large cross in front of Brown's house. Fifteen shots were fired through his windows. Threats were made and finally the leader was intimidated into resigning the chairmanship of the union and leaving the neighborhood. The workers continued to support the union, however, and Seabrook lived up to all the terms of the agreement with the exception of the overtime clause.

THEN, on June 23, Seabrook wrote the union and calmly stated that he was going to violate the agreement by cutting wages. He attempted to justify his proposed action by saying that the pact had been signed under duress and contending that his "surplus" funds had been depleted by paying the increased wages.

Disorders began almost immediately when a grievance committee of the workers visited Seabrook's office to open negotiations and were viciously attacked with blackjacks by three unidentified gangsters. John Doe warrants were secured for the arrest of the gangsters, but the men escaped incarceration when Seabrook allegedly defied officers and refused to unlock the office basement in which the thugs were said to be hiding. Later they fled the scene in a car subsequently deserted and identified as belonging to Seabrook.

As soon as picketing began, further vicious assaults were made on the strikers by other hoodlums, led by one Jack Saunders, a white gangster who was hired first as Seabrook's bodyguard and then deputized by Sheriff William L. Brown. The sheriff later fired Saunders for provoking violence after he discovered that the man had a criminal record, but the Upper Deerfield Township, near which the farm is located, immediately appointed Saunders as a constable. He was kept in that position despite protests from Sheriff Brown and the citizens.

Then Seabrook began placing inflammatory quarter-page advertisements in the Bridgeton Evening News and the fight against the strikers began. Police officers were rushed from all neighboring towns to the Seabrook property. The Ku Klux Klan met and was harangued by a local minister to "run the Communists out of town" (the alleged "Communists" were Henderson, his wife, Elinor, Vivian Dahl and other union organizers who were working with the strikers.. Later David Jaggers, a friend of Seabrook, organized the neighboring boss farmers into the Vigilantes, who were deputized by the sheriff and armed with axe handles and clubs.

* * *

DURING the next two weeks of the strike, these groups made repeated brutal attacks on the picket lines. Strikers, defending themselves, were arrested wholesale and held in high bail by Justices of the Peace J. Ellsworth Long and Leslie O. Downs. Later, Long set up court in Seabrook's farm office and tried strikers seized on the property and in the road. These prisoners were locked up in an unventilated icebox in the offices.

On June 9, the day before the "agreement" was prepared by Conciliator Moffitt, the most vicious attack was waged on the pickets. Tear gas bombs were hurled into the houses of the workers, women and men were slugged, and twenty-seven persons, including twelve Negroes, were arrested. More than 75 strikers were injured by the blackjacks and clubs of the deputies and Vigilantes and several small children were overcome by the tear gas. The State Legislature, acting on the motion of Seabrook's counsel, Assemblyman Douglas V. Aitkin, asked the governor to send the state police, and more Vigilantes and Klansmen were deputized.

It was in this atmosphere that Conciliator Moffitt held conferences with Assemblyman Aitken and Horuvitz, a local lawyer who had defended some of the strikers in court but who was not empowered to represent the union in negotiations. Between them they framed the "agreement" which was later presented to the strikers and which resulted in ending the strike. The pact called for the return to work of the strikers at the pre-strike wage without discrimination, and for the establishment of the "impartial board." The workers accepted the first part of the agreement but rejected the part dealing with the board. When Henderson tried to prevent the strikers from returning to work before receiving clear-cut guarantees on the agreement, the organizer was jostled and threatened with lynching, not by the strikers, BUT BY VIGILANTES, WHO LATER TRIED IN VAIN TO RUN HIM FROM THE TOWN.

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THE newspapers stated that the strike ended that Tuesday. But at Sunday's hearing, as the beaten but still embattled farm workers gave testimony to the flagrant violation of Conciliator Moffitt's agreement by Seabrook, it was easily discernible that the situation is by no means settled. By their own words, the strikers admitted that they had lost much for which they fought, but in that admission lies the threat of a future strike and worse disorder unless the oppressed workers of Southern New Jersey are given a semblance of justice.

Conference Farmers—

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

New Jersey

NEGRO, WHITE BEET WORKERS BATTLE POLICE

Amsterdam News
7-14-34

Labor Disorder Ends With "Agreement" After 2 Weeks

Following the "settlement" Tuesday of the bitter two weeks' beet harvest strike conducted by Negro and white workers against the Seabrook Farms at Bridgeton, N. J. it was discovered that the Ku Klux Klan had been active in the labor dispute and had tried to intimidate the strikers during the violent struggle against wage cuts and poor living conditions.

The workers defied the threats of the Klan to "ride again," however, and fought side by side until an agreement was reached through John A. Moffett, United States Commissioner of Conciliation, who was sent to Bridgeton Monday by Secretary of Labor Perkins after more than 75 persons had been injured in the frequent clashes between the police and the strikers, and twenty-seven workers, fifteen of them white, had been arrested.

The "settlement," which was reached after an all-day conference in the offices of the Seabrook Farms, decreed that the workers should return to their jobs immediately at their former wage scale, that no discrimination should be practiced against strikers in rehiring, and that an "impartial" adjustment board with equal employer-worker representation should be appointed to settle all disputes. An informal agreement was reached also calling for the release of the twenty-seven prisoners, one of whom was the wife of Donald Henderson, former Columbia University economics professor, who was ousted from the school for radical activities. Mr. Henderson took an active part in the strike as an organizer for the Agricultural Canners' Industrial Union. Twenty of the arrested strikers were released Tuesday night.

Despite the concessions made by the company, however, it has been subsequently charged that the wording of the accepted agreement has robbed the workers of many important demands for which they went on strike. The agreement says "The employer will employ as many of his employees that are now on strike that he has work for without discrimination. Also, the agreement demands that the representative of the workers be chosen by the master of the Pomona Grange of Cumberland County.

Protests against the terms of the agreement were stopped by the authorities when Henderson and most of the outside strike leaders were run out of town by the officers who had brutally attacked the workers during the strike. Many of the workers returning to the fields after the agreement carried bruises and lacerations which testified to the viciousness of the officers and deputies in attacking the picket lines.

The Ku Klux Klan entered the dispute after the strike had been in progress for more than a week and the strikers had fought a pitched battle last Friday with the police and the Vigilantes, a group of civilians, who had been deputized by Sheriff William M. Brown and armed with stout axe handles. Four men were seriously injured in the clash in which the white and Negro strikers fought side by side in their common interest.

Following this demonstration, the Klan began its program of intimidation. Crosses were burned in the Bridgeton area. Warnings were sent to the strikers demanding the separation of the black and white workers. Threats were made to the Negro participants that the "Klan will ride again" if picketing of the Seabrook Farms was not stopped immediately. Many Klansmen were believed to have joined the Vigilantes, whose ranks were increased after the Friday clash.

The strikers continued to picket, however, and on Monday the dispute reached a climax when a score of Negro women took the lead in the fight and started pulling beets from trucks which had been loaded by strikebreakers. Their action was a signal for a charge by the police and Vigilantes, and in a few minutes the most bitter battle of the strike was on. More than seventy persons were injured and a score of arrests were made in this and two subsequent battles between the police and more than 250 strikers that day.

The strikers were finally forced to give ground when the police hurled a number of tear gas bombs in their midst, but when the disturbance was quelled, neither side could be called the victor. Fumes from the tear gas bombs entered the thin-walled company-owned houses in which many of the strikers lived and routed the small children who awaited the return of their parents from the picket line. On Monday afternoon the officers conducted surprise forays on the shacks and arrested persons suspected of leadership in the strike.

By the terms of the agreement ratified Tuesday by the strikers, men workers will receive 30 cents an hour and women workers 25 cents an hour it had been charged that the company had tried to cut the wages to 13 cents and 12 cents an hour. Many of the workers will continue to live in the company shacks for which they pay from $3 to $8 a month.

Governor A. Harry Moore refused repeated pleas for the State militia to be sent to the strike area. On Monday Assemblyman Douglas V. Aitken, attorney for Charles F. Seabrook, president of the company which owns the farms, secured the passage of two bills in the State Legislature. The first measure asked the governor to call out the State troopers and the second authorized the appointment of a committee to investigate alleged Communistic activities relative to the strike.

In the conferences, Seabrook was represented by Assemblyman Aitken and the strikers by Attorney David L. Horuvitz of Bridgeton. Mr. Moffett served as mediator.

Age
7-14-34
New York Times

Negroes Join White Farm-hands in Clash With Jersey Police

70 Persons Injured In Fight With Police In Bridgeton, N. J.

BRIDGETON, N. J.—Some seventy five Negroes joined with a crowd of about 250 striking farmhands in three pitched battles with town police, deputy sheriffs and vigilantes last Monday on the 4,000 acre Seabrook farm in Deerfield Township where the law officers had gathered to protect the strike breakers who had been ordered out to harvest the beet crop. In the melees, 70 were reported injured and 27 men and women, of which 12 were Negroes, were arrested.

Only one of the injured required medical care, according to report, despite the bitter hand-to-hand encounters and the unrestrained use of clubs, rocks and tear-gas bombs in the fighting. Patrolman James Haley of Milville, suffered from the effects of tear-gas and was treated by Dr. Horace Loder of Bridgeton, who remained at the farm throughout the day ready to attend any injured fighter.

The trouble started at about 7 a. m. when Charles F. Seabrook, proprietor of the Seabrook farm, ordered fifty farmhands and four tractors into the fields. The strike started fourteen days ago when, according to Seabrook, his hands walked out on him after he laid off 125 of them during a slow season. This is the season, he added when the beets must be sent to the cannery and he was determined that they would be moved without delay.

About 100 strikers were out early, posted along the highway in front of the administration building of the farm, adjoining which is a warehouse in which the tractors are kept. Present to prevent interference on the part of the strikers were 10 police men from Milleville, Bridgeton and Vineland, 10 civilians from Cumberland County and 27 Deerfield potato growers, each armed with an axe handle. The civilians had been sworn in as deputies for strike patrol.

The barrage of rocks from the strikers which greeted the appearance of the tractors was met by a rush of the law officers which scattered the pickets for a while. Hostilities were resumed about noon and soon reached proportions which necessitated the use of tear-gas bombs and the fire department hose, the accuracy of the rock-throwing strikers soon causing the fire crew to desert the hose. A truce was declared while strikers' children, alone in nearby houses, were removed from the area of the tear-gas and the fighting was then renewed and continued for about 25 minutes more, ending with victory on neither side.

Sheriff Brown of Cumberland County put in a call for aid to the Governor and telephoned to every municipality in the county for reserves and by the time of the last clash his forces numbered almost ninety. Determined to get the jump on the strikers, the deputies, as a second truck rolled into sight from the beet fields, charged out, under a bombardment of tear gas bombs and streams from the fire hose lines, raced into the houses and into every group o fpickets and dragged out the strikers believed to be the ringleaders in the rioting.

The prisoners were taken at once to Bridgeton where 26 of them were arraigned in the City Hall before Joseph M. Stratton, Justice of the Peace on charges of disorderly conduct. They were held in $1,000 bail each for hearing at 10: a. m. Wednesday.

New York.

Labor - 1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Rent Strike

Sugar Hill Rebellion Is One of Many Against High Rates

Movement Expected to Sweep Harlem Area If Successful

Early Exploitation of Negroes by Landlords Blamed in Fights

By T. R. POSTON.

SUGAR HILL PEDESTRIANS, passing three houses on St. Nicholas and Edgecombe avenues during the past two weeks, have witnessed a puzzling phenomenon. Daily, three women with sandwich signs over their shoulders take their places in front of these houses and pace slowly to and fro before the buildings. At stated intervals the marchers are relieved by other women and the picketing continues from early morning until night.

The more curious of the passersby pause for a moment to read the legends on the signs. They are informed that "The Tenants in This House Are on a RENT STRIKE" and are using this action in an attempt to secure a reduction of the high rentals asked for their apartments. Some who read the signs pass on with a smile, others with a thoughtful expression, and still others stop to question the resolute women who carry the placards.

"Rent Strike." A strange expression to thousands of Harlemites and dwellers on Sugar Hill. A strange expression now, but one which may be all too familiar in the weeks to come if the initiators of the movement on Edgecombe and St. Nicholas avenues fulfill the prophecies made when they began their fight several weeks ago. For the sponsors of this crusade against the landlords are firmly convinced that they have started a movement which is destined to sweep the whole community and to result in far-reaching reforms through Greater New York.

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"WHAT DOES 'rent strike' mean?" one passerby asked one of the pickets.

"It means," the woman replied, "that we, the tenants in this house, 772 St. Nicholas avenue, and those in 746 St. Nicholas avenue and 281 Edgecombe avenue banded ourselves together and informed our landlords, the Sonn Leasing Corporation, that we will withhold our rents until they reduce the high rentals that they are charging us for our apartments.

"It means that we will withhold our rents until they redecorate our apartments, improve the sanitary conditions of our buildings and see to it that we have better service from their employees here."

"But suppose the landlord won't do it? Suppose he goes to court and gets dispossesses for non-payment of rent?" the passerby wanted to know.

"Then he will have to dispossses 200 families," the picket replied promptly, "and that will cost him a pretty penny. But that isn't all it will cost him. He will lose 200 rentals for one month. He will have to redecorate 200 apartments for prospective tenants. Then he will have to fight to get tenants, for we will continue to picket each house and do our best to see that nobody else moves in after we are thrown out. And we believe that we will get support, for we are not only fighting for ourselves, we are fighting for every Negro who lives in New York."

The strikers have already gained support. The fight had hardly been in progress one week in the three houses when a fourth, a large apartment house located at 805 St. Nicholas avenue, joined the strike, demanding not only a reduction of rent and redecoration of apartments, but Frigidaires for each home and uniforms for the elevator operators. At the same time, the movement swept the section like wildfire and tenant committees were formed in a half dozen other houses on Sugar Hill and lower Harlem. These groups have already begun negotiations with their landlords.

* * *

THE RENT STRIKE is not a new weapon in the hands of Harlemities. It has been used many times, with varying degrees of success, since Harlem became the happy hunting ground for unscrupulous real estate sharks and operators. More than once it has curbed the actions of unprincipled landords who have used the prejudice of this country to barter in black bodies in a manner more than slightly reminiscent of slavery days.

One of the earliest records of a successful rent strike waged by Negroes in Harlem seems to have been that of the tenants of two new apartment houses on West 144th street against the Propper Brothers Realty Company in 1926. Minor strikes had been tried and threatened before, but this instance seems to make the first one which was capped with complete success.

The incident occurred several years after the first mass migration of Negroes to Harlem. Swarming into the community from the San Juan Hill section when the first "colored" houses were opened here, the Negro tenants, for the most part, relatively ignorant Southerners who had come North in the post-World War influx, had gone through a period of exploitation unrivaled in the annals of metropolitan existence.

Taxed at first but little more than the rentals exacted from the departing white tenants, the Negroes had continued to swarm into the community while rents soared higher and higher, until, in a few years, the real estate values of the community had been hopelessly inflated. Unscrupulous operators, Negro and white, gobbled up each apartment house as the whites departed, raised the rentals to preposterous heights, saddled the properties with equally preposterous mortgages on the basis of these rentals and found ready tenants in the thousands of Negroes, who, hemmed in by the prejudice of New York property owners, were eager to get accommodations at any price. So mad was the scramble for rooms that Negroes actually bribed agents to allow them to move into already rented apartments at monthly rates higher than those which had been earlier contracted by other equally exploited Negroes.

* * *

THEREFORE WHEN colored tenants moved into the two new houses built by the Propper brothers on West 144th street they were forced to pay rents varying up from $75 for three rooms. Anxious to secure accommodations at any price, they rushed into the buildings—only to discover that it was impossible for them to meet the rents, even with the aid of "house rent" parties, roomers, and all the other detrimental practices which had become common in the desperate fight to make both ends meet.

So, with their backs literally to the wall—unable to pay the rent and even less able to move elsewhere—they decided to fight. Engaging the services of John R. McNeal, veteran Democratic politician, and Attorney A. Watts, who himself had recently migrated here from Kentucky, the tenants went on the first organized rent strike. They refused to pay a single installment unless the rent was reduced.

The landlords, startled and then angered by this action, rushed into the courts and secured dispossesses for the more than fifty families who were following the leadership of McNeel. Attorney Watts, handling one of his first big cases in a new state, invoked the Emergency Rent Law, a statute which (he admits now, smilingly), really did not apply to this case, and charged before Municipal Justice Crain that the landlords were seeking to exact an "unjust and extortionate rental" from the tenants. The defense at that time was as novel as the strike, but the judge's decision was even more surprising. He sustained the lawyer's contention and ruled in favor of the tenants.

The Propper brothers gave in without a further struggle and the rents were promptly reduced from $75 for three rooms to $55 and $60 for the same apartments.

* * *

THE BASIS had been laid, and in the years to come many other groups used the threat of a rent strike (more usually the threat than the actuality) to secure their demands for a semblance of justice in the matter of rents. One of the most successful bodies in this light was the Harlem Tenants' League, which under the leadership of Richard B. Moore, attained a membership of nearly 1,000 members and fought long and successfully for rent reforms with the threatened strike as its strongest weapon.

One of the most recent threats of a rent strike by Negroes was made not in Harlem, but in the Bronx. An attempt was made to organize the Negro tenants in three houses owned there by Jacob Cohen, a white landlord, in an effort to stop the latter's alleged intimidation of fourteen other Negro families who had moved into a fourth Cohen house at 1636-40 University avenue at the landlord's invitation. The attempt at organization failed, however, and Cohen proceeded unhampered in his fight to oust the people he had begged to occupy the University avenue premises. The fight is still in the courts.

* * *

THEREFORE the Sugar Hill Rebellion is no sudden uprising. It is the inevitable consequence of the exploitation which has marked the history of the Negro in New York since those hectic post war days when thousands of disfranchised blacks uprooted their miserable lives in the South and fled to the reputed freedom of America's most cosmopolitan (?) city.

Observers of the present phenomenon seem agreed, too, that the present rent strike has much better chances of success than many of its predecessors. They point to the fact that Harlem is no longer the overcrowded community of post war days. A survey being made by the New York Building Congress, 101 Park avenue, shows that vacant apartments are no longer at a permium in this section. Figures taken from two of the most densely populated blocks (135th to 137th streets between Lenox and Seventh avenues) show that there are 20 to 50 empty apartments in each block and from 20 to 48 unoccupied furnished rooms.

And, too, Harlem has become militant again. The various civic groups, the boycott movements, the readiness to adopt labor union tactics, picketing, all testify to a rising racial consciousness which cannot be ignored.

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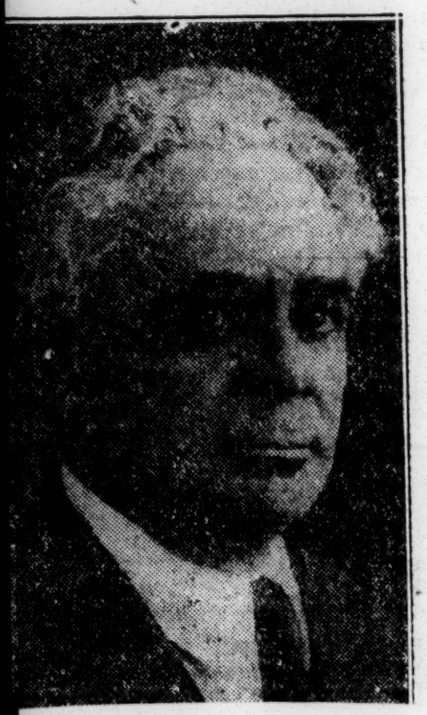
JULIUS ARCHIBALD, Harlem attorney who is the moving spirit of the present Sugar Hill rebellion, is not alone in believing that the fight is not only for the tenants. There are thousands who are watching the rent strike and who are willing to stake their futures on a similar action if this one should be successful. As one of them remarked: "THIS IS A FIGHT TO THE FINISH. THE LANDLORDS HAVE SOWED THE WIND. IT IS THEY WHO MUST REAP THE WHIRLWIND."



Attorney E. A. Watts, top, and John R. McNeel, sponsors of the first successful rent strike, and Melvena Robinson, 8, one of the youngest pickets in the latest rent protest.

Party Life

Negro Worker Tells How He Joined Party

Daily Worker
11-5-34
New York

I am a young Negro who works on a hydraulic press in a jewelry factory, and am first feeling the exploitation of a boss. In 1929 at the beginning of the world crisis I was working and making a fair salary. I put my heart and soul in carrying out my task as a worker. Finally in 1931 my boss, who lost money in the Wall Street crash, began to slash salaries of the workers in my shop. When he finally approached me, tears were in the faker's eyes. Said he, "Ray, you understand the conditions as they are today. I must cut your salary four dollars." Fully realizing that he was taking advantage of me, but knowing the struggle of getting another job, I humbly submitted.

The turning point for me against the capitalist suppression of the working class was when I began reading of the militant fight put up by the International Labor Defense and all other sympathetic organizations, for the freedom of the nine Scottsboro Boys, and since I was fully acquainted with the discrimination of the Negro masses in the South, I wanted to join such an organization. I found out where they were holding a mass meeting and was so taken up by the speakers at this meeting and the comradely spirit shown towards me. Why, I felt right at home. I asked for an application card and took it home and filled it out.

I have been a member of the I. L. D. now for about one year, and I have developed myself politically (by studying, reading, etc.) and now I am also a member of the Communist Party and I will carry on as a leader of the working class and will fight for the programs of these organizations.

L. S.

* * *

I WOULD like to call to all of our comrades' attention the following incident that occurred at our open membership meeting on the 13th of October.

This meeting was a pre-election meeting combined with a membership drive. Every member received two admittance cards, one for the member (so marked) and one for a sympathizer or future member. At the door every sympathizer received an application card. Our District Secretary made a very fine speech, at the end of which he called on all sympathizers to join our Party and fill out the application card. And now comes the incident to which I would like to call all the Party members' attention.

Next to me was seated a worker with the application card in one hand and a pencil in the other. I could readily see that he was hesitating. He asked me if I was a Party member. I told him that I was and asked him to fill out the card. I told him why to join our Party. He told me that he wants to talk to the Party member who brought him to the meeting. I inquired for the comrade's name and sent an usher to get him but the comrade never showed up. I never heard of him before and made the mistake of not trying to find him myself somehow.

This is a good example of how not to recruit.

The meeting had to pass a motion that all the members, that is all the "know-it all" members should sit down instead of holding a separate meeting standing up at the rear of the hall. I am sure the comrade who brought this sympathizer was among those holding the special meetings. His place was sitting next to this sympathizer.

A. Member District 6, Sec. 14. Unit 32.

New York.

Labor - 1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

WORKERS PARTY TO MAKE BID FOR NEGRO SUPPORT

Favors Unionization of Colored Labor; Opposes A. F. of L.

Special to Daily Worker and Equality

NEW YORK—The establishment of the NRA has given added interest to the ever-increasing discussions on the relation of Negro labor to organized white labor.

One group continues to warn Negroes against affiliation with white radicals, including the conservative American Federation of Labor, because of its traditional policy of excluding Negroes from certain unions and union jobs. In another group are those who urge Negro labor and the Negro masses to make common cause with the white radicals.

NRA codes in many localities have increased the Negro's employment problems instead of lessening them. Likewise organized and highly mechanized industries as a rule have a smaller percent of Negro workers.

Warned Against Unions

Since Negro labor is enjoying greater opportunity in unorganized and unskilled trades, many leaders are advising Negro labor to refrain from joining the ranks of organized or radical labor.

The automobile industry furnishes Negro labor its greatest single opportunity in America. But it is open shop and has never been under the domination of organized labor. It is reported that 4,600 Negroes are employed in the Ford plants in Detroit many of whom lose their jobs, it is predicted, if the industry were organized.

A. J. Muste, organizer and director of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, heads a section of those who favor unionization work among Negroes. In a signed article published in The Modern Monthly for January 1934, he declares that the American Workers Party, sponsored by the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, "has the task of waging a relentless struggle for the complete equality of the Negro people. The working class has been constantly divided by the race prejudices instigated by the capitalist class."

Organization Considered

The Conference for Progressive Action, founded by Mr. Muste, gave serious consideration to the whole question which was prepared by Dr Abram L. Harris, Jr., professor of economics at Howard University.

Mr. Muste has the distinction of having been head of the most liberal labor college in the country. At Brookwood where he spent more than 10 years as president, no prejudice is exhibited toward the Negro students who are admitted on the same terms as the whites.

The American Workers Party, according to Mr. Muste's article, will lose no time in bidding for Negro support. It repudiates both the socialist and communist parties. It is strongly opposed to the race discrimination policy of the A. F. of L. It will submit neither to foreign dictation nor to communist denomination, according to Muste's article.

The American Workers Party is the outgrowth of the annual convention of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action held last month in Pittsburgh where more than 100 delegates from 10 states gathered to consider the advisability of organizing an American revolutionary party.

The formal launching of the party, according to plans of the Pittsburgh convention, will take place at a special convention not later than July 4, 1934.

NEGRO HACKMEN SUPPORT N.Y. CAB STRIKE

NEW YORK (CNA) MARCH 31 There are more than 5,000 Negro hackmen participating in the huge taxi cab strike here. Inspite of efforts of the fleet owners to stir up racial antagonisms the ranks of the strikers remain solid.

Canadian News Agency 3-31-34
2162 - 7th ave. near 135th st. N.Y.

The strike is being led by the militant Taxi Drivers Union which has taken an unflinching stand against discrimination and victimization of the Negro drivers.

The strike in which about 25,000 drivers are involved is directed chiefly against three of the largest operatorsin New York City. Of these only the Parmelee system hired Negroes regularly. This Company maintains a garage in Harlem to which Negroes are relegated. Even during the strike when it was doing its utmost to hire scabs, the Negroes had to report to a jim-crow garage. The Terminal fleet has never hired Negroes under any circumstances. In a few isolated cases the Radio fleet has hired Negroes but only with the understanding that they would be replaced as soon as the fleet was reorganized.

Twenty five of the smaller operators who settled with the union early in the strike have been forced to drop the color bar.

'Black Bastard!' Is Jibe Flung by Nazis At Negro Worker

Big Anti-Fascist Street Meeting Tomorrow to Be Workers Party

NEW YORK—New York workers are preparing to make next Thursday's street meeting in the heart of Yorkville, claimed by the Nazis as their bailiwick, even more of a demonstration of their hatred of Fascism than last Thursday's, when more than 4,000 workers massed in 86th Street.

Tomorrow night's meeting will be on East 76th St., between Lexington and Third Aves., at 7 p.m., under the auspices of the German Anti-Fascist Action, a national organization representing 100,000 members, affiliated with the National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism.

Many Negroes are preparing to take part in tomorrow's demonstration, following the vicious anti-Negro attacks of Nazis at a street meeting on East 86th St., last Saturday night.

As Herman Mackawain, of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, took the stand to speak some of the 200 Nazis who came to disrupt the meeting of several hundred workers, cried:

"Down with the black bastard!"

Others shouted "Look at the black Jew!"

The meeting went on enthusiastically despite the efforts of the Nazis to break it up.

"We Negroes are very patient," said Mackawain, as the chauvinistic shouts continued. "But the time will come when we, in alliance with the white workers, will sweep fascism off the face of the earth."

Hearing in Bronx Court Thursday On Jim Crow Evictions

Workers to Pack Court

Protest Attacks On Negroes

NEW YORK.—A jury trial for 2 of the Negro families threatened with eviction from 1636-40 University Ave., Bronx, has been won by the united struggle of Bronx workers, led by the Isaac Meyers Branch of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, and the Bronx section of the International Labor Defense. The trial will take place this Thursday morning at the 161st Street and Washington Avenue court. The court has previously denied a demand for a jury trial.

Two of the other 12 Negro families in the two houses have been ordered evicted next Saturday morning. The House Committee of the houses, as well as the organizations involved in the struggle, have called upon all workers to rally at 1636 University Ave., at 10.30 Saturday morning, to prevent the threatened eviction.

Around this case, a conference against Negro discrimination is being called for Saturday afternoon, July 21, at Ambassador Hall, Third Avenue and Claremont Parkway, Bronx, by a united front of workers' and intellectuals' organizations.

WHITES DEMAND THE "RIGHT" TO COUNSEL WITH NEGRO WORKERS

Problems of all Who Labor Are the Same, New York Group Contends

New York, June—(ANP)—At the second meeting of the New York Negro Workers' Council the organization sponsored by the National Urban League to secure their proper share of employment opportunities, Clara Meltzer, white, representing the Needle Trade Workers Industrial Union, demanded the right of white workers to enter the Negro Workers' Councils because "the Councils," she said, "ought to include white workers as well as Negroes since the problems of all workers are the same."

The injection of this sentiment into the meeting caused considerable discussion, but James H. Hubert of the New York Urban League, who was present at the meeting, reiterated the fact that the Negro Workers' Councils were primarily to solve the problems of Negro workers much as the Hebrew Women's Trade Unions are for the purpose of solving the problems of Jewish workers.

Representatives of upwards of 10,000 Negro workers were present at the conference.

URGES UNIONIZATION OF NEGRO PAINTERS

The Workers' Council of New York has requested, through F. E. A. Welsh of its executive board, the District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators to begin "an immediate drive to organize the Negro painters into all locals on an equal basis with white painters, as against any jim-crow practices of setting up special Negro locals which will divide the painters instead of uniting them."

An investigation during the recent painters' strike revealed, Welsh said, that there are only three Negro members of the union. He further recommended a program demanding equality of pay, unrestricted opportunity to work, elimination of discrimination on relief jobs and the inclusion of Negroes on all leading committees of the union.

Labor-1934

North Carolina.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

NEGRO WORKERS IN NORTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, GIVE MONEY TO TEXTILE STRIKE

GREENSBORO, N.C. (CNA) Although Jim-Crowed by the leaders of the United Textile Workers here, Negro tobacco workers have voted to contribute $1 of their miserable weekly wages to aid the textile strike.

Rocky Mount, N. C., Telegram
October 20, 1934

White Bell Boys

Colored bell boys in a Raleigh hotel went on a strike and white boys are to be substituted in their places, a precedent for North Carolina, although most Eastern hotels have adopted the policy and find it satisfactory. Perhaps, after the first shock of novelty wears off, patrons of this Raleigh hotel will settle down to the routine of white bell boys and become satisfied. But the easy familiarity of hotel patrons in this hotel with the Negro bell boys will be gone. There will be little joking, more formality. Doubtless the white youths will move faster, will forget less easily, will frown more angrily when tips are small or are forgotten.

Since most hotel patrons in the South have become accustomed to colored bell boys, to their good humor and their willingness to oblige, it will be hard to make adjustments to fit this particular case and it is entirely possible, in the days to come, that managers will rue their bargain and again call the colored boys back to their posts. The atmosphere would at least be more homelike.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
NEWS

OCT 21 [illegible]

AS TO SERVANTS

The Raleigh News and Observer is somewhat perturbed over the action of a capital hotel in dismissing its Negro bellhops and employing White youths in their stead. It cites the fact that the average Southerner prefers the Negro servant to the White, and adds that there is a certain grace about serving, that is distinctive to the South.

Naturally, *The Star-News* has no interest in Raleigh's hotel affairs, but it is inclined to agree with *The News and Observer* regarding servants in general.

Pay to Work at the Hotel, Bellmen Go on Strike in N. C.

Afro-American 10-27-34
Baltimore, Md.

(Special to the AFRO)

RALEIGH, N.C.—Twenty-five bellboys and five elevator girls walked out of the Sir Walter Hotel on a strike and began to picket the institution Friday, following the decision of the new management to employ white help.

The strike was led by the Sir Walter Bellmen's Literary Society. Learning that white bellhops were soon to take their places, presumably on November 1, the society sent its president, Fred Williams, to confer with Roland A. Mumford, white manager of the hotel. Williams asked that the boys be allowed to stay on through April 1, until after the legislature should adjourn.

"We suffered all through the summer, tips being slim," he said, "and we wanted to live in luxury in the winter."

Actually, Williams maintained the bellhops have to pay fifty cents a week to work at the hotel. They make their money out of tips, which are always meagre in the summer.

PROGRESS

From Raleigh News and Observer

Into the controversy of the Negro bell boys and the new management of the Sir Walter Hotel, *The News and Observer* has no wish to intrude. It does, however, wish to express a preference for the Negro servant in the South which it believes is shared by most Southerners. With the passing of this type of Negro servant from the State's leading hotel, another step is made in that process, which may be entirely excellent from a managerial standpoint, of obliterating the things that are Southern in the South, of standardizing North Carolina into the likeness of Pennsylvania and Peoria.

At his best the Negro man servant is hardly to be equalled on this earth. There is a relationship between the Negro servant and the white man, a courteous relationship, a graceful relationship that does not exist between white men and white men servants in other sections of America. Forgetting for the moment the troubles of the old South, it is worth while remembering for a moment the gracefulness of the old South. In that gracefulness not only ladies and gentlemen but Negro servants had a part. The danger is that the departure of one from the scene means also the departure of the others.

* * * *

This is a belated protest. The thing has been going on for a long time. For months now white waitresses served fewer guests. The process has been going on. The process continues. And some day where Roger has stood so long in North Carolina, there will be a grinning European with much servility but little dignity. And that day the tradition of service in the South, old enough to mean something to some of us, will be gone.

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Ohio.

Our Line on Negro Question Must Be Raised Very Firmly

Must Do Away With Liberal Approach To Negro Question

By N. FELD

Section Organizer, Cincinnati, Ohio

A liberal approach exists among some of our Party comrades towards the Negro members of the Party, such as, "there is no discrimination on the C.W.A. jobs, therefore, it is not necessary to insert a paragraph in the constitution of the Relief Workers Protective Union against Negro discrimination," or "we are all equal in the Party and it is not necessary to discuss it at all times."

Even among the leading comrades, there exists an expression that, "the Negro workers are backward, and we have tried to give them some responsible work, but they don't seem to carry it out."

Then there is another extreme, which reflects exactly the same liberal approach as stated above, and that is: if some of the Negro comrades begin to show some activity, immediately the units begin to pile up some of these comrades with so much work, that it is impossible for these comrades to carry it out. Or in the case of some of the new Negro workers joining the Party, there is some kind of an artificial approach, which the Negro workers do not like. All such expressions reflect the remnants of white chauvinism. How can we expect work of the Negro comrades, when many comrades have already made up their minds that the Negroes will not carry out the work given to them?

Especially here in Cincinnati, where Jim-Crowism and discrimination is being practised openly by the "model form of government" and where the A. F. of L. is completely discriminating against the Negro workers. The two suburbs of the city, Steele Sub-Division and Lockland, and even in the city proper, we find most of the restaurants and moving picture theatres are closed completely to Negroes. Negro workers in these neighborhoods live in condemned houses, the sidewalks and the streets are so dirty and dark that it is impossible for a stranger to find the number of a certain house.

All this only proves that we do not understand the conditions of the Negro workers. Many comrades cannot see that we must raise the Negro question at all times, even at meetings and shops where there are no Negro workers.

However, some beginnings have been made in our section. Here I wish to give one example which may bring some light and lessons to other districts and sections. For a period of more than three months we were stagnant in one concentration shop with a group of about 15 or 17. Finally, we broke through and penetrated almost all the departments. But not one single Negro worker had been drawn in to the union. We sharply raised the question of drawing in Negroes into the union. We explained that the union will not be able to make any headway without taking the Negro workers into the union.

We raised the question of the whole system of Negro oppression, explaining the approach of our union and the A. F. of L., the methods that the A. F. of L. uses against the Negro workers. One of the workers present at the shop meeting raised the question. "You mean to tell me that we are going to sit together with the 'niggers'?" Another worker had a more "liberal" approach towards this question and stated that "it is not necessary to sit together with the colored, they can have their meeting separately, etc."

We again explained all this in more details and took a firm stand and explained that we do not organize workers to separate them, but to unite them. At the same time the chairman who was not altogether sober tried to disrupt the meeting by having a "fist" fight with the speaker. The reaction of the workers was very surprising. Not only was the chairman called to order by the workers, but was forced to resign.

At the following meeting we had 14 Negro workers present at the union meeting, all of them joined the union. The characteristic features of this meeting were that some of the Negro haters nominated Negro workers to the Executive Board and some white workers nominated Negro workers. That meeting proved that there is no differences between white and Negro workers when they come together.

The Open Letter states: "The Party must mobilize the masses for the struggle for equal rights of the Negroes and for the right of self-determination for the Negroes in the Black Belt. It must ruthlessly combat any form of white chauvinism and Jim-Crow practice. It must not only in words, but in deeds, overcome all obstacles to the drawing in of the best elements of the Negro proletariat."

If we are really to carry out some of our tasks stated in the Open Letter, we must sincerely begin to think of how to overcome the remnants of white chauvinism, and, in the first place, do away with the liberal approach on the Negro question.

It is no longer a question of sending a Negro worker in a committee, but it becomes the paramount question before the entire Party to fight for the Negro rights in the neighborhoods, on the jobs and in the shops. We cannot be satisfied because we have had in the committee or we elected a Negro worker into the Executive Board, that is only the preliminary step, and we must develop this step further. We must at all times speak and point out in all the minutest details the actual conditions of the Negro workers.

Negro And White Relief Strikers On Picket Line

Unite Solidly, Defeat Race Riot Plans of Relief Officials

5-14-34

HAMILTON, Ohio, May 13. — United ranks of Negro and white striking work relief employes and their families are daily picketing the job projects here, defeating the aims of the city and relief officials to instigate a race riot as the officials brought in Negro workers to act as strikebreakers.

The Butler County officials are doubling their efforts to smash the strike of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration workers, now entering its fifth week, by herding scabs and thugs on the jobs, and mobilizing police armed with machine guns and tear gas. About 125 strikers formed a mass picket line on the Crawford Run job. Despite police terror, and hopelessly outnumbered by armed police, orderly picket ranks were maintained.

When the scabs started to remove tools from the tool shed, the workers intervened. A scab threw a pick-ax at one of the strikers, but the striker defended himself, and the scab was sent to the hospital. Another of the strikers was arrested.

An ordinance has been passed in Butler County to the effect that not more than three persons may assemble at one time on the streets. Scores of strikers thoughout the county are in jail as the police are increasing the terror in an attempt to smash the strike. One worker reported having overheard Police Chief Callahan saying that work would be resumed if it was necessary to shoot down the strikers on the picket line. Despite this terror and provocation, the workers and their wives and children are on the picket lines daily.

Charles King, A. F. of L. official of the Moulders Union was instrumental in importing scabs. Kenneth Browning, country relief director, is paying the scabs 40 cents an hour and $1.37 an hour for skilled workers, promising to raise the wages to 44 cents an hour shortly. Browning is offering this wage increase as an inducement to return the workers to the job without making a strike settlement, smash the organization, cut relief, and have the relief workers at the mercy of the city officials.

* * *

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio. — For the first time workers jammed the courtroom here at a trial of fellow workers when seven striking F.E.R.A. employes, arrested for picketing, were tried in the court of Monroe, a small town near Middletown.

Mayor Stuart, of Monroe, owner of the Oakland Canning Co., a plant known throughout Butler County for speed up and low wages, was trial judge. Neither the judge nor the prosecuting attorney were able to uncover a law to justify the arrests which were obviously a frame-up to remove the militant workers from the strike scene. Thirty-three other strikers are in jail in Middletown for picketing.

The trial of the seven strikers has been postponed to May 23, when they will be tried by jury.

Frame Negro in Ohio in Blow At Steel Strike

MASSILON, Ohio, July 31.—Cecil White, 21-year old Negro youth is held here on $1,000 bail on a trumped-up "rape" charge, which bears all the ear-marks of the notorious frame-up by Detroit auto bosses of James Victory, who was successfully wrested from the lynch courts by the militant action of Detroit Negro and white workers.

White was arrested during a series of terroristic police raids in the Negro neighborhoods, after a white woman, Mrs. Anna Elavsky, reported she had been attacked by an "unidentified Negro." The woman claimed she had scratched her "assailant." Fascist "citizen committees" were urged by officials to aid in rounding up any Negro whose face showed any indication of having been scratched. Scores were arrested. White was held and bound over for the September Grand Jury, despite testimony of witnesses that he was nowhere near the scene of the purported attack.

Mrs. Elavsky has failed to identify White, and is reported ready to drop the case. The steel bosses and their police, however, have eagerly seized on the case as a weapon against the unity of Negro and white steel workers and their preparations for a strike for the right to organize into unions of their own choice, and have used pressure on her to continue the case.

The League of Struggle for Negro Rights is launching an intensive campaign to smash the frame-up of White and the attempts of the steel bosses to stir up race hatred here and divide the Negro and white steel workers. Trade unions and other workers' organizations will be visited and appeals made for the defense of White and the Negro masses. The August First demonstration against war and fascism will be used to mobilize the workers in defense of Negro rights. Mass meetings will be held to rally support against this monstrous frame-up.

Protests should be sent to Mayor Limback, Massillon, and County Prosecutor Stark, County Court House, Canton, demanding the dropping of this frame-up attempt and the release of Cecil White.

Pacific Movement.

Labor—1934

Unions, Strikes etc.

'Trial of 'Pacific Movement' Organizers Bares Fury of White Rulers at Any Negro Resistance

By Cyril Briggs

The explosive contradictions between the brutally oppressed Negro masses and American imperialism; the frantic war preparations of the rival American and Japanese imperialists, the maneuvers of Japanese imperialism to exploit in its own interests, in a war situation, the rising indignation of the Negro masses against Jim-Crow oppression—all were laid bare in the "sedition" trial in Pemiscot County, Missouri, on Sept. 12, of four Negro organizers of the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World.

The greatest ferocity and savagery of suppression, the most brutal assaults of the most elementary rights of the oppressed Negro people marked this trial in the Black Belt. The four organizers, one a woman, were savagely beaten in the open court room, then forced to stand, propped up by the officers of capitalist "law and order," to hear the maximum sentence pronounced. Their attorney was likewise beaten up and driven out of town.

The trial was both a measure of the "fairness" of the capitalist lynch courts where Negroes (and, for that matter, white workers, too) are involved, and of the raging fury and bloody suppression with which the lynch rulers meet the least sign of Negro resistance, no matter how weak or confused (as in this case).

The charges against the four Negro organizers throw a brilliant light on the semi-slave relations existing between the Negro masses in the "Black Belt" and their oppressors—the same relations so loudly praised by William Pickens, George Schuyler, Charles Houston and other reformist apologists for Jim-Crow oppression and lynch law. In addition to the formal charge of pro-Japanese activities and sedition in connection with their attempts to organize the Negroes of Pemiscot County, the defendants were charged by the prosecutor and the loyal lynch press with "disloyalty and base ingratitude to their white benefactors," that is, of "disloyalty" to their oppressors, of "base ingratitude" to the lynch murderers of Negroes.

It did not take the Missouri Supreme Court long to realize that this infamous lynch verdict of the local court at Steele, Missouri, would serve further to weaken the illusions among the toiling population, both Negro and white, in the "fairness" and "impartial justice" of the capitalist courts. The State Supreme Court acted at once to nullify the verdict of the local court and order the release of the four defendants. The State Court thereby attempted to close the case and hush up the scandal attached to it. The experience of the lynch rulers with the Scottsboro case was no doubt a deciding factor for the State Court.

Lynchers' Fear of Negro Masses

The action of the lynchers and their court at Steele, Missouri, clearly reveals the fear of the lynch lords in the presence of any movement to organize their Negro slaves. The Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, with its Negro petty-bourgeois leadership, does not directly threaten the rule of the lynch lords. In fact, its program of "race unity" as against working-class unity, objectively aids the lynch rulers in their policy of dividing their victims along lines of race and nationality. Why then was the concentrated fury of the lynch lords vented on its four organizers? Briefly stated, the chief reasons are:

(a) The movement provides a vehicle for Japanese imperialism to use the Negro question in the United States (the difficulties of its chief imperialist rival) in the interests of strengthening its own position for the armed conflict in the Pacific for which both powers are frantically arming.

(b) The movement, despite its reactionary leadership and the objective aid it furnishes to world imperialism, helps to kindle in one form or another the national self-consciousness of the Negro people.

In the present situation of the rapid sharpening of all the contradictions between the plundered Negro masses and their oppressors, even the reformist-controlled national movements tend to become a danger to U. S. imperialism, since the possibility always exists of the rank and file membership repudiating the misleaders and turning to the real struggle for Negro liberation, in a relentless fight, in alliance with the revolutionary Negro and white workers, against the imperialist enemy, white and yellow.

Bankruptcy of "Pacific Movement"

This fear found open expression in the admission of Justice of the Peace Kelly that the maximum sentence was imposed primarily "for the effect on other Negroes." That is, to terrorize the Negro masses into abject acceptance of their worsening conditions, mass starvation, increasing violent suppression of their rights.

The Missouri case reveals not only the fear and savage violence of the lynch rulers toward the Negro masses, but also the bankruptcy of the leaders of the Pacific Movement who thought by denying the national-revolutionary struggle for Negro freedom to avoid the attacks of the lynch rulers, and who betray that struggle by strengthening the Jim-Crow isolation of the Negro masses and refusing to see that Negro freedom can be achieved only by the closest unity and the relentless struggle of Negro and white toilers against the common enemy.

Nation - N.Y.

OCT 3 1934

A SHOCKING DENIAL of ordinary rights to Negroes at a supposed court of justice has occurred in Pemiscot County, Missouri. Hailed before Justice of the Peace May Kelley in the small town of Steele as a result of their organization activities for a Negro fraternal order, the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, four St. Louis Negroes were unmercifully beaten by the spectators who thronged the court room. Their lawyer, also a Negro, was forced to flee and had no opportunity to represent his clients. As if this outrageous performance in his court were not enough, "Justice" Kelley proceeded to impose on each of the unfortunates maximum sentences for "unlawful assemblage"—a year in jail and a fine of $1,000, in effect 500 more days in jail at the rate of $2 a day for non-payment of the fine. We hold no brief for the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, and it may be that these organizers would have done no particular good in Pemiscot County. Yet had they been confessed criminals they should have been protected from a courtroom beating. The Missouri Supreme Court, greatly to its credit, promptly took a hand in the situation. Sitting *en banc* it decided forthwith that the Negroes had been deprived of a fair trial and ordered their discharge. The extreme southeastern county of Missouri deserved a rebuke and it got one.

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Pennsylvania.

UMWA Heads Jim-Crow Negro Miners In "Victory" March

Daily Worker 4-25-34 New York, N.Y.

Rank and File, However, Carry Fighting Slogans in Parades

By TONY MINERICH

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—On April 2 marches of coal miners took place in many parts of the country. These were organized as "victory" marches and on what is called "Mitchel Day." The most important of these marches were in Uniontown and Greensburg, Pa. In these marches the policy of the officialdom and that of the rank and file stood out in sharp contrast. While the rank and file carried fighting slogans, the U. M. W. A. officials organized two dances, one for the Negro miners and one for the white miners.

At the meeting in Uniontown many thousands of coal miners from all over Fayette County were in the march. At the meeting, while Mrs. Pinchot was speaking one of the "Independent Miners Brotherhood" miners, the company union of the H. C. Frick Coal Co., shot a few rank and file miners and was rescued from the angry miners by the police.

After the meeting the miners were asked to go to dances, one for the white miners and the other for the Negro miners. This is their policy of dividing the Negro and white coal miners. In the same way they divided the miners into "commercial" and "captive" so that the company would have an easier time in breaking the strike.

At the recent U. M. W. A. convention, when a resolution on the freedom of the nine Scottsboro boys came before the delegates, the Lewis machine was against passing it "because we have to get more facts." This is the way they carry out the part of the U.M.W.A. constitution that says, "There shall be no discrimination between color creed and nationality."

Anyone that knows the history of the miners' struggles, and there were many, knows that amongst the best fighters are the Negro miners. In all of the strikes the Negro men and women were in the front line. Take a few examples.

Try to Keep Negroes In

At the West Penn mine, in the Kiski Valley, mostly Negro miners were employed. All of the miners in the Valley were out on strike but the company and the coal and iron police and the state police were carefully guiding this mine to keep the Negro miners from coming out. The Negro miners organized a mass meeting in a **hall owned by the coal company**, and held their meeting, elected a strike committee and came out on strike. The company, of course thought that the Negro miners were having church services.

At the Edna mine strike, in Westmoreland County, one of the Negro miners was out of jail on parole. He still had a ten-year sentence to serve, and the company said they would turn him in if he went on strike. The Negro miner asked the strike committee what to do, and they told him to go to work. He worked for a few days, and one morning, as he was going to work he saw the state police clubbing the pickets. He threw down his bucket and took his place on the picket line. This is the way the Negro miners fought in all of the strikes. And what do they get for this. Jim-Crow dances, worst places in the mines, living in the worst of the company shacks, and when nine young boys are framed by the bosses class, the same U. M. W. A. leaders "need more facts," when the whole world knows that they are innocent and demonstrations for their release have been held in all parts of the world.

A New Form of Strike

At the march in Greensburg, the Yukon local carried signs. They were fighting signs. "We want pay for dead work and cross bars," was the sign emphasizing the need to fight for better conditions in the mines. "We demand the passing of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill," was another. "We don't believe in strike, but a wagon a day will bring results." This was gotten out, not because the miners are against strikes, but because they must pay $1 a day for striking, and they had recently won a "strike" by having all of the miners go into the mine, but to load only one car per man. This "strike" was won in one day. Another slogan was "for the election of new officers, what's organization without good leaders?"

During the whole of the march the miners and other workers were saying, "That's Yukon, they're a good bunch of fighters."

The miners in these fields are building their rank and file organization in the local unions. They are getting ready for the June elections for the local union officials. Not a Lewis official in any of the locals, the miners say. Together with the Rank and File Committee in the United Mine Workers they are getting out their own rank and file paper. It is called the Coal Digger.

METAL WORKERS DEMAND STATUS IN STEEL MILLS

Operators Are Given Until June 10 For Reply To Labor's Ultimatum

PITTSBURGH, May 20—(AP)—Climaxing a year of intensive organizing, in which it claims to have enlisted more than 100,000 of the 500,000 steel workers, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers announced Sunday night it is formally demanding recognition from the operators of between 150 and 200 steel mills.

Michael F. Tighe, gray-haired president of the Amalgamated, said the union is asking recognition "for the express purpose of bargaining collectively on all matters pertaining to wages, working conditions and such matters that come under the laws, rules and regulation of the organization."

June 10 was set as the date for an answer. Tighe said he could not forecast the association's course if answers are delayed or refused by that time. He said, however, strict orders have been issued to the "lodges" against "premature holidays" or other cessation of work.

The demands were made in conformity with resolutions adopted at the recent convention of the association, one of America's oldest unions which calls its units lodges instead of "locals."

Tighe explained that no individual lodge will be permitted to sign an agreement unless all other lodges are assured of similar treatment. He said his organization now has 253 lodges, an increase of 150 in the past year.

Pending receipt of the request, steel operators would not comment on the Amalgamated's move.

STEEL STRIKE LOOMS JUNE 16

Association Sets Deadline For Recognition Of National Union

By United Press.

PITTSBURGH, May 24.—June 16 was set today as the date for 100,000 husky steel workers to leave their jobs and begin a nation-wide strike.

Michael F. Tigue, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, announced that unless union demands for recognition are met before June 10, the strike will start 10 days later.

"There is no question of backing down," Tigue, who originally opposed the strike, said. "The workers themselves decided it at their convention here a few weeks ago. We have no choice but to carry out their orders."

There is only the ghost of a chance that steel executives will consent to recognition, observers believe.

There are two other possibilities, however, of avoiding strike.

It is possible, observers feel, that amalgamated is not as strong as it has claimed to be. Although by far the largest steel workers union, and the official A. F. of L. organization, there are numerous smaller groups and unions representing different beliefs and ideas.

Direct intervention by Washington offers another possibility for avoiding a general strike. Some observers believe it is unlikely that President Roosevelt will stand by and watch the largest of America's heavy industries suddenly suspend operations.

* * *

Republic Steel Head Firm Against Demands

NEW YORK, May 24.—The steel industry will not recognize the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, T. M. Girdler, chairman of Republic Steel Corp., told members of the American Iron and Steel Institute in an address today.

"If anyone thinks that he will get some advantage by dealing with professional labor, I wish he would get it out of his mind," Girdler said.

"The advantage will be only temporary and make it harder for the rest of us. I do not believe any of you are going to do it. I know that the men who sit around here in New York will not do it."

"I have a little farm and a few apple trees," Girdler said, "and before I would deal for the rest of my life with William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; John Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and the rest of them, I would retire to the farm."

Negroes Shun Textile Strike In Quaker City

Group Views Walkout From Sidelines As 650,000 Whites Quit

Philadelphia, Pa.

With 650,000 textile workers in and about Philadelphia out on a union declared strike, Mr. and Mrs. Colored Philadelphia are enjoying the spectacle from the sidelines. As yet they have not been touched by the nation-wide declared strike of textile workers.

Unions throughout the country have denied union affiliations to those few Negroes working in the industry. They, therefore, constitute a minus quantity. Colored people in Philadelphia who will perhaps ultimately come under the union decree, if the sympathetic strike extends to the Women's Garment Workers, are still on their jobs.

A canvass of the northeast factory section in Kensington, Tacony and Torresdale disclosed that practically no colored people were involved. In downtown sections, bounded by Arch, Walnut, Front and Broad sts., colored garment pressers and finishers are still reporting for work. Activity among these workers could be termed as furtive. If their fellow workers go out on strike they too will be forced to join in.

While Union officials state that there are only 300,000 in their unions it is conservatively estimated that 650,000 are now affected. An additional 200,000 will be involved if cotton, woolen and silk textiles allied to present cloth and fabric manufacturing are called out on a supporting strike.

Power machine operators among Negroes is not a reality here. The manual workers will be affected if the strike is extended.

Rank and File A. F. L. Steel Workers Fight For the Rights of Negroes in Mill and Union

By CARL REEVE

BRADDOCK, Pa., Dec. 14.—One of the important rank and file motions adopted by the Pittsburgh district convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, (A. F. of L.) was for the election of rank and file organization committees to organize the unorganized. The campaign for organization of the unorganized Negro steel workers into the A. A. requires particular attention.

The steel companies have taken energetic steps to keep the white and Negro steel workers divided. They have tried especially hard to keep the Negro steel workers from organizing. In this attempt to keep the workers split, the employers have been aided by the Jim Crow policies of Mike Tighe, president of the A. A., and his machine for over a score of years.

Negroes Were Barred

There was a marked absence of Negro steel workers at the last A. A. national convention. The leadership of Mike Tighe has discriminated against and barred Negroes from joining or from participation in the union. It was only the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, and in recent months, the rank and file movement in the A. A., which carried on a struggle for the rights of the Negro steel workers.

"I have never seen a Negro roller in a steel mill," one Negro steel worker from the great Thompson rail mill here, told me. "A roller makes from nine to ten dollars a day. My own wage, at present, is $3.87 a day and I work from one to four days a week." There are about two hundred Negro workers in the Thompson plants which employ a total of about 2,000 workers. There are very few Negroes in the higher paid and more skilled jobs, this worker declared.

"The minister of the Negro Baptist Church gave a sermon a few Sundays ago on the subject of the problems of the Negro steel workers. He had a conference with Slick the Thompson mill superintendent before his sermon," another Negro steel worker told me. "The minister told the Negro steel workers to keep out of the Amalgamated Association. He told them that no Negro steel worker should go on strike or join the union. He used the argument that in the 1919 steel strike the Negroes got nothing out of the union or out of the strike, as an argument against the union and against going on strike. A little later the Negro Methodist preacher made the same kind of a sermon."

What the Amalgamated Association officials did to the Negro workers in Braddock in the 1919 steel strike and why some of them stayed at work was related by still another Negro worker who was working in the rod and wire mill here (of the American Steel and Wire Co.) during 1919, with about forty other Negro workers. "We went to some of the meetings of the Amalgamated Association before the strike," he said. "In some of these meetings there was no English spoken. One meeting we went to we heard an A. A. official declare that too many Negroes were given good jobs. He said that the Negro should be put back on common labor only, and give them the jobs. The A. A. leaders didn't make any attempt to organize us. We decided to stay at work when the strike was called. We went through the picket line to work every morning."

Ordered from Hall

"Then we saw that these fellows on the picket line couldn't win if we stayed at work strikebreaking. We talked it over in the mill and decided to march out on strike. We marched in a body to the A. A. hall. We told the A. A. official there that we had come to join the strike and the union. This A. A. official ordered us out of the hall. He told us they didn't want Negroes. We argued with him that we wanted to help win the strike. He told us to get out. We then marched back into the mill and went on strikebreaking."

Now the Negro steel workers can see a force in the Amalgamated Association, the rank and file, which represents not the Jim Crow policies of Mike Tighe, but the policy of unity, solidarity, of fight for the rights of the Negro steel workers, such as William Z. Foster and other militant organizers tried to effect in the 1919 steel strike.

At this time, with its rank and file organization committees the rank and file is launching a drive for the organization of the unorganized steel workers. Right from the beginning, the rank and file in the A. A. makes it clear to the Negro steel workers that an important and basic part of the rank and file program is a fight for all the demands of the Negro steel workers. The rank and file in the A. A. fights against the Jim Crow; demands an end of discrimination against Negro workers in the mills in the giving out of jobs, and equal pay for equal work for the Negro steel workers.

The last convention of the A. F. of L. overruled the will of the rank and file delegates and the machine of William Green referred a resolution for equal rights for the Negroes in the unions to the Executive Committee for action. The speeches of the Green henchmen defended the Jim Crow and discrimination practiced in some A. F. of L. unions. The rank and file in the A. A. must and will make it clear to the steel workers that they are determined to bring to an end for all time the Mike Tighe policy of discrimination against Negroes within the union.

The campaign of the rank and file to organize the unorganized steel workers will succeed only on the basis of bringing in the Negro steel workers together with their white brothers to prepare strikes and other struggles on the basis of complete solidarity, and to fight for the rights of the Negro steel workers.

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Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association.

PORTERS AND MAIDS FORM ORGANIZATION

Pullman Company Employes Launch New Protective Group

CHICAGO.— (ANP) — Announcement was made here this week of the launching of a new organization among Pullman porters. It is known as the Pullman Porters and Maids Protective association and has been formed by a number of the most prominent men in the Pullman service. Already according to its officials, a large membership has been recruited.

J. S. Morris is president of the organization which has headquarters at 4321 Forestville avenue here. W. H. Thomas is secretary. Both are veteran Pullman porters and assert that the formation of their organization comes as result of the intention of the porters to have an organization of their own, free from interference by what Mr. Thomas termed "outsiders."

"For many years," said President Morris. "Pullman porters and maids were represented under the plan of employe representation. We found this a good form of representation, bringing about friendly relations between the company and its employees. Under this plan we belonged to what was known as a "company union.' Under it and it alone the chief benefits which have been granted to porters both in wage increases and betterment of working conditions have been won. We had a grievance board and a board of appeal upon which officials served with porters and beyond any question we secured results for our members and the maids.

No More Company Unions

"June 21, 1934, however a new railway labor act was passed. It abolished the company unions. In the case of the Pullman company employees the great majority of the porters and maids belonged to the company unions. Under the old federal law whatever employee organization could show 51 per cent of the employees as members, that body was entitled to represent them officially in negotiations. Rail roads and carrying companies thereupon aided their employees in forming these voluntary associations. The new law prevents the Pullman company or any carrier affected by the act from aiding in the formation of an employee's organization. Therefore Pullman porters all over the country who have been active in the Employe's Representation Plan are combining to form an independent national union in every district and agency.

"The purpose of the Pullman Porters and Maids Protective association is to protect the interests of the Pullman porters and maids, to make and maintain agreements concerning rates of pay and rules governing working conditions with the management of the Pullman company and before all proper governmental agencies.

Overhead Is Small

"We will have no expensive overhead. Only porters will be eligible to membership. We will have no outside officials drawing huge salaries and for that reason can keep our expenses down to a minimum. As a matter of fact our dues will be only 25 cents per month, because the entire work is being done by porters and for porters.."

Officers of the Pullman Porters and Maids Protective association elected at their organization meeting held in Chicago two weeks ago and which followed intensive work in all of the Pullman districts, are: J. S. Morris, president; U.P. Turnquest, vice-president; W. H. Thomas, secretary-treasurer. Members of the regional governing board are G. C. Shannon, St. Paul; H. Pope Jr., Nashville; H. O. Phillips, Los Angeles; E. Eustace, San Antonio and J. M. Brown.

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Socialist.

Negro Socialist Worker Gives Pledge of Firm United Front

The letter, printed below, is but one of the many sent to the office of the Daily Worker and to Clarence Hathaway expressing the desire of rank and file members of the Socialist Party for a united front to be effected between Socialists and Communist workers.

The worker who sent this letter sent a copy to the "New Leader," the weekly publication of the Socialist Party.

1230 U St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.
Feb. 21, 1934.

Editor of "Daily Worker,"
35 E. 12th St., N. Y. C.
Dear Comrade:

"I can see no good reason why any Socialist Party member should not be in favor of the United Front. The cause of the workers is one and indivisible. 'United we win, divided we must submit to the brutal yoke of Fascism.'

"I have participated in united fronts with the Communists in the Anti-War Congress and the Scottsboro Action Committee; although on the Scottsboro Comittee, I had to represent the National Forum, as our S. P. branch was not participating.

"When the Communist Party last week called on all organizations to unite in a demonstration of protest at the Austrian Legation, I answered the call and represented the National Forum. Although the local S. P. branch did not officially participate, there were several Socialists in the united Front: viz., Joe Zameres, representing the C.W.A. Workers Protective Association and Pogerelick, representing the Y.P.S.L.

"As one of the millions of Negro workers of America, I truly feel a deep sense of gratitude to the Communists for their determined heroic stand for full equal rights for Negroes everywhere, and for the fight which they have waged for the Scottsboro Boys. I want all Socialist Party members to join in this fight.

"I strongly urge a united front of struggle against war and fascism.

"Let us not let anything divide us. Unity is our only hope..

"Comradely yours,
L. C. Farrar,
"Educational Committee,
Socialist Party Branch of
Washington, D. C.

"P.S.—I am sending a copy of this letter to the 'New Leader' also."

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South Carolina.

Seneca, S. C., Journal
September 12, 1934

COOKS TOLD TO LEAVE LONSDALE

Three White Women Told Three Colored Cooks to Leave Work At Textile Plant Homes.

Three white women were taken in charge by officers and brought to town from Lonsdale Monday morning when they drove three colored cooks from the neighboring village and told them to quit jobs held in homes of non-union workers. The three white women, union sympathizers, met the cooks as the latter went to their work and warned them to leave the village. Officers interferred and brought the white women to town while the case was being investigated. After going into the matter, officers gave the union sympathizers a talk and set them free.

So far as has been learned, there has been no further trouble at Lonsdale or near the village. The workers are entering the plant daily and leaving under the protection of guards. While some union pickets are remaining on duty, not as many are out daily as formerly. The union sympathizers state that the strike is slowly being won and the non-union workers are equally emphatic that they are gaining ground.

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Southern Anti-Communistic Association.

NEGROES ORGANIZE IN DRIVE ON REDS

Post

Leader Declares Race Is Being Exploited

9-26-34

Birmingham

Declaring the Southern negro "is being made the tool of Communistic propaganda at his own expense," Howard C. Smedley, negro, today announced formation of the Southern Anti-Communistic Association to fight radicalism among members of his race.

The association, Smedley said, is the outgrowth of the Southern Association on Inter-Racial Good Will and Negro Improvement which he helped organize six months ago at Columbiana, in Shelby county. The new organization probably will establish headquarters in Birmingham, he said.

"The new association," he explained, "will center its efforts on wiping out the spread of Communism among negroes in this section. This will be done largely by speaking campaigns. As soon as we have made the program state-wide, we plan to make it South-wide.

"We are asking white people and their organizations to co-operate. Firms can co-operate by refusing to employ anyone known to be a Communist agitator," he added.

Tennessee.

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Maryville, Tenn. Enterprise
September 27, 1934

THE NEGRO IN THE UNION

An Open Letter by Moses Malone.

It is a matter of deep concern as to what part the colored workmen should play in the affiliation of labor unions. Some think he should join and help make working conditions better; if by his becoming a member of the organization will help him individually well and good; but, if it only helps a certain class he had better go slow. Ignorance makes us bold; wisdom bids us pause and consider.

There is a few things he should consider with respect to his membership in the Union. Some of these are: Does he as a workman get an equal break with the other men? Can he work as skilled labor? Has he a chance to get in on a higher rated job? Or is it not true that if the employer wanted to use him for sometihng other than unskilled worker; it would be a bone of contention by others of the same organization that he is a member. Just simply because he happeens to be a negro, and at the same time he is paying the same joining fee and the same amount of weekly or monthly dues. Too much competition whatever any of us get to do by way of work in the most part, there are far too many waiting for the same job. And in many cases they are (whites). Men can be trained for these places in a day or two sometimes in just a few hours. And so in these days of mad rush for more money, etc. let us stop, look and listen before we take to big a hold on anything that tends to incite trouble; or curtail work in anyway. Now is the time for us to look well before we jump too far.

I hope this will help the men of my race to let well-enough do for the time being; for anything beats standing in "Bread Lines".

No one has ask me to write this, it is for your good and for your family's welfare.

Milton was very right in his "Paradise Lost" in saying: "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

Yours,

M. .Malone (colored)

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
October 10, 1934

NEGROES OPEN FIRE ON STOVE STRIKERS

Police Round Up 22 in Melee at Tennessee Plant.

Trouble Starts When Pickets Try to Keep Colored Men From Entering Place.

Negro molders and laborers at the Tennessee stove works, armed with pistols, turned on white strikers picketing the plant early yesterday morning and started a gun battle which raged until a large squadron of police rounded up twenty-two Negroes and landed them in the city jail.

Police yesterday were watching developments, fearing the incident might give rise to more trouble. Since Monday conditions have been tense at the stove works, as Negroes did not walk out with the white workers.

No one was shot. The melee started about 6 o'clock when Negro workers reporting for duty at the plant were accosted by white pickets and requested not to enter the plant. A strike has been in progress at the stove works for several days.

Fletcher Donahoo, 31, molder at the stove works, met the "don't work" request of the pickets with a line of gun fire and started the battle, witnesses informed The Times. When the shooting broke out the firing was general and most of the pickets, who were unarmed, sought refuge in a nearby ditch off of Holtzclaw avenue and Fourteenth street, leaving the battle to the police and Negroes. Chief Ray Bryan and Capt. Marion Perkins were in command of a fairly large-sized squadron of police who were dispatched to the plant. When the shooting began reserve police were called out.

Chief Bryan and Capt. Perkins, with the police officers, started closing in on the Negroes when they started the gun play. The firing came from both police and the Negroes, P. L. Wright 1503 Greenwood avenue, said. Capt Perkins estimated that twenty-five shots were fired before the Negroes were finally taken into custody.

Pickets at the stove works praised Chief Bryan, Capt. Perkins and their squadron for the cool manner in which they attacked the flare-up and prevented bloodshed. They said the police were taking no sides in the argument until the shooting started. Then they didn't hesitate to arrest those armed.

Before the trouble started the police had succeeded in getting a number of Negro workers into the plant. Capt. Perkins said he is not able to say whether or not any of them were armed as he made no effort to search them. When the trouble was stopped Hardwick Caldwell, president of the stove works, ordered the plant closed.

Seventeen pistols, one razor and a number of ice picks were taken from the Negroes and turned over to police headquarters. The pistols ranged from small .32 caliber "owl heads" to .45 caliber army pistols.

All of the Negroes were arrested on charges of carrying weapons except one, who was held for a state witness and many were charged with disorderly conduct. Attorney Fletcher R. Morgan and Fulton M. ("Jesse") James arranged appearance bonds for the twenty-two. They are scheduled for trial this morning before Judge Martin Fleming.

Those arrested were:

Fletcher Donahoo, 31; Tom Derrick 48; Lou Ervin, 48; Sam Mosely, 29; Judge Green, 50; Bob Lowler, 42; Leonard Campbell, 32; Will Long, 48; Frank Harris, 58; Granville Stowers, 39; Fred Thurman, 30; Lindsay Stivers, 25; George Beard, 39; Will Finney, 40; Lee Ross, 42; Ward Higgenbotham, 24; Robert Doyle, 38; Dave McKnight; General Jones, 33; Abe Clark, 27, and Joe Williams, the latter being held as state's witness.

Police said for the most part the pickets were orderly and had no firearms. When the smoke of the battle had cleared Chief Bryan allowed the pickets their maximum number at the various stations and ordered the remainder away from the premises of the stove works. He also instructed the pickets to avoid congregating.

By 9 o'clock but few people were at the stove works and pickets had settled down at several stations to a hard game of cards.

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Texas.

WHITE MEN DRAG 3 INDEPENDENT MEMBERS FROM THEIR AUTOMOBILE AND THRASH THEM UNMERCIFULLY

HOUSTON.—The Fifth Ward Lyons Avenue District, parts of Fourth Ward and several streets in downtown Houston have been in confusion all the past week as a result of bombing, fights, and near riots, which marked the strike of the International Longshoremens' Associations, which was called May 1. Fights between the I. L. A. and strike-breaking, independent longshoremen reached a serious climax here Saturday night when a bomb was exploded under the home of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Hatcher, 1419 Andrews street. Fortunately, neither Mr. Hatcher nor his wife were at home at the time of the explosion, so nobody was hurt, but one side of the house was completely wrecked and destroyed.

On Tuesday, May 8, three men, members of the independent longshoremen's organization, were dragged from an auto and clubbed by six white men, in what is a virtual reign of terror in the Fifth Ward. Some of the men are so frightened that they have deserted their homes and gone into hiding. The three members involved said that the white men attacked them with pick and ax-handles. Alvin Porter, who was one of the men beaten in the attack, declared that he was merely a member of the independent organization, but that he hadn't been near the docks since the trouble began. The three men said that the white men crowded their car to the curb at North San Jacinto and Walnut streets, jumping out with clubs in their hands, pulling them from their car, and beating them. In the midst of the fray, Homer Porter, a brother of Alvin Porter, got his hands on a pistol and fired over the heads of the men. The whites became frightened and fled to their cars. Alfred Porter, 4410 Shearn St., father of Alvin and Homer Porter, was knocked unconscious by a blow over the head and was taken to Jefferson Davis Hospital. A woman, whose name was not ascertained, was in the car with the three men, but escaped when the melee began.

Several of the longshoremen living around Lyons avenue told of receiving threats delivered by groups of men riding around in autos. It was estimated that there are about as many independent longshoremen in Houston as there are members of the association.

Leo Peyton, who was employed as foreman by a local company, received one of the warnings Monday night. He visited the home of the Porters Tuesday morning and several men in a car came by, dragged him from the house and administered a severe beating.

Interestingly enough, all of the violence that has been done, seems to involve Negroes on the receiving end and whites on the administering end. The local Negro I. L. A. association has reported no trouble in its ranks.

Six Shot, Scores Hurt In Longshoremen Fight

BEAUMONT, Texas, Sept. 8.—(AP) Six men were shot and scores more were injured today in a fight which grew out of difficulties between membership of the International Longshoremen's Association here and a local, state-chartered negro longshoremen's union.

Members of the local organization said they were called to unload the steamship Jean of the A. H. Bull line but they were warned off the job by the I. L. A. men and retaliated by firing into the group.

I. L. A. members said the negroes attacked them first. All of the wounded were believed to have been in the I. L. A. group.

Police experienced no difficulty in halting hostilities.

No further work was attempted on the ship.

Longshoremen Give Their Version Of The Strike And The Alledged Violence

Editorial note: Many readers have asked why The Houston Informer didn't carry a story about the Longshoreman's strike. The Informer had not been able to get any side except the steampship lines, which was reflected in the local dailies and one of our weekly papers. This week we interviewed the Longshoremen and pass on to our readers their side of the story as they gave it.

HOUSTON.—The International Longshoremen, composed of white and colored workers, struck after repeated efforts to get a fair hearing from the steamship lines. Their wages were cut in 1931 to 70c an hour for straight time and $1.05 overtime. Shipping rates never creased proportional to the cut the owners forced on them. In August, 1933, shipping rates went up. The NRA indicates a 40 hour week for all workers, but the ship owners refused to discuss the longshoremen's plea for 80c straight time and $1.20 overtime and a 44 hour week.

Most of the owners, they say, are ready to accept the 80c scale, except the Southern Steampship Company, The Southern Pacific Steampship Company, and the Luckenback Company here in Houston. These companies, it seems, employ all Negro Longshoremen. (They failed to say whether Negroes were originally employed by these companies in the hope of avoiding the regular Union rate, or whether they were employed at the Union rates). But they did make it clear that Negro Longshoremen have special charters giving them practically exclusive right to these jobs and the white Longshoremen are fighting with them to get their rights.

They were at great pains to point out that the I. L. A. is the only branch of the American Federation of Labor that takes Negroes on absolutely equal footing with whites. From time to time they meet together and they always act in unison on all matters affecting labor. Throughout this strike the whites have stuck with the Negroes, not only on the waterfront, but to arrange for food, medical care, and everything else. And E. M. Withers, white Longshoreman, volunteered the information that the Negro Longshoremen had stood firm with them and were standing. Seventy per cent of the Longshoremen in this, the Gulf Coast, district are Negroes.

As to the fairness of the rates they seek, they say their's is skilled labor and 80c an hour is small pay. It is cheap when compared with what Longshoremen are paid in any of the Atlantic ports. It is less than the code rate schedule. Their work is hazardous and killing. The life of Longshoremen is comparatively short. The work is uncertain. Many weeks a Longshoreman makes less than $10.00.

About the hours. They say they now have a 48 hour week; that when they get off and get back to Houston all shops are closed; that they have to hang around 48 hours, although they only get paid for the hours they work. After they have put in a 44 hour week, they ought be paid overtime and that the 40 hour week is adopted by the administration and they were willing to take four hours more than 40 hour week.

They deny emphatically that they have carried on a campaign of violence or intimidation. They say no Longshoreman has been even arrested for, let alone convicted, of intimidation of strike breakers. They say the Negroes arested last week in the 5th ward had a fight in an argument about the strike, which developed in a restaurant five miles from the docks. They resented an editorial by a Negro weekly which implied martial law was necessary. They claim the city police has been able to handle the situation and has handled it so far as Longshoremen are concerned. Their men have been killed and wounded here, but they have not killed anyone in Houston.

Negroes in this section are in sympathy with the Longshoremen. Because the Longshoremen treat Negroes fairly, they have always been liked in these parts. Because any move to help labor ultimately helps Negroes, who are chiefly laborers, the Negro population will be slow to side against the Longshoremen. It will also be difficult to get Negroes to believe the ship owners are entitled to hold the Longshoremen's wages down after rates have risen. Knowing the habit of employers to seek to pay Negroes less, Negroes generally think the Longshoremen are entitled to support.

5 LONGSHOREMEN SHOT IN PIER TILT

Negro Dock Workmen Fire on White Laborers at Beaumont, Texas.

BEAUMONT, Texas, Sept. 8.—(AP) Five white longshoremen were wounded today, three critically, by a fusillade of pistol fire from guns in the hands of negro longshoremen aboard the steamship Jean, Bull Line coastwise vessel.

Police said long brewing trouble over an agreement that white men would load or unload one end of the ship while negro workmen worked in the other end of the boat was responsible for the clash.

The negroes aboard the ship fired on the white men almost without warning, police said, when the latter approached to take over the stern end of the vessel.

Alfie Seymour, 30, was shot in the eye and head; Alcie Seymour, his twin brother, was wounded in the abdomen, leg and back, and O. M. Hanson, 30, was shot in the chest.

C. H. Allison, 34, and Joe Istre, 32, were shot in the legs; Maynard Williams, 48, negro longshoreman, received superficial cuts and bullet wounds.

The police riot squad and all available officers rushed to the docks, but there was no further difficulty after the first gust of firing.

L. B. Maddox, chief of police, said officers recovered only one pistol, as the other weapons were "ditched" in the ship channel by the longshoremen who did the shooting.

C. L. Downey, vice president of the Southern Stevedoring Contracting Company, in charge of the loading of the vessel, was charged with assault to murder after members of the attacked men told officers they saw him shooting. Three negroes were charged with assault to murder and four with carrying pistols.

THE LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE

It takes no great stretch of the imagination to see that what the ship owners are after in the controversy with the longshoremen, both white and black, is the cheapest labor possible and the highest shipping rates possible. What the longshoremen want, of course, is a fair wage, decent working hours and conditions, and a fair chance for collective bargaining for these benefits.

To prevent the longshoremen from getting these benefits their homes have been bombed by unknown parties, their lives have been taken, and more of them have been wounded. The question is, Who is right?

First of all, The Informer is definitely of the opinion that those strike-breaking Negroes who helped to make it possible for innocent men to be shot down, were wrong and have done themselves in the long run more harm than good.

In the second place, we think the demands made by the longshoremen for fair wages, hours, and conditions of employment were reasonable; and that they would have been paid without a protest had there not been such a large number of Negro longshoremen.

Finally, it is perfectly clear that the only hope for the ultimate justice to these laborers, is for all of them, white and black, to stick together as the I. L. A. did in this strike.

Three Killed In Strike Shooting

Texas Negroes Fired Upon Near Houston Channel; White Man Is Arrested

HOUSTON, TEXAS, July 15.—(AP)—Seven longshoremen were shot, three fatally, here today in a renewal of waterfront hostilities between union and independent dock workers. The slain men and one of the seriously wounded were negroes. Two other negroes and a white man also were shot.

The shooting occurred as approximately 20 negro independent longshoremen were filling their work orders at docks. A coupe, believed by police to have contained members of the International Longshoremen's Association and sympathizers pulled up alongside.

From pistols and shotguns, occupants of the coupe poured a deadly stream of lead into the negroes' truck and automobile. One of the negroes returned the fire, wounding C. O. Reeves, a white man and union longshoremen.

Three murder and three assault to murder charges were filed against Reeves and S. P. Brown, negro. Reeves, in a hospital with a wound in his neck, has made no statement. Brown had not been apprehended.

The shooting was the most serious of a series of disturbances that have punctuated trouble between ship operators and dock hands at the Texas Gulf ports and at Lake Charles, La. A general strike of I. L. A. members was in effect for a time, but all except three of the operators came to terms with the union men. Sporadic outbreaks of violence have occurred as three coastwise operators continued to work independent longshoremen. The three negroes killed were Frank Rowland, driver of the sedan, Jim Barnes, who also was in the sedan, and George Hardy, riding on the truck. The most seriously injured was Joe Henry, another occupant of the truck.

A tense situation prevailed at the docks tonight and police feared that the increased ill feeling engendered by the gunfight might result in further outbreaks. The police guard was increased and squad cars patrolled the area.

Brown was charged with murder after occupants of the truck said they recognized him as having fired several shots into their midst, one of which killed George Hardy as Hardy fired a small pistol at the union men's car and wounded Reeves.

J. J. Johnson, negro independent longshoreman, who was riding in the truck, said there were 16 negroes in the truck and four in the sedan coming behind.

Witnesses varied on whether two carloads of men fired into the truck and sedan or only occupants of the small coupe with the rumble seat. Police said they believed there were two automobiles

The I. L. A.

All Negro Texas should take off its hat in respect and good wishes to the International Longshoremen's Association, and especially to the Negro locals in the various cities of the state. They are not men of college training; in most instances they are not men of even high school accomplishments; but they are men with qualities which Negro college and high school graduates need in far greater proportions than they now possess. Take one or two illustrations learned upon a recent visit to their headquarters on the water front.

Whether in Beaumont, Port Arthur, Galveston, Corpus Christi, or Houston, there is no organization among Negro high school or college graduates which can compare with the effective organizations of the I. L. A. In Houston, for instance, I. L. A. Local No. 862 has an organization of about 380 men, a number about equal to the number of Negro teachers in the city. The teachers all hold one or more degrees from the best colleges of the land; there is hardly a degree in the whole bunch of the I. L. A. But what have we in the way of organized effort?

Under the leadership of A. J. Wilson as president the I. L. A. have a close-knit and effective organization. The teachers have neither organization nor leadership among themselves.

The I. L. A. have their business agent, Mr. Curtis, who represents these 380 men in their routine dealings, such as time, pay roll, and the like, with the ship owners and employers. The teachers have selected nobody to represent their interests with their employers.

Through organized effort the I. L. A. get the same wages as white longshoremen doing the same type of work. In the case of the unorganized teachers their maximum salaries are still the minimum salaries for the organized white teachers.

The I. L. A. are buying property in an organized way, both on the water front and down town. The teachers are buying nothing in an organized way, although they make more money than the longshoremen.

The I. L. A. even pray together and seek spiritual guidance together each morning in their Bible class.

Maybe, the more education we get, the farther apart we get as a race.

Negro Dock Worker Given 10-Year Term For Strike Fight

BEAUMONT, Tex.—A 10-year sentence in the state prison was given Adam Boxie by a jury Thursday. The case was a result of the coastwide strike of the longshoremen early this fall.

Boxie was charged with assault to murder after a clash between the white and colored longshoremen's union in which Alsie Seymore, white, was wounded. This happened September 8.

A dozen more colored men are still under indictment charged with the wounding of four other white combatants.

Labor - 1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Trade Union Unity League.

Greets Cuban Workers

Daily Worker

J. W. Ford

American working-class leader, member of the National Board of the Trade Union Unity League, pledged the support of the militant toilers of the United States to the Cuban masses. Ford is now attending the Congress of the Cuban Confederation of Labor (C.N.O.C.)

United Mine Workers of America

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Lewis Gang Jim-Crows Negro Miners in Union And in the Coal Mines

daily worker
1-15-34

Delegates at Convention Should Demand Equality for Negro Miners

By TOM MYERSCOUGH

"Creed, Color or Nationality," says the U.M.W.A. constitution, is no barrier to membership in the union, and it is yet the only big union in the A. F. of L. which does not bar Negroes. In fact, most other A. F. of L. affiliate unions boldly declare that membership therein is for "whites" or Caucasians only. Yet in no other respect does the U.M.W.A. differ from the rest and even the claims of "no discrimination" is false.

Discrimination is practiced extensively and segregation is practiced in every coal camp where the Negro can get a job and is permitted by the local union officialdom to work. Personally I have seen Negro workers going into the mines during strikes along with white workers, who surely did not have the same excuse. And that the "excuses" were real I never had doubt. Approaching Negro workers from the picket line I have often been shown a U.M.W.A. union card, which the holder had been denied the right to deposit in U.M.W.A. locals, sometimes after the mine boss had declared his willingness to give the Negro a job—providing the local union would accept him for membership—in the days when the U.M.W.A. was strong.

Negroes Barred

There are mining towns throughout the country where a Negro has never been permitted to work or live and signs adorn the entrances to them, which read: "Nigger, Don't Enter This Town!" or some similar ominous warning that is equally vicious and the miners living in those towns and "accepting" the constitution of the U.M.W.A., as well as the officialdom of the union, know this well, but do nothing about changing it.

Officials are White

With a large Negro membership always, as well as the very large numbers of Negro non-union miners in the country, the officials of the U.M.W.A. have made their position towards the Negro Question quite clear, and this by failing to honor any more than one miner of the Negro trade with a job. Among the "Pie card" artists on the U.M.W.A. payroll, only one is a Negro, one named Prentice, who has held on for years, and for two main reasons.

The first reason is that he is a servile "Uncle Tom" type, who, for his "slice of pie" can be used to fool the Negroes when they show an inclination to too much militancy to suit Lewis. The second reason is that he serves as a ready answer to the oft-repeated and correct charge, that the officials of the U.M.W.A. permit discriminations and practice them themselves against the Negro miners.

No convention of the U.M.W.A. has ever met without a flood of resolutions from local unions, whose members see the need for unity of black and white miners. And not one of them ever gave time for a thorough discussion of the problem. Always the officials would "suggest" and their payroll and "pack" delegates would vote for . . . "referring such resolutions to the Executive Board for solution." The way they "solved" the problem was by ignoring it.

The coming convention should change this by taking that kind of action which will make it possible for Negro and foreign born, as well as white citizens and native-born, to be elected to any office to which their constituents may desire to choose them. Stop discrimination of all kinds in the Miners Union.

* * *

Lewis Mobilizing in Illinois

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 14.—The District officialdom of the U. M. W. of A., in view of the fact that a number of rank and file delegates have been elected, resolutions based on the principles of the class struggle adopted, are mobilizing every strength that they have, to secure a large delegation to support the Lewis machine, with the same old tactics pursued to pack the delegation with pro-Lewis delegates at all costs

Labor-1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Virginia

Thomas H. Stone Tells Crowded Court About A New Social Order

Thomas H. Stone, storm petrel riding the Communistic waves here caused by the local police's bungling was dismissed last Thursday morning by Justice T. Gray Haddon in the police court, on two warrants charging that he interfered with traffic when he held a meeting under the window of the mayor's office in City Hall, and also resisted arrest and assaulted a police officer when they ordered him to move on. Stone's arrest was the culmination of the latest Unemployed Council's "Hunger March" for the purpose of petitioning the mayor for food, shelter and cash relief for the unemployed of Richmond. This march was held on the Saturday preceding Christmas and was witnessed by a large crowd that assembled at City Hall.

Officer Johnson Says He was Hurt by Stone

Police Officer Johnson was the first to testify. He told of the demonstration at City Hall and then related how Stone had twisted his finger when he (Johnson) pulled him from the speaking chair, upon which stone stood to deliver his harrangue under the mayor's window. He said he struck him on the head with his night stick. He also stated that the blow was delivered just as Stone was taken down from his perch. This testimony was in disagreement with testimony by Captain Holt and Officer Emmerson, who placed the blow ten and four feet from the chair, respectively. This discrepancy in police testimony was jocularly referred to by Mr. Stone.

Captain Holt Tells How It Happened

Captain Holt, who Stone said could always be relied upon to appear upon the scene in charge of police when Fascist methods were resorted to here, told of meeting the "hunger marchers" when they arrived upon the scene and informed them that they could march around the hall, but could not present the petition to the mayor. He said there were about one hundred people with Stone. "One-third of them were children of school age," he said. Captain Holt also said he heard the impact of the club against what he thought was somebody's head, but did not see Officer Johnson strike Mr. Stone.

Holt Stymied by Stone

Upon cross-examination by Stone, Captain Holt refused to deny or affirm that he told Stone he could march all he wanted to, speak all he wanted to, but would not be allowed to see the mayor." Officer Emmerson added his story to the police version of the "march." It was about the same as the others. Stone conducted his own defense in a capable manner, injecting copious extracts of Marxian phillipics against the capitalist class rule. Mrs. A. B. Moore was the first witness called by the defense and she told of the incidents leading to the attack upon Stone. She stated categorically that Captain Holt did tell Stone he could march and speak. On cross-examination she said Captain Holt was not telling the truth. Justice Haddon came to the distressed officer's rescue and stated that he had known Captain Archie Holt since they were boys and that he would believe anything he said. He commended, "Of course, all of us make mistakes."

Stone's Rejoinder on Mistakes

It was at this point that Stone reminded the judge that he (the judge) had made many mistakes. (The reference was to the reverses of the lower court's decision in the several Unemployed Council cases.) Judge Haddon countered that he was still of the opinion that an official was within his rights in refusing to receive a citizen who had called him vile names.

"The only mistakes I have made with you was when I turned you loose several times. I only convicted you once," said the judge.

Other statements made by the judge were "off the record."

Captain Sheppard's Future Trial

Mrs. Cornefacks, an aged white woman, was called, and she began to tell of the refusal of Captain Sheppard, head of police, to grant a permit for the "hunger march." It was here that Judge Haddon ruled that Captain Sheppard was not on trial now and this matter was irrevelant.

"I should like to inform you honor," Stone rejoined, "that I know Captain Sheppard is not now on trial before this court, and further he will never be on trial before court. But he will be on trial when this becomes a workers' government, and he will then be tried here in a workingman's court."

James F. Clarke Dramatic

James M. Clark, of the Unemployed Council, who always makes a good and demonstrative witness, was called next.

"All of the officers are wrong," he started out. "Mr. Stone was hit about ten or twelve feet from the chair. Two officers had him between them and another officer struck him from behind. The only ones who were disorderly and who blocked traffic were the police. There were enough of them to take the Hindenburg line without a gun."

The Gibson Brothers

Wilbur and Ernest Gibson, brothers, testified that they were spectators at the affair staged in front of the City Hall and their testimony corroborated that of Stone and his witnesses. Wilbur Gibson said there was no blocking of traffic. "Even an elephant could have made his way through the lane kept open by the demonstrators," said he. "The police created the only disorder," said Ernest Gibson.

Mrs. Eliza Cooper, heroine of the Monroe Park fiasco of last year, testified that Stone did not attack the officers and that the sidewalk was not blocked.

Stone's Defense

Stone, after taking the stand in his own behalf, began his summary of the case. He said that when he and his comrades reached Tenth and Broad, Captain Holt met them and asked:

"What's the idea?"

"Our purpose is to march to the City Hall and send in a delegation to present the Richmond Workers' Relief petition to the mayor," Stone replied.

"Well," Captain Holt responded, "you understand you can march all you want to, speak all you want to, but you must not see the mayor."

"I have no personal desire to see the mayor," said Stone, "but our committee of four will go in to see him."

"Oh, yes," concluded Captain Holt, "but you won't see the mayor."

Cowardly Attack from Behind

Stone said that after he was dragged from the chair, and while he was being "escorted" ("and you know how they 'escort' members of the Richmond Unemployed Council—not exactly as one would escort a lady across the street," he interpolated) between two police to the patrol wagon, he was the victim of "a cowardly attack from behind." His head showed the result of the blow. "I am not angry with Officer Johnson for striking me. I don't blame him," Stone continued. "He was obeying orders from those above the police heads, who are in turn the pawns of the capitalist class.

REACH DEADLOCK IN RICHMOND BUYERS' STRIKE

Neither Side Ready To Conciliate; Long Fight Forseen

3-24-34

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St

RICHMOND, Va.—Following a conference held here Monday between local and New York officials of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, an article appeared in a local daily stating that no material effect had been shown in the receipts of their stores here as a result of picketing by the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. The article, purporting to quote the A. and P. officials, pointed out that nothing would be done toward having the pickets disbanded.

Meanwhile, Roscoe C. Mitchell was called, according to authoritative sources, to the office of the company on Tuesday for a conference. The nature of the conference has not been definitely ascertained.

It has been learned on fairly good authority, however, that the company stated it would not accede to the demands of the local branch and to acquaint colored people with the attitude of the company. It is stated that the company takes the positon that if they dismissed the white employees and employed colored they would probably come in for a boycott from white customers which would prove more disastrous than the present campaign against their stores.

Fast widening and gaining momentum as it goes, the buyers strike being waged here by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is waxing greater as time goes on without any apparent re-action on the part of the management of local A. and P. stores. The attack on A. and P. stores is the initial step in a movement to force by economic pressure the employment of colored clerks in all chain stores, and others where outside personnel is employed, and which depend largely upon colored people for their patronage.

The A. and P. management is still adamant. The Journal and Guide was informed officially on last Monday by Mr. Bristow, district manager, that the management had no intention of taking any action along the line mentioned sometime ago by Mr. Bristow.

A. and P. Officials Meet

It was stated unofficially, however, that a special meeting was held in the district office of the company here Monday which was attended by high officials of the company. The direct nature of the meeting was not divulged in the report but Mr. Bristow was in conference at 3 p. m. when called by the Journal and Guide and could not be reached for more than an hour.

Since the campaign began some of the wildest rumors imaginable have been circulated. All have been without any foundation. It was rumored here last week that a large Broad Street dry goods store would discharge all its colored employees on April 1. This report was found to be erroneous as was the report that one of the largest transfer companies here had decided to discharge all of its colored employees. These supposed calamities were attributed to the action of colored people here who had decided to picket A. and P. Stores.

Seven Under Hammer

All of the seven stores included in the chart made and presented to the management are now covered by pickets. These include the stores located at 29th and Q Streets, Fifth and Duval, St. John and Baker, Brook Avenue and Clay Streets, First and Marshall and Idlewood and Randolph Streets. These stores are being picketed throughout the day during business hours.

A significant thing about this chain store campaign is the fact that the leaders of the movement have been able to corral the support of practically every school of thought in Richmond. The churches, the schools, civic and fraternal organizations, clubs and religious men" in a worthy cause. and educational leaders individual That the fight is "on to a finly have lined up solidly behind this" and further that there are no movement, and are giving to class distinctions in the relentless their unstinted moral and active struggle for economic opportunity support. now being waged in staid old Rich-

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UNIONIZATION URGED BY LABOR LEADERS IN N. N.

Randolph, Milner Advise Joining With A. F. of L.

Peninsula Bureau

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. — A huge audience composed of Newport News and Tidewater, Virginia working men and women filled the auditorium of the Dixie Theatre on Sunday afternoon, April 8, at 3 o'clock and listened to distinguished speakers outline the American Federation of Labor's bid for membership, first in this section and ultimately over the entire country.

Heading the list of speakers was A. Phillip Randolph, national president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Other speakers included George W. Millner, vice president of the International Longshoreman's Association; Charles J. Hughes, president of the State Federation of Labor of Virginia; E. J. Shave, secretary-treasurer, State Federation of Labor and president of the Central Labor Union of Newport News and Arthur Jeter of the International Longshoreman's Association, local chapter.

Introduced by Atty. Walker

President Randolph was introduced to the audience by Attorney W. R. Walker. The speaker in his discourse pointed out what he considered the fundamental causes of our present depression and suggested remedies.

"The machine revolution makes it impossible for many unemployed men to ever be put back to work again, unless conditions are changed," the speaker predicted.

Mr. Randolph stated that the trouble in American life today is not over-production as many claim, but it is under-consumption. He stated that the moving force in American life at the present time is power, and he plead with his audience to join together so that they might possess mass-power.

He also gave a history of the relentless fight which the American Federation of Labor has waged and is waging for shorter working hours and higher wages. Mr. Randolph outlined three groups of working people.

3 Groups of Workmen

1. Those who decide to stay out of all unions. 2. Those who organize a separate union, in competion with the A. F. of L. 3 Those who join the federation.

The speaker went at some length to point out the objections to courses number one and two. He held that number three is the only sane, and safe course for the American workmen to follow.

"The workman's only insurance against being taken advantage of is mass power through unionization," Mr. Randolph held.

Citizens' Committee

In addition to Attorney J. Thomas Newsome, Dr. L. A. Fowkles, and Attorney W. R. Walker, composed a committee representing the citizens. Union men on the committee included S. C. Newbill ,secretary, Central Labor Union; M. Brooks, president, Local Union, Number 1021, I. L. A.; J. C. Hundley, president, local 846, I. L. A.; Daniel Fisher, representing the Barbers' Union, R. Montague secretary, local union, 1021, I. L. A.; N. E. Freeman and S. S. Aardema business agents for the carpenters.

The other speakers including both George W. Millner and Charles J. Hughes, encouraged Negro unionization. In addition each gave an interesting report of the work under his respective jurisdiction.

As the meeting was informal, no action toward organization was taken at this meeting. However, it is expected that within a few days announcements will be made of plans for organization of Negro workmen into active groups in the city.

A&P OFFICIALS SILENT; NO LET UP IN STRIKE

Sermons And Pep Meetings Put Life In Campaign

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St.

RICHMOND, Va. — The Richmond Buyer's strike, directed primarily against the stores of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company here continues in full swing in spite of the lack of action by officials of the chain store concern and in the face of criticism of numerous "swivel-chair philosophers."

No action had been taken up to a late hour Monday by A. and P. officials on the demands of their erstwhile colored customers. They have, however, attempted on one or two occasions to discredit the movement by publishing articles to the effect that boycott had not materially shown any decline in their volume of business.

In spite of these denials of the A. and P. officials, their volume of business in colored sections, and in other sections as well, it is conservatively estimated by the statistician of the local association has slumped two or three thousand dollars per week. The local committee on chain stores is expecting something to happen anytime.

They point out, however, if nothing happens in the near future they are just as willing to parade around on the corners as the store officials are to continue to lose money.

"If the company wants to go through the summer with pickets in front of their stores, or if they like to look at us so well that they wish us to remain until next winter, it's perfectly all right with us," said one of the committee.

The A. and P. officials seem to be playing a game of watchful waiting, believing, presumably, that if they hold out long enough the opposition will in time weaken to such proportions that the effect of the whole movement will be lost.

Brilliantly pointed and effective sermons delivered here last Sunday by Dr. C. C. Scott, Rev. R. S. Anderson and others were replete with censure for those who ignore the pickets to trade with these boycotted stores. It is believed these will have a wholesale effect on the morale of the people, some of whom are evidently becoming a bit tired of the long drawn out siege which has been going on here against A. and P. for more than a month.

Sectional mass meetings were also held in two different sections of the city this week. These meetings were held primarily for the purpose of keeping up interest in the movement. The meeting held Monday night, in Fifth Street Baptist Church, of which Dr. C. C. Scott is pastor, was addressed by Dr. W. L. Ransome, pastor First Baptist Church, South Richmond. The other, held Tuesday night, was addressed by Rev. E. H. Bouey in Mt. Calvary Baptist Church.,

Grovery and other stores in colored sections are continuing to employ colored clerks. They are not waiting for action to be taken against their stores but are employing them while they are at peace with their colored customers.

A great "Pep" meeting will be held Friday night in Ideal Hall at 8 o'clock, to which all persons who have taken part in the picketing are invited. There will be refreshments and speeches galore.

Norfolk Dock Strikers Firm on Second Day of Strike

NORFOLK, Va., May 4.—The second day of the coastwise longshoremen's strike finds the ranks of the strikers strong, with the strike affecting seven docks. Seven hundred Negro longshoremen are now out under the leadership of the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

In an attempt to break the strike police have arrested 44 pickets in Portsmouth. The shipowners are trying to ship scabs, especially from the ranks of the unemployed white workers. They are also appealing to crews on the ships to act as strike-breakers.

But when asked to replace a striking longshoreman, two seamen walked off the S. S. State of Maryland.

The strikebreaking role of the leaders of the International Longshoremens Association was made clear today when Milner, vice president of the I.L.A., stated in the local press that every available man and facility of his organization would be placed at the disposal of the piers effected to expedite handling freight in face of the M. W. I. U. strike.

The union has issued a call to all workers and trade unions to send telegrams of protest to the Mayors of Norfolk and Portsmouth against the action of the police in the strike. Solidarity action in other ports is also urged by the union.

* * *

To Demonstrate in N. Y.

NEW YORK.—To protest the brutal beating of James Barry by Gene Sampson, of the District Council of the International Longshoremen's Association, and three gangsters at 18th St. and 11th Ave. yesterday, the Rank and File Action Committee of the I.L.A. has called a protest demonstration at that dock for noon Monday.

Barry was distributing leaflets to the longshoremen calling for support of the strike in the Gulf and Norfolk, Va., when Sampson, a notorious member of Local 791, attacked him, breaking his glasses and giving him a gash in the eye.

Calls for Action

The Rank and File Action Committee of the International Longshoremen's Association, in calling for the protest demonstration, points ouut that Sampson's attack is an attempt on the part of the I.L.A. leadership to break up unity between the longshoremen here and their striking brothers in Norfolk and the Gulf.

Longshoremen and all other workers are urged to attend the demonstration at 18th St. and 11th Ave., Monday at noon.

* * *

Prepare in Boston

BOSTON, May 4. — Joseph P. Ryan, the national racketeer president of the International Longshoremen's Association, is resorting to his uusual splitting tactics to stem a revolt in Local 800 of Boston.

The longshoremen of Boston have reached the limit of their disgust with this arch-betrayer and strike-breaker and are determined to spike his guns once and for all.

The rank and file of Local 800 is setting the pace for the other locals. The last straw came when Ryan arbitrarily and without consulting the rank and file selected "Whiskers" O'Malley, president of the checkers' local, to be organizer for the port of Boston. The very largest majority of the longshoremen here consider O'Malley to be totally unfit for the job.

The members of Local 800 promptly wrote Ryan a letter and informed him that their patience was exhausted and that they would no longer put up with his high-handed dictatorship of the Boston locals. Ryan is now attempting to bulldoze this local into submission with the threat to set up a jim-crow local in South Boston, to compete with them.

The Rank and File Action Committee responded to this move to divide the waterfront by playing Negro workers against white, with a special article in its official shop paper, the "Longshore Bulletin." It exposed this move of the bosses and their agents in the ranks of the workers and showed the need for unity by citing the action of the Negro and white coal trimmers in Norfolk who are today uniting their forces for a struggle against their common enemy, the ship-owners.

Richmond Workers Smash Jim Crowism In May Day Meet

Support Fight for Nine Scottsboro Lads Herndon, Thaelmann

RICHMOND, Va., May 4.—Negro and white workers defied the bosses' edict of jim-crow separation in a militant May Day demonstration here. As a result of the fighting mood of the workers, the city authorities granted a permit for the May Day meeting for the first time in the history of this Southern city.

The demonstration was held in Bryan Park, where banners and slogans demanding full equality for the Negro masses and the release of the Scottsboro Boys and Angelo Herndon were cheered to the echo by the assembled workers. Resolutions were unanimously adopted demanding the freedom of Herndon, the Scottsboro 9, Ernst Thaelmann and all class-war prisoners. The workers cheered a resolution pledging them to a struggle against imperialist war and for defense of the Soviet Union.

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The "Red" Menace In Norfolk

BOTH Colonel BORLAND, director of public safety, and the editorial columns of the *Ledger-Dispatch* were generous in their appraisal of the conservatism of Norfolk's colored population in their comments on an article by MATTHEW WOLL in *Liberty* and on the size of the following in the Hampton Roads area of the "world revolution" movement fomented by the Communists. What Colonel BORLAND and the *Ledger-Dispatch* had to say in discounting the claims recited by Mr. WOLL, who is third vice president of the American Federation of Labor, was complimentary and additional testimony to substantiate our well known quality of poise in the presence of demoralizing agitation.

The Communists have made headway here, and have some reasons to feel that their efforts have been crowned with a large degree of success, for they do have a substantial organization, and can muster a thousand militant members at an hour's notice. They also have a great many sympathizers here among intelligent colored people, who have a good understanding of what the Red movement means, but in a population of 40,000 we should not say that this following constitutes a menace at present.

Norfolk is very fertile soil, however, for Communist growth. Every human factor that enters into the stiffling of loyalty to the present social, political, and economic systems prevails in Norfolk. Repression of the most elementary aspirations to better living and to subsistence upon a decent level has been practiced upon Norfolk Negroes since the close of the World War by those who control the social, political, and economic forces of the city. This has been done with premeditation at times, unconsciously at other times, by plain default sometimes, because those in control have felt that they could do so with impunity. That there has not been a more hospitable reception to Communism and other forms of radicalism is due to that docile quality aptly expressed by the *Ledger-Dispatch* in the following words: "They have been pitifully patient, and sometimes some of them have become justly impatient of the cold and cruel injustices that are meted out to them." But patience in perpetuity has ceased to be a virtue with hundreds of them.

We don't care to give the "Reds" aid and comfort by detailing here some of these "cold and cruel injustices." Every one who is at all informed knows about them. They run the whole gamut from starvation wages to rotten educational conditions, rotten housing conditions that would not be tolerated in most civilized communities, and vice carried on under conditions which closely resemble immunity. On top of this is the attitude of the Church, which is playing now the same role in the matter of economic slavery that it played in support of human slavery.

Last Sunday 500 of Norfolk's "hidebound conservative" Negroes sweltered on a "municipal beach" where there is not any water to drink, no sanitary facilities and no shelter, a condition pregnant with possibilities of a disease epidemic that would sweep the entire city, including the homes of the Gospel preachers, the Christian laymen, and members of city government, who are responsible for it.

STRIKE THREAT HOVERS OVER WATERFRONT

Militant Unions Plan Walkout On Or About Oct. 1

BULLETIN

"We'll have nothing to do with the strike. The unions threatening to strike are not connected with the American Federation of Labor, as we are, and we do not intend to participate with them. We will continue to act for ourselves as we see fit," declared George W. Millner, I. L. A. international vice-president, with headquarters in Norfolk, Wednesday afternoon.

The Hampton Roads port area along with other shipping centers throughout the country, is faced this week with the threat of a strike among waterfront workers affiliated with five militant labor organizations.

These organizations have issued an official call for a strike to take place on or about October 1, unless their demands, formulated at the National Unity Conference in Baltimore on September 1 and 2, are met by shippers.

The national committee of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, has issued the strike call to all marine unions and to organized and unorganized seamen and longshoremen. The call sets forth a list of demands "to be backed by energetic prepartions for one united strike the first week of October to enforce them."

Participating Unions

The organizations backing their demands with the strike threat are the Marine Workers Industrial Union, which staged an unsuccessful strike in Norfolk and Portsmouth, and a few other ports early last May, the International Seamen's Union, the American Radio Telegraphy Association, the International Seamen and Harbor Workers Association, and the International Workers of the World, according to Alexander Wright, secretary of the M. W. I. U. for the Hampton Roads area.

The International Longshoremen's Association has not announced an intention to strike, and is currently negotiating with shippers for a new wage-hour agreement to substitute for the one expiring September 30.

Shippers last week declined to meet the I. L. A. demands for higher pay, shorter hours, and a guarantee of pay for four hours work by all longshoremen called to piers.

Strike Sentiment Cited

According to Mr. Wright, the "Rank and File" of the I. L. A., an informal organization within the ranks of the leading waterfront union, the I. L. A. is favorable to a strike, but the leadership of the I. L. A. is known to favor less severe methods of reaching a mutually satisfactory arrangement about wages, hours, and working conditions.

A delegation representing the Marine Workers Industrial Union and other labor units sympathetic to the threatened strike, sought to interview Joseph P. Ryan, I. L. A. international president, on Monday night. A telegram to the Norfolk headquarters of the M. W. I. U. said the interview was not held. It did not state why.

According to the leaders of the more militant unions, the strike will affect all waterfront and inland waterway cities.

"Union In Good Shape"

"The M. W. I. U. in Norfolk, is in pretty good shape to strike," Mr. Wright told the Journal and Guide Tuesday. In addition to being Hampton Roads secretary for the organization, Mr. Wright is a candidate for the U. S. Senate on the Communist ticket.

"We are better organized and more certain of what is needed now than we were in May when we struck locally," Mr. Wright explained. "Three locals of the I. L. A. are ready tot join us." He would not divulge the names of the I. L. A. units.

Meanwhile, plans are afoot to hold a joint meeting of organized and unorganized workers of all unions on Friday night, September 28, 929 Church Street, upstairs.

Signature Campaign

"The strength of our call," according to Mr. Wright, "rests on the signature campaign carried on since the National Unity Conference. Our men have endorsed the demands and agreed to strike if necessary. Ninety four percent of the members of the M. W. I. U. are now ready to strike.

"It is expected that if the I. L. A. does not join us, the strike will force their hands by making them appear to be submissive to shippers. We expect that they will take some positive action.

"We're satisfied that Philadelphia, Boston, and New York will strike 100 per cent, and that Norfolk among several others will have a strike participated in by about 60 per cent of the waterfront workers."

Discusses Rackets

When questioned on the recent publicity given through news stories in the Journal and Guide concerning waterfront rackets operating to give 2 per cent of the men 65 per cent of the work, Mr. Wright said:

"The rackets have been going on for about six years. We particularly dislike the system whereby the contracting stevedore has 'calling heads,' some of whom collect tribute from the men picked to work. This kind of petty graft has existed for about 10 years."

From success considered reliable, it was also learned that the strike here will have "expert" guidance through the presence of men the organizations threatening the walkopt consider as "strike experts," who are skilled in the handling of such situations.

The Demands Listed

The demands of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, and which are subscribed to by affiliated or sympathetic organizations, deal largely with rates of pay, hours of work, hiring systems, and working conditions. They are calling for an eight-hour day and a 44-hours week on all ships and departments; 75c an hour overtime after eight hours in all departments on ships; a 33 percent increase in the present U. S. S. B. manning scale; a centralized shipping bureau controlled by elected committees of seamen (designed to eliminate the present system of hiring seamen and other ship workers); cessation of discrimination against Negro and foreign-born workers; recognition of ship committees and unions of the workers' choosing; for longshoremen—one dollar an hour, six-hour day, and time and a half for overtime; 1929 working conditions; and control of hiring halls by elected committees of longshoremen."

Strike Call Quoted

The strike call declares: "These demands can be won by following the example of the West Coast seamen and longshoremen. Successful action is possible. At the present time the East Coast longshoremen, through the International Long-

shoremen's Association, are demanding that the above demands be granted when their old agreement expires September 30." (The demands are similar but not identical).

The call points out that there is some conflict in plans of various waterfront and shipping unions concerning the threatened strike and calls for "united action" by all concerned.

The Baltimore conference called the National Unity Conference was attended by representatives of three unions and elected delegates from ships and docks, according to the published strike call.

Procedure Outlined

The call proposed: "Preparing for strike action of all unions under the leadership of the elected united front strike committees; calling of mass meetings, under the joint auspices of all unions, to discuss and prepare for the strike; to arrive at mutual agreement on the demands to be presented; and the setting up of United Front committees to help organized the strike and present the demands to shipowners.

Efforts to reach George W. Millner, international vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Association, or other key officials, were not successful up to the time this was written. Mr. Millner in a recent statement to the Journal and Guide indicated that every effort would be made to secure the new demands of the I. L. A. through channels less disruptive than a strike. It is known that the I. L. A. looks upon strikes as a last resort, and only calls strike when every other method has failed.

BARBERS OPPOSE FEE; WANT LAW CHANGED

Meet City Council Next Tuesday

(Reprinted from last week's City Edition)

Local barbers holding membership in the American Master Barbers Association and the International Journeymen Barbers Association, as well as others not affiliated with the union, were present Tuesday at the regular weekly meeting of City Council when a petition asking for repeal of barber ordinance which was passed on May 31, 1933, will be acted upon.

The petition which was signed by 85 master barbers and 122 journeymen barbers, was presented to the Council at its meeting Tuesday, but was carried over for action until next week. It is understood that the barbers are dissatisfied among other things, with a clause in the city statute which requires the payment of a five dollar medical examination fee.

The disputed ordinance, which was passed last year at the request of the union barbers, was bitterly fought in some quarters as was also a state barber law which it was claimed, the city ordinance paralleled.

At the meeting Tuesday, City Manager T. P. Thompson reported that the director of public welfare, Henry G. Parker, is in favor of the ordinance and has claimed that its operation was of material benefit to the barbers.

CAPITAL AND LABOR'S FOOTBALL

The unfair and dishonest manner in which the Negro workman has been used as a football by both capital and union labor was strikingly illustrated at Wilmington, Del. during the trial of the suit for injunction brought by the United States Government against the Weirton Steel Company in which the defendant was barred from interfering with employees in organizing for collective bargaining under the National Recovery Act. To prove it had dealt with union officials during the 1933 strike, the company put on the witness stand William C. Long, organizer of the Amalgamated Union at Weirton, W. Va. He testified that in August of that year the men in the plate mills at Weirton walked out because their demands on hours and wages were refused; then Negroes were hired to replace them.

The witness stated that he went to the mill superintendent and warned that unless the Negro workers were withdrawn and the men's demands granted a strike would be called and as a result of this conference all differences were settled and the dissatisfied strikers returned to their jobs.

Long's testimony is somewhat confusing in that he refers to the men "walking out" and his subsequent conference with the mill superintendent when the threat was made "to strike" if the Negroes were not discharged. When members of the union "walked out" and their places filled by non-unionists was not the strike already in progress? Did not the race issue become of major importance and transcend all others—even hours and wages?

After having been used as strikebreakers by the Weirton Steel Company to whip the union into line, the Negro workers met the usual fate. They were thrown out of employment and denied the right to make an honest living by those whom they had stood by so loyally in time of need. What are race representatives at Washington who have assumed responsibility for securing fair play for the Negro as a wage-earner doing to correct such discrimination and inequalities as practiced in the Weirton strike

When criminals of foreign birth as Bruno Richard Hauptmann and the would-be assassin of President Roosevelt, who killed Mayor Cermack of Chicago, can come to the United States, are permitted to join the ranks of organized labor and earn enough money to open bank accounts, while native-born citizens are denied these opportunities, there is something radically wrong somewhere. Who is chiefly to blame?

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Virginia

NORFOLK, VA.
VIRGINIAN PILOT

MAY 5 1934

Norfolk's Touch of the Strike Fever

The several hundred Negro dock workers who went on strike in Norfolk Thursday are members of a new organization called the Marine Workers' Industrial Union which has no connection with the International Longshoremen's Association with which more than 1,700 local Negro waterfront workers are affiliated. Neither, apparently, is it a unit of any other type of co-ordinated national organization. That fact, plus the sweep and phrasing of its demands on the employers, suggest that it is less conservatively led and advised than are the locals of the Longshoremen's Association, but it, of course, does not prejudice their right to a strike weapon that is not denied to waterfront workers organized on a national basis and actually being resorted to by them at several of the gulf ports.

The right of a local union to strike being as undeniable as the same right of a local unit of a national union, there remains the underlying question of the justification for resort to the strike weapon. The typical strike of the early recovery period has taken place (1) in those industries which have sharply improved their earning position and in which wages, from the employees' viewpoint, have lagged behind the degree of recovery; and (2) in those industries where little or no improvement has taken place but in which wages sank to inordinately low levels under the pressure of unemployment.

The shipping industry falls in neither class. It has not to any appreciable extent felt the stimulus of recovery, nor has it even in the pit of the depression, reduced the wages of its unskilled workers to the extremely low levels obtaining in many other unskilled fields. This circumstance makes the strike of the Marine Workers Industrial Union extremely ill-timed and ill-advised. That impression is emphasized by the nature of the strikers' demands. They include demands for a 50 per cent increase in wages—itself a sign that common sense took a vacation when these demands were formulated—for immediate recognition of the new union, for vesting in a union committee of veto power over the hiring or firing of workers by the managements, and for the setting up of a form of unemployment insurance which, even if the managements approved, could not be realized without State or Federal legislation. Labor demands of this peremptory and extreme type, presented to a shipping industry still deep in the doldrums, had no chance of acceptance, and the 500 dock workers who were induced to quit their jobs in an effort to enforce them were lamentably advised. The net effect of the adventure is likely to be the prompt replacement of the strikers with workers glad of an opportunity to obtain reasonably steady employment at living wages. If it does not result in the prolonged idleness of a large number of men who have hitherto managed to weather the depression in secure jobs, the strikers may regard themselves as fortunate.

NORFOLK, VA.
LEDGER DISPATCH

MAY 4 1934

A Pathetic Strike

On its surface, the sight of hundreds of Negro dock-workers standing idle about on strike yesterday morning had a tendency to arouse resentment, something like indignation. Probably the average man thought, as he saw those husky men loafing about in overalls: "Are these people crazy? With millions of men out of work in the United States, with the Federal government pouring out many more millions to prevent sheer starvation, do these men think they can go on strike and get away with it?"

That is natural enough. But underneath the surface, the sight was pathetic. The thought of what those men have done, if it is not curable, should arouse not indignation but profound compassion. For they were hideously misled, misguided, befuddled. They did not walk out under instructions from the International Longshoremens Association: they do not belong to it. They were not proceeding in conformity with directions from any local affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; they have no connection with the Federation. They belong to something called the Marine Workers Industrial Union or the Industrial Marine Workers Union, and that union has no standing in or with organized labor in the United States.

Some of these poor devils have been working for some of the companies deserted by them yesterday morning for more than twenty years. They walked out, they went on strike, because the companies had refused to yield to demands which they had been befuddled into making—demands which, in a number of respects, were wholly absurd. All of us who live in the South know that these hard-working Negro men of ours did not of their own motion demand, for instance, that the companies should put in shower baths for them. Somebody or some body of somebodies—or nobodies—misled them into making that idiotic demand.

We say "poor devils," and poor devils they are. The regular workers have been making even in these times, from $17 to $30 a week. That has not been true of relief men or floaters, of course, nor is comparable pay earned by floaters in any line of work. But the regular workers walked out this morning. Do they know what the Federal Emergency Relief Administration is contributing just now to the unemployed? In many cases, if not all, the sum of $1.50 a week!

The places of these poor devils have been filled, or are being filled, by both colored men and white men who are only too glad to get the work and the wage.

Again: The sight of these poor devils standing in quiet, idle groups yesterday morning—strong patient men in overalls—was infinitely pathetic to those who realized how cruelly or recklessly or wantonly they had been misled by men in whom they had ignorantly put their trust.

Journal and Guide

Another Strike In 3 or 4 Months Is Predicted

943 MEN TOOK PART

Docks Taking Back Most of Men Who Walked Out

5-12-34

The strike committee of the Marine Workers Industrial Union offiically called off the walkout of several hundred dock workers in Norfolk and Portsmouth on Tuesday, the Journal and Guide was informed by Alexander Wright, secretary of the union for the Hampton Roads area.

According to the union leader, a majority of the strikers are being taken back by the employing officials of the docks affected by the strike, but he charged that some of the strikers, including those identified as leaders, were being "victimized by the bosses" to such an extent that the union set up a relief agency Wednesday and began enrolling the names of needy men at the headquarters of the International Labor Defense at 553 Church Street.

This strike, which began on Wednesday of last week, was described as a "dress rehearsal" for others to follow if conditions are not improved for the longshoremen, and the calling off of the strike was referred to by Mr. Wright as a "temporary retreat" decided upon in an effort to strengthen the workers organization.

"In this strike," the union local secretary declared, "we had the ship owners licked until the city decided to interfere and used the police force and the patrol wagons as strike-breaking machinery. I had a hard time holding the men back, but I did because I knew it would be slaughter for them to resist."

To Strike In Boston

He said a similar strike was impending in Boston, among other places, and that for that reason Roy Hudson, white, national secretary of the M. W. I. U. had to leave the city on Tuesday to go to the Massachusetts port. Mr. Hudson had been here since last Fri-

Longshoremen Call Decision Brief Retreat

day. In his absence Mr. Wright was delegated with sweeping powers to act for the union.

According to the local officials of the union, a total of 943 participated in the strike. He itemized them as follows, the figures in parentheses indicating the number of Negroes employed at each dock: Buxton Line (33)—33; Merchant and Miners Line (312)—271; Philadelphia and Norfolk Line (280)—218; Chesapeake Line (53)—52; Bay Line (56)—54; Seaboard, Portsmouth, (167)—161; and Southern, Portsmouth, (154)—154.

These figures, he said, were secured from registration of strikers last week at the strike headquarters at 628 Church Street, and produced a registration book in giving out the figures.

The men, through the union, were demanding: an 8-hour day and a 60 cents an hour wage, with time and a half for overtime, holidays, and Sundays, and full time for stand-by and floating time; immediate relief and unemployment insurance for all waterfront workers to be paid by the employers and the government; restoration of the wage cut for the railroad gangs; cessation of abusive language and of rushing of the men while on the job; and recognition of the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

No Showers Asked

It was specified that all of the above demands should be applied to the extra men. Each individual pier had other demands, depending on their situation at that pier, when asked by the report that "shower baths" ed at the docks. at the Merchants and Miners pier was a bath asked, and it wasn't a shower bath particularly, and it was for the men who had to load coal at the pier.

Mr. Wright predicted that if necessary another and more powerful strike would take place within three or four months, "when we will have more experienced and capable group leaders.

In answer to the assertion of dock officials in interviews with the Journal and Guide, and published in the strike story of the city edition last week, that the strike was Communist-inspired, Mr. Wright declared:

Not Communistic

"The Marine Workers Industrial Union has no affiliation with the Communist Party. It is just a revolutionary trade union, not affiliated either with the American Federation of Labor. It is connected with the Trade Union Unity League, a national association of all revolutionary trade unions.

"We don't question the political affiliations of our members and don't require that they subscribe to Communistic beliefs—all we require is that they be workers. So far as Communists are concerned, in every mass organization or trade union the Communists are in general the best fighters and get into the forefront and into positions of leadership. All of the leaders, however, are not Communists."

Last week the waterfront officials felt that the strike was not necessary as adjustments could have been made without the presence of a strike, which resulted when the dock owners refused to meet the demands of the union.

Substitutes Employed

During the week many men were employed as substitutes for the strikers, in many cases white men being used in jobs formerly held by Negroes. The M. and M. pier, through a spokesman, said that it preferred to continue using Negro longshoremen, but would use white men, over a hundred of whom had applied for work at the news of the walkout, if necessary.

The strike was the outgrowth of a request by the union on April 30 for action upon agreements and demands presented to the dock owners, which request was not granted by any of the seven docks affected. One line fired members of the committee who presented the demands, it was alleged by the M. W. I. U.

A corps of policemen patrolled the affected area all last week-end and police authorities announced that ample reserves were on hand in case of any emergencies. In Portsmouth, extra guards and police details stayed on watch one or two nights. No violence was reported in Norfolk, and only one arrest made so far as known.

One Arrest In Norfolk

This Norfolk arrest was not for "moving on," when told to do so by a police officer at Main and Boush Streets. He was fined $3 and costs on Friday. In Portsmouth 37 men were arrested and fined $2.50 each and costs. I. L. D. attorneys representing them noted appeals to the Hustings Court. They were charge with loitering.

Unconfirmed rumors were to the effect that the strikers were about to get some concessions at the M. and pier Saturday when there was a possibility of a traffic tie-up, but most of them applied for their jobs back and accepted the old order of things. Some of the men were re-instated.

A delegation of the striking dock workers headed by Mr. Wright, called upon City Manager T. P. Thompson Friday and were referred by him to Colonel Charles B. Borland, director of public safety and chief of police. Colonel Borland was not at police headquarters when the delegation called and in his absence his chief clerk, M. T. Tarrell listened to charges by the men, through their spokesman that the police were interfering with the strike. They asked that the officers be prohibited from further interference and were told by Mr. Tarrall that mass picketing and interference with traffic would not be tolerated, but as long as they picketed in an orderly manner, they would not be molested by the police. Colonel Borland said on his return to his office that he was in full accord with Mr. Tarrall's action.

STRIKES RENEW SPECULATION ON NEGRO RADICALS

Woll Writes On The Danger of Reds In America

7-21-34

With alomst the entire Pacific coast in the grip of a bloody strike which may or may not end by the time these lines are in print with three negroes already reported killed in the strike of stevedores on the Texas water front together with scores of Negroes injured in various sections of the nation where strikes are flaring up, renewed speculation has begun in certain quarters as to the influence of red propagnda among American Negroes.

It is generally known that the communists have increased their activities among Negro workers in the entire Tidewater area using as their base the dock workers in Norfolk and Portsmouth. How many Negroes have actucally joined the ranks of the reds is not known, since the party will not divulge facts of this nature.

Negro Units

There are according to reliable sources however, more than twenty units of Negro workers affiliated with the party in the immediate vicinity of Norfolk. A Communist organization engaged in the defense of workers arrested and imprisoned for party work.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor have opposd the communist party as vigorously as the leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties. The attitude of the Federation is more or less expressed in the statements by Matthew Woll, third vcie president of the organization, who recently expressed the opinion that the communists are making inroads into labor ranks. In his article appearing in Liberty for July 21 he says:

Communist Data

"For the reader who belittles Communism in America as a mere handful of reds,' here is a tabloid summary from Communist sources:

Dues-paying Communist Party membership, 24,500. These are trained, tried, and proven revolutionists. There were only about 50,000 Communist Party members in Russia at the beginning of October, 1917."

He mentions other signs of party growth in America and points out that the Communists are directed by the Red International in Moscow and that their object is revolution by violence in America. Discussing the activities of the Communist Party among Negroes, Mr. Woll says:

'"Self-determination for the Black Belt'" is a Communist slogan. Behind that lies a red ambition to so Bolshevize the Negro that he can be induced to rise n violence, seize control in the South, and form a Negro Soviet Republic. The Scottsboro case was fuel for this agitation."

Norfolk Undisturbed

Mr. Woll's article didn't in the least interfere with the general easy tenor of the ways of the safety officials of Norfolk. The comment made by Director of Public Safety Borland on the Woll article was "An effort has been made to organize the Negroes and agitators from time to time have worked among them. But, the results have not been particularly disturbing. Now and then," he continued, "a Negro can be found who has been listening too deeply to the pursuasions of the agitators, but there are not enough of these to give anybody an concern."

Since the Communist Party does not rely on numbers so far as party membership is concerned, the comparatively small number of Negroes who have formally joined the party means little to them. But party leaders count thousands of party sympathizers among both whites and blacks whom they think they can control in case of an emergency.

Here again, however, no one knows how many Communist sympathizers there are among Negroes. While something like 500 heard James Ford, 1932 presidential candidate of the party, at Cone Park Pavilion May 1, some of the persons in the audience were evidently there out of curiosity to see a Negro who had been nominated for such an exalted position.

leader, and Jane Allen, local girl, both white, were arrested here last week and charged with "being of bad fame and character." The charges were dismissed in court.

At the call of the Unemployment Council and the International Labor Defense, Negro and white workers packed the courtroom to the doors on the day of the trial.

IMPRISON WHITES ATTENDING NEGRO WORKERS' MEETING

Danville, Va.—(CNS)—Because they attended a neighborhood meeting of Negro and white workers to further the Conference for Unemployment and Social Insurance, scheduled to meet in Washington January 5-7, Ann Burlak, nationally-known textile union

Wisconsin.

Labor - 1934

Unions, Strikes, etc.

For White Only

AFTER MAKING a study of the strike at the Wehr Steel Foundry at Milwaukee, an investigator for the National Urban League wrote to the national office here as follows:

"The Wehr Steel Foundry has been on strike for a month. It has been an open shop plant until the time of the strike. The A. F. of L. Union was organized and a walk-out ordered without the knowledge of the Negroes in the plant. Then the blanket demand made by the union was that the A. F. of L. union be recognized. They did not strike for higher wages, shorter hours or better working conditions, for the plant was already paying higher than the minimum.

"After the plant was closed entirely the specific demand of the A. F. of L. union was dismissal of Negroes from the plant. The unconfirmed rumor is that it is the vowed purpose of the union to get Negroes out of all the plants and that they started with Wehr Steel Company first because of the unusually high percentage of Negroes in that plant."

Neither the American Federation of Labor nor the National Labor Relations Board can disclaim responsibility for future scabbing and strikebreaking by Negroes if they support or condone this dastardly program of Negro exclusion. Men will not down and fold their hands placidly when the right to earn a living is denied them.

UNION RAISES COLOR BAR AGAINST NEGRO

Investigators of the Urban League in the city of Milwaukee have reported to the National office here that the strike in the Wehr Steel Foundry which has been going on for a month is due to the presence of Negro workers in such large numbers in this foundry. The Wehr Steel Foundry is an open shop.

"The Wehr Steel Foundry has been on strike for a month," an Urban League investigator reports. "It has been an open shop plant until the time of th estrike. The A. F. of L. union was organized and a walk-out ordered without the knowledge of the Negroes in the plant. Then the blanket demand made by the union was that the A. F. of L. union be recognized. They did not strike for higher wages, shorter hours or better working conditions, for the plant was already paying higher than the minimum.

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